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# EIGHTH REPORT

OF

# THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

## WITH APPENDIX.

## 1865.

Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.

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1866.

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## TO THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

My Lords,

In obedience to the Public Health Act, 1858, I have the honor of herewith submitting to your Lordships, for presentation to Parliament, my statement of the proceedings which were taken under the Act during the year 1865, and, in connexion with that statement, some few considerations on other important sanitary facts of the year.

I beg to remain,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient servant,
JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the Council Office,
8, Richmond Terrace, S.W.,
March 31st, 1866.

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# MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.



The following is an account of the proceedings which during the year 1865 were taken by the Lords of the Privy Council under the Public Health Act, 1858. It adverts also to other kindred facts of the year, so far as Medicine was concerned with them, and particularly to certain questions which during the year came before me as their Lordships' medical referee in relation to the law of Quarantine.

Vaccination.

## I. Vaccination.

In 1865, as in previous years, my Lords superintended public vaccination; including (1) the proceedings of local authorities under the statutes which relate thereto, and (2) the arrangements by which the national supply of vaccine lymph is maintained, and (3) the arrangements which give effect to the Order of Council regulating the qualifications of public vaccinators.

District inspections.

1. In *Superintendence of Local Proceedings* their Lordships ordered the inspection of 787 vaccination districts, comprised in 151 different unions or parishes. These inspections (made by Drs. Seaton and Stevens) represented the re-commencement of a systematic course, in which during the previous four years all the vaccination-districts of England and Wales had already been once inspected. The results of the first examination are recorded in my reports for the successive years (1860–4) during which it was in progress; and the results of the present examination, so far as it has gone, have been carefully compared with them. It is very satisfactory to me to report that each inspector bears witness to an improvement in the performance of public vaccination within the area which he has revisited. It is true that great, very great, improvement still remains to be made before the public will have nearly realized the advantages which Jenner's discovery can confer; but in the present most unsatisfactory state of the law (to which on previous occasions I have drawn attention) even a very little real progress deserves mention, certifying, I think, that, except for that state of the law, the progress would have been far beyond its present stage.

The improvement reported is particularly in the style of the vaccination. Thus, in respect of the amount* of vaccination-scar

* The *amount of vaccination-scar* (or scars) on the arm or arms of a successfully vaccinated person ought decidedly not to be less than half, and is probably the better for reaching three quarters, of a square inch. It does not practically matter whether this quantity is got by the existence of one very large scar, or by the existence of several smaller ones,—a difference which depends on inessential differences

on the arms—one very important measure of the efficiency of the vaccination, Dr. Seaton reports that, whereas on his former inspections about 63½ per 100 of the children he examined showed certain degrees of scantiness of scar, now only 42 per 100 showed the same degrees of scantiness*; and that often, when he compared in one school or district the children who had been vaccinated before his previous inspection with the children who had been vaccinated subsequently, he found that instances of scanty scar were twice or thrice or four times as numerous in the former group of children as in the latter. And as regards the other cardinal point—the quality† of the vaccination-scars observed, he also finds notable improvement. Thus he says: "In some districts which I had before specially noted for the very large proportion they exhibited of marks of imperfect character, the change was really very remarkable. In one district in Herefordshire in which the performance of vaccination had been so indifferent that 40 per cent. of the vaccinated children seen on the first inspection had very imperfect marks, and the great majority of the remainder had but passable marks, the proportion with thoroughly good or fine scars not exceeding 10 per cent. (it was in fact one of the worst districts I had ever been in) I now found, on examining a lot of young children, 65 per cent. of them with thoroughly well characterized marks, and only 14 per cent. with marks that were imperfect. In a district of the same kind in Hampshire I found, on comparing the elder with the younger children seen in this inspection, that 20 per cent of the former, but only 10 per cent. of the latter, had marks which were imperfect. . . . . Taking the group of unions (the unions in Cornwall) in which there had been the fewest changes of vaccinators since the first inspection—only seven changes in the 73 districts—the improvement in character of marks was very gratifying; for while in the former inspection I had noted above 18 per cent. of the children examined as having imperfect marks, on the present occasion the proportion with imperfect marks in the infant schools very little exceeded 6 per cent." Also Dr. Stevens, as regards the area of his inspections, reports a marked general improvement in the quality of vaccination. Of 203 districts, in which he had

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in the mode of vaccinating. Mr. Marson's method is to make, about three quarters of an inch apart, five punctures, not very superficial, each of which gives a vesicle, and eventually a cicatrix, of circular form, and of diameter varying from three to five eighths of an inch. Mr. Ceely, using G. Weir's vaccinator at four different spots, about three quarters of an inch asunder, raises on each spot a compound vesicle or group of vesicles; and the result at each spot is a cicatrix of oval or elliptical shape, averaging about half an inch long by a third of an inch broad.

* In some parts of England the custom of half-vaccinating had been very current. Thus in Herefordshire (except at and about Hereford) it had been the habit of vaccinators to make only one or two punctures or small scarifications; so that Dr. Seaton, on his first inspection of this county, found that of all the children he examined, including those seen at Hereford, only 10½ per cent. had more than two average scars; whereas, on re-inspection, the proportion with more than two scars was 47 per 100.

† The *quality of vaccination-scar*, to which too much importance cannot be attached, is that it shall be slightly depressed, and in its whole extent be dotted over with minute pittings.

sufficient data for comparison, 118 gave him evidence of such improvement. I regret that I cannot report of either area of observation that the inspector found improvement universal, or, where existing, always as great as was to be desired.*

As regards mere number of infantine vaccinations in proportion to number of births, probably no important general change has occurred. The inspectors cite many districts in which there had been progress, but, unfortunately, also others in which the non-performance of vaccination has been scandalous.† Cases of the latter kind involve such injurious results that I think it right to mention some of them in detail. Thus, on the present re-inspection, Dr. Stevens finds the union of Northampton in little better condition than when in 1860 Dr. Seaton spoke of it, "as affording the most remarkable illustration of the neglect of vaccination" which had yet come before him:‡ he states, namely, that the public infantine vaccinations of this union are still only 10 per cent. of the births; that the county of Northamptonshire, as a whole, "is the most deficient in quantity of vaccination of any seen during the inspection;" and that, of this least-vaccinated county, the Northampton union is the least-vaccinated part. In the decennial period, 1851–60, the small-pox death-rate of children in this union was 4½ times as high as the average small-pox death-rate of England, and exceeded that of any union in England except Merthyr Tydfil and Plymouth: in 1856 nearly a third of the entire mortality of the union, and in 1860 nearly a fourth of it, was due to that one disease: Dr. Stevens now reports of the union that "from 1860 to the present time little or no improvement has taken place, and it has been and still is a centre in which smallpox is almost constantly present, and from which that disease is largely distributed to the neighbouring towns and villages." Dr. Seaton refers particularly to the great small-pox

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* Of the five counties in which, or parts of which, Dr. Seaton made his re-inspection—Sussex, Hants, Hereford, Cornwall, and Devon—Devonshire was, on the whole, that which exhibited the least improvement. He states that in several districts in this county vaccination is still exceedingly ill-performed; as especially in parts of the Tiverton and Torrington unions, in the district of Bideford, and (below all) in the districts of Hatherleigh and Swymbridge. Dr. Stevens says that in parts of the populous manufacturing districts of Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire, generally known as the "Black Country," the quality of vaccination is still "really infamous."

† Thus Dr. Seaton, who is in the habit of distinguishing his districts into four classes according to the degree in which the number of infantine vaccinations approaches to the number of births in each district, found the proportion of districts deserving to be placed in his first class on the present re-inspection more than double what it was on the previous inspection. Still these districts did not amount to more than one sixth of those included in his re-inspection, and, though comprising several of from 6,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, did not include any of the larger towns. A great many other districts exhibited improvement in less but varying degrees. Others showed no advance whatever, the neglect in many being of the grossest kind. Dr. Stevens's general results were not materially different. As illustrating neglect of public vaccination, he enumerates 42 districts in which for a year or more no infants had been vaccinated by the public vaccinator. And Dr. Seaton cites numerous districts in which he found a fifth or more of the children in the infant schools unvaccinated; or (as in the town of Ross and in Redruth) a third; or even (as at Combe-martin, Hatherleigh, Okehampton and Camborne) nearly or more than half.

‡ Third Ann. Rep. of the Medical Officer of Privy Council, Appendix, page 71.

Medical Officer's Report.

Vaccination.

mortality of Portsea Island, and of the town and district of Leominster:—of Portsea Island he says that, when the epidemic began, the number of unvaccinated children amounted to thousands, and the deaths from small-pox in one year were nearly a fourth of the total average mortality of the union; and in Leominster district, where also vaccination was very greatly in arrear, there were in a few months between 40 and 50 deaths from small-pox. Besides the mortality which the inspectors report as having resulted from neglect of vaccination in these and many other unions, other evidence may be quoted of the sufferings to which that neglect had led:—"of 1,526 unvaccinated children whom I examined in schools and workhouses," says Dr. Seaton, "292 or 19 per cent. had unequivocal marks of having suffered—some of them recently, others at an earlier period—from small-pox: of 11,061 vaccinated children only 12, or scarcely more than one in a thousand, had traces, and these generally very slight traces, of having had small-pox."

It may be added that, during the year 1865, the Lords of the Council, being informed of outbreaks of small-pox in the three unions of Shepton-Mallet, Elham, and Gravesend and Milton, ordered letters on the subject to be addressed to the Board of Guardians of these unions respectively.

Supply of Vaccine Lymph

2. In answer to 18,504 applications made during the year for *Vaccine Lymph*, there were supplied, under their Lordships' orders, 142,430 charged ivory points, 2,438 charged squares of glass, and 5,352 charged capillary tubes. Particulars as to the sources whence this lymph was derived are given in Appendix No. 1. Of the 18,504 applications, in answer to which lymph was given, 15,698 came from medical practitioners (including 1,513 Poor Law medical officers) in England and Wales; 1,696 from Ireland; 512 from Scotland; 312 from the army; 117 from the navy and emigration department; 102 from colonies; and 67 from diplomatic and other foreign services.

Besides the above-mentioned 18,504 applications, there were cases where lymph was desired for the purpose of vaccinating horned cattle. Some crude speculations which had been published as to the nature of the prevailing cattle-plague, with still cruder half-promises that vaccination would prove protective against the disease, had, very naturally, filled the cattle-owners of the country with eagerness to provide the suggested security for their herds; and for a while (beginning towards the end of December) the demand for vaccine lymph was insatiable. As this demand, with the public hopes which created it, continued till after the end of 1865, and indeed did not reach its maximum till about the middle of January in the present year, I perhaps ought not, strictly speaking, to say more of it in this report. But as it would be useless to refer again next year to the subject, I may say that during the early part of January the applications for lymph (among which it was not generally possible to discriminate the applications of cattle-vaccinators) were so numerous as

to endanger the solvency of the establishment. In the previous ten years, including periods when human small-pox had been most widely epidemic, the average number of applications in the month of January had been 932, and the highest number had not reached 1,500. But in this January the applications exceeded 3,000; among which only 279 could be discriminated as for veterinary purposes; and on the 18th of the month, when this great demand culminated, the total of the one day's applications were as high as 178. Of course, whenever I learnt from the terms of an application that to vaccinate cattle was the object for which the lymph was wanted, my duty was to consider the applicant's claim as subordinate to that of persons who wanted lymph for human vaccination; and, as the lymph-supply at my disposal was not more than enough to provide for the latter purpose, I felt obliged to refuse lymph to the 279 applicants whom I could discriminate as cattle-vaccinators. There must, however, have been many other hundreds of cases where also the applicant's object was to vaccinate cattle, but where this object, being undeclared in his application, could not be discriminated and made a ground for refusal. Under these circumstances there was great reason to fear that the innumerable inconclusive trials which amateurs were making in all parts of the country as to the value of cattle-vaccination, and the consequent enormous waste of vaccine lymph, would cause such an exhaustion of the national lymph-supplies as must seriously derange human vaccination throughout the United Kingdom. Fortunately, the truth as to the uselessness of the proposed cattle-vaccination became known before that great mischief was produced; and the demand for lymph subsided as rapidly as it had risen. It may be proper for me to add, that, if the scientific observations which were being made under the auspices of the Cattle Commissioners, and otherwise, had justified an opinion that the vaccination of cattle ought to be recommended, special arrangements would have been necessary to supply lymph for that purpose; and that, had the case arisen, I should have submitted to the Lords of the Council suggestions which I had in readiness for such arrangements.

In 1865, as in preceding years, my Lords took special means to satisfy themselves as to the undiminished efficiency of the lymph which is supplied under their direction. Dr. Seaton, whom I, under their Lordships' orders, instructed to make this inspection, visited all the stations whence the public lymph-supply is derived, and reported quite satisfactorily of the quality of the lymph which was in use. The list of stations supplying lymph was increased by the addition of one of the parochial stations at Salford. And lymph has also been supplied from an important vaccinating-station at Glasgow.

Educational Vaccinating-Stations.

3. All the *Educational Vaccinating-Stations* of England were comprised in the just-mentioned inspection. The only change which took place in regard to these stations in 1865 consisted in the appointment of Dr. Edward Lowe Webb to the Pimlico station in the place of Mr. W. P. Jorden, deceased.

Medical Officer's Report.

## II. The Distribution of Disease in England, and the circumstances by which it is regulated.

### A. *Systematic Proceedings.*

In pursuance of the systematic study which my Lords have for several past years had in progress in this department, as to the distribution of disease in England, and as to the circumstances by which the distribution is regulated, their Lordships in 1865 ordered some additional inquiries, generally of the same kind as heretofore, to be undertaken, and also, in one respect, opened a new line of investigation.

House Accommodation of the Poor.

1. Of these inquiries, so far as finished within the year, the largest related to the *Housing of the Poorer Population in Towns.* In general intention this inquiry harmonised with one which had just before been made into the housing of the Rural Poor. Both were undertaken with reference to projected amendments of the Public Health Law, and had for their chief object to ascertain how far that law in its present state enables local authorities to prevent dangerous degrees of overcrowding in dwellings, and the use of dwellings unfit for human habitation. In proceeding to investigate these questions, particularly in the present urban field of inquiry, an important distinction had to be observed. Wherever the evils in question should be found existing, heed would have to be given whether the authority was powerless to prevent them, or was merely unwilling to exercise its powers; and, as powers for sanitary purposes are not in all places—especially not in all towns—the same, it would be necessary to distinguish places where the Local Government Act is in operation, or where special powers have been given by particular local Acts of Parliament, from places where only the general statutes are in force. Likewise the possibility would have to be regarded (and in the event this was abundantly realized) that in different places there might be different modes of interpreting the law. So the present urban inquiry was planned on a large scale. Besides dealing with the metropolis, and including (for important purposes of comparison) some examination of places in Scotland, it extended in extra-metropolitan England to fifty of our chief centres of population. Dr. Hunter was the inspector employed upon the inquiry, and his report is subjoined *in extenso.* See App. No. 2.

Large as the inquiry was, and copious as are the resulting details of information, the broad results may be told in these very few words,—that, neither against degrees of crowding which conduce immensely to the multiplication of disease, as well as to obvious moral evils, nor against the use of dwellings which are permanently unfit for human habitation, can local authorities in towns, except to a certain extent in some privileged places, exercise any effectual control. Resulting from (or at least attributable to) this powerlessness of the authorities, which only sometimes was supplemented by strained constructions of the law, the evils in

question were found very extensively, one or both of them, in operation. Especially they were seen abounding in some of the chief places which were visited; perhaps worst in parts of the metropolis, and in Bristol, Merthyr, Newcastle, Plymouth and Sunderland. Moreover, though in various other places, including some of considerable importance, the evils were either not found existing, or not in important degrees, it must be remembered that even in these places, or in most of them, slight industrial or other local changes could rapidly and irresistibly develop high degrees of overcrowding. Adverting also to my last annual report, I may recall the fact, therein abundantly demonstrated, that even in small country towns and villages, where the evil least admits of excuse, overcrowding is often in glaring excess. And thus, speaking generally, it may be said that the evils are uncontrolled in England.

No one, I apprehend, can doubt but that this state of things contravenes the intentions of the Legislature. For when regard is had to the enactments already made in the matter—especially to the Common Lodging Houses Acts, and to those provisions of the Nuisances Removal Act which relate to overcrowding and to dwellings unfit to be inhabited, the Legislature is seen to have decided in principle that the evils in question must not be suffered to continue. And the fact that the evils do nevertheless continue, both in wide extent and often in great intensity, constitutes an evident and urgent claim for such new legislation as will amend the present technical insufficiencies of the law.

It is scarcely possible for the better-off classes to imagine, where duty has not given them opportunities of practically knowing, what immensity of baneful influence is included in the evils to which I advert; and it may therefore be well for me to show what in practice are the forms in which the evils present themselves. By places "unfit for human habitation" I mean places in which by common consent even moderately healthy life is impossible to human dwellers,—places which therefore in themselves (independently of removable filth which may be about them) answer to the common conception of "nuisances";—such, for instance, as those underground and other dwellings which permanently are almost or entirely dark and unventilable; and dwellings which are in such constructional partnership with public privies, or other depositaries of filth, that their very sources of ventilation are essentially offensive and injurious; and dwellings which have such relations to local drainage that they are habitually soaked into by water or sewage; and so forth. But beyond these instances where the dwelling would, I think, even now be deemed by common consent "unfit for human habitation," instances, varying in degree, are innumerable, where, in small closed courts, surrounded by high buildings, and approached by narrow and perhaps winding gangways, houses of the meanest sort stand, acre after acre of them, back to back, shut from all enjoyment of light and air, with but privies and dustbins to look upon; and surely such can only be counted "fit for human habitation" while the standard of

that humanity is low. Again, by "overcrowded" dwellings I mean those where dwellers are in such proportion to dwelling-space that no obtainable quantity of ventilation will keep the air of the dwelling-space free from hurtfully large accumulations of animal effluvium,—cases where the dwelling-space at its best stinks more or less with decomposing human excretions, and where, at its worst, this filthy atmosphere may (and very often does) have, working and spreading within it, the taint of some contagious fever.* And as a particular class of cases, in which both evils are combined to one monstrous form of nuisance, I ought expressly to mention certain of the so-called "tenement-houses" of the poor; especially those large but ill-circumstanced houses, once perhaps wealthily inhabited, but now pauperised, and often without a span of court-yard either front or back; where in each house perhaps a dozen or more rooms are separately let to a dozen or more families—each family with but a room to itself and perhaps lodgers; and where in each house the entire large number of occupants (which even in England may be little short of a hundred) will necessarily have the use of but a single staircase, and of a privy which perhaps is placed in the cellar.†

That such influences as the above must be enormously fatal to health is, in the present state of knowledge, too obvious to need formal demonstration. When first, seventeen years ago, it devolved upon me (then officer of health for the city of London) to draw attention to the sanitary circumstances of great masses of metropolitan population, I showed, in regard of my then sphere of observation, that those evils were sufficient in their gigantic magnitude to neutralise whatever in other respects was being attempted for the improvement of health.‡ And now I am confident that I speak the sense of all who have had most to do with the administration of sanitary measures or poor law medical relief, when I affirm generally what was then but of partial application, and say that to provide for the public health in important centres of population must of necessity be a hopeless task, unless the administering authority be armed with ample powers to render impossible those conditions of lodgment which are of so deadly

* Though my official point of view is one exclusively physical, common humanity requires that the other aspect of this evil should not be ignored. For where "overcrowding" exists in its sanitary sense, almost always it exists even more perniciously in certain moral senses. In its higher degrees it almost necessarily involves such negation of all delicacy, such unclean confusion of bodies and bodily functions, such mutual exposure of animal and sexual nakednesses, as is rather bestial than human. To be subject to these influences is a degradation which must become deeper and deeper for those on whom it continues to work. To children who are born under its curse it must often be a very baptism into infamy. And beyond all measure hopeless is the wish that persons thus circumstanced should ever in other respects aspire to that atmosphere of civilization which has its essence in physical and moral cleanliness, and enhances the self-respect which it betokens. See also remarks on crowding in rural dwellings, in last Report, p. 13.

† Mere scantiness of privy-accommodation leads, of course, to filthy habits among the lodgers of crowded tenement-houses. And when the pretended accommodation is given in the above-described form, often in utter darkness, the likelihood is that the basement of the house will be one indescribable quagmire of filth.

‡ See First and Second Annual Repors, relating to the sanitary condition of the city of London, 1849 and 1850. Reprinted (Longman) 1854.

effect upon the poor. Not only Dr. Hunter's present report, written specially on the subject, but other of our departmental reports,* and, in addition to them, masses of independent evidence set before the public by persons officially or unofficially interested in sanitary improvement,† may be referred to for details in justification of that statement. And in Dr. Hunter's report will be found illustrated all those ambiguities or insufficiencies of law through which the evils in question are maintained.

Medical Officer's Report.

House Accommodation of the Poor.

The powers which, in the interests of our labouring population, it is most of all desirable that local authorities should be able and willing to exercise against the evils in question, are, in my opinion, these:—

i. to deal universally with overcrowding on the basis of its being technically a "nuisance," and to take, as the sole test of overcrowding, the proportion borne by number of occupants to size and ventilation of given space;‡

ii. to apply to the so-called "tenement-houses" § of the poor

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* See, for instance, in the Appendix to my Sixth Report (p. 781), the description which Dr. Stevens gives of the town of Cockermouth, and (p. 785) that which Dr. Bristowe gives of Whitehaven, as regards the dwellings of the labouring classes; also, in the Appendix to my Seventh Report (pp. 476–480) Dr. Buchanan's statements as to the construction and overcrowding of the homes of the poor in Liverpool. Dr. Hunter's report in the same volume (on the house accommodation of rural labourers) gives, in relation to smaller places, innumerable pictures of overcrowding, and of such styles of dwelling as are only borne in despair of better. See also in Seventh Report, Appendix, p. 515, Dr. Stevens's account of the colliery settlements at Gilesgate Moor. And in the present volume (App. No. 4, pp. 212–4) Dr. Buchanan on fever at Greenock.

† I may particularly refer to the testimony of medical officers of health, especially those acting for the metropolis and Liverpool and Glasgow, and to Mr. Rendle's very impressive pamphlet (1865) on London Vestries and their sanitary work, and to the letters which have from time to time, within the last year or two, been written to the "Times" by Dr. Jeaffreson, Resident Physician of the London Fever Hospital, on the sources and distribution of typhus in the metropolis.

‡ I think it practically important that in the letter of the law no distinction should be drawn whether overcrowders are of one family or more. Otherwise technical difficulties become insuperable. For what is a "family"? In one sense it means "children with their parents," but in another sense it may be extended to an entire clan. It may fairly be left open to magistrates (as a matter for discretion according to local and particular circumstances) to refrain from ordering the abatement of a given overcrowding if they see that it is of one family, and could not be abated without hardship. Further, in my opinion, it is to be desired that laws and regulations as to overcrowding should not proceed on the assumption that children (to any measurable extent) require less breathing-space than adults. Against any such assumption two facts have to be considered;—first, that even healthy children, in proportion to their respective bodily weights, are about twice as powerful as adults in deteriorating the air which they breathe; secondly, that the children will almost invariably have certain eruptive and other febrile disorders to pass through, from which adult life is comparatively exempt, and in which the requirement of space is greatly increased. And having regard to these two considerations, I think it best that children and adults should be deemed to require equal allowances of air and ventilation.

§ How to define the above-mentioned class of houses is a question which, perhaps, ought to be noticed. "Tenement-house" is an expression applied to certain houses in respect of their being let or occupied in two or more "tenements." The term, if it were not expressly limited, would include all houses in which "flats" and other "chambers" are let. If it were thought well, in any such provisions as I suggest, expressly to exempt houses of the richer sort (where of course the restrictions in question are not practically needed) this might easily be done by exempting all tenement-houses wherein tenements are separately rated, or wherein no tenement is let at a lower rent than (say) six shillings per week. Practically the "tenement-

a system of registration and regulation akin to that which is applied to common lodging houses under the statutes of 1851 and 1853;*

iii. to enforce everywhere against the use of cellar-dwellings the restrictions which, under the 67th section of the Public Health Act, 1848, are enforceable in places which are under that Act and the Local Government Act;

iv. to exercise against premises or parts of premises which by want of access of light or air, or by dampness or through ruinous condition, are rendered unfit for human habitation, the same powers as against premises which by "nuisances" are rendered unfit;†

v. to acquire premises, by compulsory sale, either in order to make needful openings and clearings where ground is too closely built upon, or for other sanitary improvements.

Exercising compulsory powers like the above, and therewith, so far as circumstances require, such powers as the Labouring Classes Dwellings Bill now before Parliament proposes to confer for the construction of new habitations, local authorities would in

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houses of the poor," so far as it is my object to provide for their registration and regulation, may be regarded as houses of the worst quality, in the worst localities, and with the worst provisions for cleanliness, occupied dividedly by as many, or nearly as many, families as they have rooms; so that each room, or, in rarer cases, each pair of rooms, is a family-holding, into which sometimes lodgers are received.

* For the success of such a system as is proposed, powers which could not be dispensed with are these:—power to prevent the occupation of a house in several holdings, so long as its privy-accommodation and other means and appliances of cleanliness, and the ventilation and lighting of its common staircases and passages, are not such as to fit it for that kind of occupation:—power to fix for a house, according to its size, situation, construction, and conveniences, the number of holdings which may be separately let or occupied in the house, and the number of persons who may be received into any given holding:—power to require the same cleansings and limewhitings as are appointed for common lodging houses by the 13th section of the Act of 1851. Power, such as is given in regard of common lodging houses by the 7th section of the Act of 1853, to remove, in certain cases, persons who have fever or other infectious or contagious disease, is one which in the present state and circumstances of tenement-occupation, is often most urgently required. But if the preceding powers were duly exercised, this would be comparatively superfluous, and for obvious reasons only extreme circumstances could justify its exercise where the interference would be with purely domestic relations. The same remarks apply to the power (not given by the Lodging Houses Acts, but given, for instance, as regards the city of London, by the 90th section of the City Sewers Act) to cause in certain cases the removal of dead bodies from within houses. Of course in the case of tenement-houses provision would not have to be made for such reports as are ordered by section 8 of the Common Lodgings Act of 1853, nor for "separation of the sexes" in the sense of the statute of 1851. If it were deemed necessary to limit the power which I have named second in my list, a reasonable limitation of it would, I think, be this;—that every holding which has adequate provision for ventilation, and is not in a closed court, nor closely surrounded by buildings higher than itself, nor one of more than three holdings in the same house, should be deemed of size sufficient for its occupation, if its interior space (exclusive of lobbies, cupboards, and the like) affords to each man, woman, and child occupying it an average of 500 cubic feet per head; and that in no case the authority should be entitled to require a larger allowance as aforesaid than 1,000 cubic feet per head.

† At present in respect of premises where "nuisances" exist—i.e., nuisances of the sorts enumerated in the 8th section of the Act of 1855, justices can, if they think it necessary, prohibit the using of the premises till the nuisance in question is removed; but there seems to be some difference of opinion whether the very serious constructional faults to which the above text refers—faults, which in their higher degrees ought absolutely to disqualify premises from being inhabited, are in the present law, technically a "nuisance."

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very few years bring within conditions of decency and comfort myriads who now subsist under conditions which it is dreadful to contemplate. And as regards the accordability by the Legislature of such restrictive and compulsory powers as I have proposed, I venture to submit two arguments:—first (as I have already stated) that the objects which such legislation would tend to compass are objects for which, in principle, the Legislature has already declared itself; and, secondly, that each of the powers which I name, as powers universally to be desired, is a power already legally exercised in some part or other of the country. In the latter point of view I would particularly beg leave to refer to the improvement-powers which are exercised in Liverpool under the local Act of 1864, and in Scotland under section 161 of the Scotch Police and Improvement Act; also to the powers which, in Glasgow under the local Police Act of 1862, and especially under its sections 384–8, in the city of Dublin under the 24th section of the Dublin Improvement Acts Amendment Act, 1841, and in the city of London under the City Sewers Act, 1851, are exercised against the crowding of tenement-houses.

In concluding this section of my report, there are two more observations which I would venture to submit. In the first place, with regard to some of the worst conditions of dwelling in towns, it is scarcely possible that thorough reforms should be accomplished, unless large improvement-powers are in the hands of the local authorities, and are so exercised by them as gradually (by the requisite clearings of ground) to provide light and air for masses of population who now dwell in dark and unventilated places, or, where such clearings cannot be made, to purchase and destroy the poorer dwellings as "unfit for human habitation," and to provide equivalent new dwelling-space in the suburbs of the town: —and I am glad to mention here two cases, where munificent beginnings of this sort are being made; Liverpool, where 100,000*l.* has been voted and is in course of being expended, for that one purpose; and Glasgow, which is now asking Parliament to sanction its spending within the next twenty years no less a sum than 1,250,000*l.* on improvement-purposes in great part similar. In the second place, I would advert to the uncompensated dislodgment and inconvenience which the laboring classes from time to time suffer through the destruction of parts of towns required for railways and other public purposes, in which parts they have hitherto had their homes. And I would suggest for consideration whether, when compulsory powers of purchase are being sought of Parliament for purposes of the above description, it would not be desirable that the local authority which is exercising improvement-powers on behalf of the laboring classes (and also perhaps individuals, interested as employers of many hands, or otherwise, in the well-doing of work-people) should have a *locus standi* for opposing the grant of such powers, except on condition that where many habitations are destroyed at least as many should be substituted for them. On this subject I beg leave to quote, as of the highest authority which special legal

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experience in such questions can give, an expression of opinion with which I have been favored by Mr. John Bullar:—"It has been objected that it is foreign from the objects of (for instance) a railway company to make them house speculators, and force them to lock up part of their capital in dwellings for the laboring classes; but this objection is altogether futile. Where it suits the interests of the shareholders, a railway company may add to their railway a canal, a dock, a harbour, a toll-bridge, a toll-road, or an hotel; and railway companies not only may, but in countless cases must, expend capital in making, and income in maintaining, for the landowners whose lands they touch, roads, sewers, drains, level crossings, bridges, cattle-creeps, watering-places, fences, and sometimes capital in providing farm buildings. The Lands and Railways Clauses Acts provide that ample compensation in money or works or both shall be made to landowners whose interests are interfered with, but do not make adequate provision for protecting the poor, whose means of living may be seriously lessened by the exercise of the powers of those Acts. There is nothing inconsistent with the course of legislation for public works that their undertakers should build as many houses as they pull down, just as they make a new piece of road where they block up the old road; and there is no reason why they should not sell their houses as soon as they think fit. The Lands Clauses Act requires them to sell within ten years after the completion of their works. If they lose by the sale the amount of the loss is the amount of the compensation unproductive to themselves which they make to the poor whom they dispossess; but with ordinary prudence they often may so arrange their building and selling operations as, if not to give them a profit, at least to make their loss a most insignificant part of their total outlay."

Effect of sanitary improvements.

2. A second large inquiry which my Lords undertook in 1865, but which could not within the year be completed, related to places in which, for some considerable number of years, proper works of drainage and water-supply have been established, or particular sanitary regulations been in force, and aimed at ascertaining, by local inquiries and examination of mortuary returns, what has been the *effect of the works or regulations in improving health* in each respective place.

Dr. Buchanan is the inspector who has been employed on this inquiry. The places in which hitherto his investigations have been made—certain places, namely, in which the Public Health Act had been long adopted, and sanitary works under it had been constructed, are as follows:—Salisbury, Macclesfield, Croydon, Alnwick, Penrith, Morpeth, Ely, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Carlisle, Leicester, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, Banbury, Warwick. His reports on these places have reached me too late to admit of their being included in the present volume. Both on this account, and also because the inquiry is being extended to other places, I think it best now to refrain from putting forward the conclusions which hitherto seem probable results of the

inquiry. But I hope that in my next report I shall be able to present all the evidence which this inquiry aims at collecting, and at the same time to state conclusions which may be permanently valid (and I believe will be highly interesting) as to the practical fruit of our best-tested sanitary improvements.

Question of injury from infected rags.

3. With a view to obtain, if possible, more exact knowledge than was hitherto existing as to one particular alleged cause of disease—the *alleged occasional conveyance*, namely, *of morbid contagia in the various stuffs which form the staple of the rag-trade*, I, under their Lordships orders, instructed Dr. Bristowe to make detailed inquiry in quarters where affirmative evidence, if producible, would most readily be found, and especially in great paper-making establishments, as to any known facts which might seem to justify the suspicion referred to.

Dr. Bristowe, after visiting many establishments in London of rag merchants and marine storedealers, and 86 paper mills, scattered in various counties of England, gave me the report which I append, No. 3.

It is matter for congratulation that the results there recorded are almost entirely negative, and such, I think, as fully to establish that the rag-trade does not play any considerable part in the distribution of contagions of disease. More than this cannot, I apprehend, be maintained. When regard is had, on the one hand, to the sources of rag-supply, and on the other hand to the known properties of certain contagia, no one can suppose that paper-mills do not sometimes receive rags with infective material among them; and it would not have surprised me, if cases more or less authentic had been reported, where not only smallpox and other fevers, but also syphilitic inoculations, had, on particular occasions, been ascribed to the agency of foul rags. It will be observed, however, that, except in regard of smallpox, no such accusations came under the inspector's notice; and the instances wherein it was with some show of probability alleged that smallpox had been introduced by rags cannot be deemed to represent, in a vaccinated country, any serious amount of public danger.

I have already elsewhere submitted my opinion (and must hereafter return to the point) that the Nuisances Removal law of the country requires to be strengthened by provisions, which may be summarily used, against such sorts of personal conduct as tend unnecessarily to spread dangerous infections of disease.* It seems to me that if provisions with that object are to exist, the offence of knowingly contributing to circulate rags which have been imbued with infectious material would almost of course fall within their scope. And, so far as present information extends, nothing further than that could be desired in the way of legislative precaution against the danger.

* See last section of Letter in Appendix No. 9. See also last section of Report.

Scientific researches.

4. It remains to be mentioned under the present head that, in aid of the more immediately practical objects of the department, my Lords, early in 1865, ordered certain *scientific researches* to be begun. Inquiries already made and reported on had set before the Legislature and the public much information, collected according to the current lights of medical science, with regard to the distribution and causes of all our most destructive diseases. The relations of typhoid fever and other diarrhœal infections to the presence and decomposition of excremental impurity in air and water,—the relation of the most fatal afflictions of artisan life to mere want of common ventilation, or of dust-withdrawing ventilation, in places of industry,—the relation, similarly, of miners' lung-diseases to the insufficient ventilation of mines, —the relation of our highest infantine death-rates to that neglect of infants, too often an almost murderous neglect, which follows the extensive industrial employment of women, whether in factories or in gang-agriculture,—the relations of unconquered smallpox to ill-performed vaccination, and of this to demonstrable faults of local arrangement,—the relations of contagion to the spread of disease in different circumstances of life, and of overcrowding to the power of contagion,—these very important ætiological relations had been studied, in their broadest bearings, in a large number and variety of local inspections throughout England, as well as in elaborate mortuary statistics; and the results of the study had been laid before Parliament, with other sanitary information, in the successive annual reports of the department. My Lords had now to determine what was to be done in the way of further like proceedings. It was submitted to them that by renewed inquiries, of exactly the same kind as heretofore, they might extend, but perhaps not importantly strengthen for practical purposes, the evidence already elicited on the great subjects which had been in hand; and that inquiries, tending chiefly to produce repetitions of evidence, would be but of secondary interest. Also it was submitted that, in the establishment of new principles for the prevention of disease, great steps of progress were now not likely to be made otherwise than with improved methods of ætiological observation;—that scientific researches must first have created a far more intimate knowledge than is yet current as to the nature of the morbid processes which are to be prevented, and as to the physical and chemical conditions of their development;—that such researches, on the scale and system which were to be desired, were not likely to be undertaken here by private investigators;—that, if their Lordships' inquiries were to continue to give fruit of national interest and importance, collateral work, aiming at such knowledge as I have just spoken of, must be combined with their Lordships' former line of inquiry, and serve hereafter in some sort as its pioneer.*

* In relation to one very important disease, opinions like the above had, ten years previously, been pressed upon the attention of Government by the Medical Council, which the President of the then General Board of Health had called together to

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My Lords having instructed me to act in accordance with these views, investigations of the kind in question became in 1865 part of the work of the department. Hitherto they have had relation only to the chemical processes of disease, and here, under their Lordships' authority, I have had the advantage of Dr. Thudichum's assistance. At present I have only to name these investigations as of the category of work in progress. On future occasions I shall hope to particularise the proceedings, so far as their very technical subject-matter will permit, and of course from time to time to give their practical results. It may be, however, that these will not so much admit of popular appreciation as they will conduce to urgent professional requirements. The work is not of the kind which can promise either immediate returns, or such returns as are most popularly striking. But that medicine in its most practical aspects, whether preventive or curative, needs constant aid and guidance from purely scientific researches, is a fact on which it would be superfluous to insist. Of the convictions which in this respect are universal among enlightened persons, perhaps no stronger illustration could be cited than the urgency, almost the clamour, with which such researches were recently called for in relation to the steppe-murrain now in England, and the scale on which the Royal Cattle-Plague Commission ordered them. Also in another point of view I may refer to those researches for an illustration. Undertaken as they were in the medical interests of horned cattle, they yet elucidated some processes of disease in a way which is of interest to human pathology, and, through it, to the preventive medicine of mankind.*

### B. *Occasional Proceedings.*

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Besides inquiries systematically contributed as aforesaid to elucidate the common sanitary state and circumstances of the country, miscellaneous inquiries, which of course have tended to increase knowledge in the same direction, were made on many particular occasions, and generally at the instigation of local applicants, either with reference to actual excesses of disease, or with reference to conditions of filth from which such excesses might result. On occasions of the one sort or the other, my Lords, during 1865, ordered that inspectors should visit the following places:—*Greenock* and *Bristol*, where in both instances typhus was epidemic, and the local authorities requested my Lords to assist them by inquiry and advice; *Maidenhead*, where there

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advise him on the then prevailing epidemic of Asiatic Cholera. See Report of Medical Council, p. 8, and Report of the Council's Committee for Scientific Inquiries, pp. 65–6, among papers of General Board of Health laid before Parliament with reference to the Cholera-Epidemic of 1853–4. But cholera is only one of innumerable illustrations which might be adduced of our present practical stand-still for want of deeper scientific insight.

* I refer particularly to the researches of Dr. Sanderson (reported in the Appendix to the Third Report of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission) on the propagability and incubation of cattle-plague, and on the physical state of its contagium.

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was a very unusual concurrence of deaths by puerperal fever; *Great Ormesby* and *Waltham Abbey*, where there had been outbreaks of diphtheria; *Wellington* and *Aston Clinton*, where scarlatina had caused anxiety; *Harting* and *Hadlow*, where there had been typhoid fever; *Southampton* and *Epping*, where cases of Asiatic cholera had shown themselves, and, in connexion with the inspection of Epping, *Leytonstone*, where a drainage-nuisance was much complained of; *Swansea*, where cases of yellow fever had occurred; *Chichester*, *Leeds* and *Harwich*, where question had arisen as to the sufficiency of action taken by the local authorities for the protection of the public health. In Woolwich, where fever had been epidemic, an inquiry which had been begun in 1864, and which therefore my last Report mentioned as in progress at the end of the year, was completed. And besides the above cases, where local inspections were made, my Lords, on other occasions of local complaint or alarm, had written communication with the authorities of these other places, viz.:—*Newton* in the Chesterton Union, *Deptford*, *Paddington*, *St. Pancras*, *Farnham*, *Horfield* in the Clifton Union, *Debenham* in the Bosmere and Claydon Union, *Waltham Abbey*, *Bethnal Green*, *Colney Hatch*, *Camberwell*, *Shirley*, *Whitstable*, *Bury*, *Golborne* in the Leigh Union, *Wistanstow* in the Church Stretton Union, *Silver Hill* in the Hastings Union, *Birling*, *Aylesford*, *Brundall* and *Bradestone* in the Blofield Union, *Watlington* in the Henley Union, *Standon* in the Ware Union, *Maidenhead*, *Ramsey* in the Huntingdon Union, *Child's Hill* in the Hendon Union, *Otley*, *New Shoreham*, *Burton-on-Trent*, *Headcorn* in the Hollingbourne Union, *Tottenham*, *Twickenham*, *Maidstone*, *Basingstoke*, *Enfield*, *South Shields*, *Wing*, *Kensington*, *Clapton*, *Hounslow*, *Cleator*.

Concerning the cases where inspections were made, excepting those of *Bristol*, *Wellington*, and *Woolwich*, I subjoin either the reports or extracts from the reports which I received from the inspecting officers.* (*See* App. Nos. 4–8 and 14–16.) To the cases of *Southampton*, *Epping*, and *Swansea*, I shall refer in later sections of this report. To the case of *Maidenhead* I need not further advert than to say that the mortality which had occurred in that town was, in my opinion, sufficiently accounted for by the facts of obstetrical practice which the inspector (Mr. Radcliffe) sets forth in his report. Except as regards these cases, the main interest of the papers which I append consists in their bearing on the question which was discussed in my last year's report—the very important question of the working of the Nuisances Removal Acts in England. The report on *Greenock* is of course not relevant to that question, but is valuable here for the more general purpose of showing to what monstrous degrees of overcrowding and filth, and to what consequent sufferings by disease, a popula-

* At Bristol there was insufficient hospital-accommodation for the poor with typhus, and the chief object of the inspection was to see to means for increasing the accommodation. At Wellington no question of much practical interest was raised. Regarding Woolwich, further inquiry did not add anything important to the information given in my last annual report.

tion (even when its industrial circumstances are prosperous) may be brought by the unregulated use of tenement-houses. The remaining cases may be regarded as supplementary illustrations of the argument of my last year's report on the inefficiency of our Nuisances Removal law:—*Aston Clinton*, with the pestiferous crowding of its children in plaiting schools,—*Great Ormesby*, with its structural nuisances,—*Waltham Abbey*, with its sewage-ditch continuing, in spite of remonstrances, under jurisdiction of a local board of health,—*Hadlow*, with its cesspools and stinking drains,—*Harting* (in the often complained of Midhurst Union) with its drinking-water almost ostentatiously polluted by excrement, and filth piled up as though it were treasure,—*Harwich*, with no useful memory of its former sufferings by cholera, but still cesspooled to the worst degree, and still with the worst of water-supplies,—*Chichester*, an episcopal city, a municipal and parliamentary borough, where still the inhabitants drink from beside their cesspools, and endure once a fortnight the almost unique nuisance of a very large cattle market in their streets,—and *Leeds*, with such an administration of the Nuisances Removal Act as, in proportion to the importance of the town, may perhaps be deemed the worst which has come to the knowledge of this department.*

In order to do full justice to these cases in their illustrative relation to the efficiency of the Nuisances Removal Acts, it is requisite to remember that the year 1865, with its incessant alarms and public and private manifestos as to the approach of epidemic disease, was eminently a year when it might have been expected that the authorities would not be sleeping at their posts. Yet, adverting also to the evidence which was given on these matters in my last annual report, I cannot doubt but that the few above-mentioned instances represent innumerable others, now existing far and wide throughout the country.

As regards the correspondence which my Lords had during the year, on questions generally of the same nature as the above, I need only observe that the complaints which were addressed to their Lordships tallied with and corroborated the opinion which I have expressed as to the frequent inoperativeness of our present sanitary laws, and that my Lords were unable to suggest remedies to persons who addressed them on this subject.

One case, however, deserves particular mention. From the respective vicars of Aylesford and Birling, two parishes in the *Malling Union*, my Lords in September last received complaints that the board of guardians refused to act in execution of the law, as authority for the removal of nuisances; the first complainant adding that a case of cholera (fatal after seven hours' illness) had just occurred in his parish; and the second, that, in a hamlet in his parish, always more or less marked by illness, where the

* I am glad to state, as the sequel of the communications which my Lords have addressed to the town council of Leeds on the sanitary state of the town, that for some time past considerable exertions have been making there to amend the state of things described in Dr. Hunter's report.

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people had open cesspools about their houses, and were drinking polluted water, fever was spreading fast from house to house. In answer to a letter which my Lords hereupon immediately (Sept. 14) ordered to be addressed to the board of guardians, inquiring on the subject, the clerk on the 27th September wrote that the guardians had directed a special meeting to be called for that day fortnight to take their Lordships' letter into consideration; and on the 11th October he wrote—"that at a special meeting held this day to take into consideration the Nuisances Removal Acts, it was moved that it was inexpedient to adopt those Acts, whereupon an amendment was proposed that they be adopted, and negatived by a majority of six to five." On receipt of this answer, my Lords directed a second letter to be written (Oct. 12) requesting to be informed of the precise meaning of this resolution, inasmuch as the Acts were general and did not require to be specially adopted, and asking particularly whether the guardians declined to receive complaints and to take proceedings under the Acts. To this second letter the guardians, on the 18th October, replied, "that they considered the resolution passed at the meeting to be a sufficient expression of their meaning, which was, that they did not consider the 5th section of 23 and 24 Vict. c. 77. to be imperative, and they therefore declined to appoint a committee under that section." While this reply was still under their Lordships' consideration, one of the complainants wrote that, in some uncertainty whether their former applications to the board of guardians had been in all respects strictly in order, and in hope that the decision of the former meeting of the board might be reversed by another and larger meeting, they had decided to recommence their endeavours to move the board. Again, delay was interposed by a fortnight's adjournment of the board, and it was not till the 18th November that my Lords received the following information from the vicar of Birling: "The board of guardians has not thought fit to make any reply to the memorial from this parish or to my own letter (both dated 28th ultimo) but I am informed by the elected guardian of this parish the matter of the nuisances in Aylesford, Birling, and Snodland parishes was pressed at the adjourned meeting on the 15th instant, when the adoption of the Nuisances Acts was strongly advocated by E. L. Betts, Esq., and others, but as strongly opposed by the chairman, whose statements of the operation of the law at last secured a majority of one against the adoption of the Acts." A letter to the same effect was received from the other complainant; and on the 21st my Lords received from the rector of Snodland, a third parish in the union, complaints that nuisances existed also there to an alarming extent, that typhus and diphtheria abounded, and that by the decision of the Malling board the inhabitants were left without any local authority to whom to apply. My Lords now brought the correspondence under the consideration of Secretary Sir George Grey; who referred it to the Attorney and Solicitor General for

their opinion, whether, under the circumstances represented, proceedings should be instituted against the guardians of the Malling union, with a view to compel them to take such measures as were necessary for the protection of the public health. On the 28th December the answer of the law-officers was reported, to the effect that, in their opinion, there was not legal ground for the institution of proceedings against the guardians. The case requires no comment from me, but I beg leave to add the remarks with which the law-officers concluded the expression of their opinion:—"It is evident that the legislature has hitherto thought it sufficient to rely mainly on the vigilance and discretion of the local authorities, without providing against any perverseness or voluntary neglect on their part; and the present case seems to show that in some districts, at all events, further security is required for the public good."



## III.—Foreign Epidemics of the Year, and the General Question of Contagion in its bearings on the Public Health.

In relation to the spread of pestilential disorders, the year 1865 was of extraordinary and most painful interest. That in this year, after more than a century's interval, the herds of England were revisited by the most malignant of bovine plagues—the, to them, unfamiliar murrain of the Russian Steppes, would in itself be a sad distinction of the year. But the eventfulness of 1865 was even less in that field of suffering than in relation to human epidemics, and, in the latter respect, to persons who had to care for the public health, the last nine months of the year were a time of continuous anxiety. First, early in April, it was rumoured that a disease of the nature of *Plague*, coming from beyond the Ural Mountains, and causing depopulation in its course, had not only reached St. Petersburg, where it was said to be causing fearful ravages, but had spread beyond the Prussian frontier, and was prevailing, though in a less destructive form, at Dantzig and various other places in North Germany. Next, in June, came the importation of *Asiatic Cholera* into Egypt, and thereupon, radiating from Alexandria, for results which as yet have but begun, the renewed influence of this terrible infection in Europe. Thirdly, in September, there was the fact (hitherto, I believe, unparalleled in the epidemiological experience of this country) that an outbreak of *Yellow Fever*, fortunately not on a large scale, was occasioned to the population of Swansea by the arrival of an infected ship from Cuba.

It was but to a very limited extent that these important occurrences involved proceedings which technically were under the Public Health Act, 1858; and, strictly speaking, proceedings under that Act are all that I am called upon to mention here. I may, however, so far exceed that limit as to include certain other proceedings which the same occurrences involved, and which were of general sanitary interest,—proceedings of the Lords of the

Council, which were either taken under the Quarantine Act, or at least had regard to its administration.





1. The first of the occurrences to which I have adverted, the rumour in April last that a "Siberian plague" was advancing towards this country, was one which, except for the proverbial faculty of rumour to distort as well as magnify what it represents, might have justified the greatest alarm.* And it was of course one which tended to raise a question of quarantine. Under the circumstances, my Lords thought it expedient that the facts should be investigated from this department, and, at their desire, I took the requisite steps for that purpose. Dr. Whitley was sent to St. Petersburg, and Dr. Sanderson to the country of the lower Vistula. The results of these investigations are contained in papers which I subjoin—App. Nos. 9, 10, 11; viz., a report which I addressed to the Lord President on the 19th April, and reports subsequently made by the two inspectors. Briefly, I may here state that the rumour which gave rise to the inquiry had joined together and disfigured two mutually independent truths; one, that our well-known typhus and relapsing fevers were epidemic in St. Petersburg; † the other, that cerebro-spinal meningitis—a peculiar nervous fever, hitherto scarcely known in England, was epidemic in parts of North Germany.

It is only with respect to the latter disease that I need here make any further statement. From communications which have been made to me since the time when the inspectors reported, and particularly from information for which I am indebted to Dr. F. J. Brown, of Rochester, and to Dr. Clapton, one of my colleagues at St. Thomas's Hospital, I have reason to believe that for some time past the disease has been present in small amount in this country. I subjoin (App. No. 12) the substance of the communications with which Dr. Brown and Dr. Clapton have favoured me. It is, in my opinion, unquestionable that some of the cases illustrate in sporadic form the same cerebro-spinal meningitis which in other countries has prevailed epidemically. And to this I may add two considerations. First, the morbid influence may perhaps to some extent show itself otherwise than in marked cases of idiopathic cerebro-spinal meningitis:—experience of

* Terrible inflictions have before now come to us by that line of transit, and cholera is not the only pestilence which has thus come. Apparently it was through Russia, and perhaps as a "Siberian plague," that, five centuries ago, the Black Death came to England. That, according to the best authorities, the Black Death, under the name of Pali Plague, still lives, and from time to time spreads, in the western and northern parts of India, and, when last told of, was even high in the Himalaya; that, if its infection passed the hills, little story would come to us of how it filtered through the sands of nomad and other savage life; but that presently it might be on the confines of Russia, and then again suddenly of the gravest European interest;—these are considerations which, in the minds of persons who know the facts of the case, would check all disposition to treat rumours of "Siberian Plague" with indifference.

† It may be worth noting, that among the very various information which reached me from Russia about the time when the above proceedings were in progress, I found, as one element of confusion in the popular impression of the case, that a carbuncular disease of cattle, which was prevailing in parts of Russia, and which, according to a well-known property of such diseases, had in some cases led to infection of human beings, was being spoken of as "Siberian Plague."

parallel circumstances suggesting as possible, that the mysterious "epidemic constitution" (as Sydenham would have called it) which favours the specific nervous fever in a given time and place, may also, to some extent, colour other diseases of the time and place with nervous, particularly tetanic or tetanoid, complications, and that an increased tendency to such complications may suffice to show the "epidemic constitution:" and both Dr. Brown and Dr. Clapton in their respective fields of observation are struck with evidence that of late this or something like it has been the fact. Secondly, it has to be remembered that till a disease is generally known to the medical profession, and is known by a distinctive name, solitary cases of it are easily confounded, either in fact or in name, with other more familiar diseases: that probably cerebro-spinal meningitis will thus to some extent be confounded with lock-jaw and hydrocephalus, just as diphtheria ten years ago (when the present generation began to make their first practical acquaintance with it) was confounded, either in fact or in name, with various better known throat-affections and with scarlatina.

2. Asiatic Cholera again in Europe.

2. The choleraic infection of Egypt in May last, with the return of Mohammedan pilgrims from Mecca where the disease was epidemic; followed soon afterwards by the spread of the same infection, along each of the several lines of steamboat communication which diverge from Alexandria as a centre, to all the most considerable ports of the Levant and of Southern Europe; whence again in many instances inland spreadings of the disease took place;—this constituted a succession of events which augured badly for the public health in England. And presently, in the quarter where it was being looked for, a first wave of the infection had touched our shores, though happily not yet greatly to harm us. For the first time in our experience of cholera, the attack was on our south coast: not as on former occasions on our ports which look toward the Baltic: but on Southampton, distinguished among all our ports as the one of quickest Mediterranean traffic, and perhaps also (though this may have been secondarily) on Weymouth or Portland or Dorchester.

Of the epidemic progress which I have just summarily sketched, I do not attempt here to give the innumerable and somewhat intricate details, nor to compare the present course of the disease with steps of former visitations. On that subject, under their Lordships' orders, I requested Mr. Radcliffe, honorary secretary of the Epidemiological Society, to compile a special report; and, for the purpose, I put into his hands all the abundant information which the Foreign Office had communicated to their Lordships. The elaborate report with which he has recently furnished me, and which I append *in extenso*, gives all information which has hitherto been obtained as to the epidemic progress, compares the present with former invasions, and gives some interesting supplementary information as to the Mohammedan pilgrimages, in their relation to the present subject. See App. No. 13.

Of the very small share which England has yet had in the

epidemic, the main facts are these. Into Southampton there came on July 10th, and at intervals afterwards, very suspicious arrivals from Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar. In the middle of August, a young woman in the town had a choleraic attack of doubtful nature; on the 22d September a labourer had undoubted Asiatic cholera, of which afterwards he died; and from then, for about six weeks, cholera-cases continued to occur in small numbers in and about Southampton, so that on the 4th November (when the little epidemic might be considered at an end) there had been in all 60 such cases, of which 35 had terminated in death.

It is a question whether from Southampton, or in any more direct way, the morbific influence may in August or September have reached Weymouth or Portland or Dorchester: I have no proof that any such infection took place: but accidentally I am informed that a gentleman from a distance who early in August was spending a week in Weymouth, and visiting both Portland and Dorchester, contracted during that week a diarrhœa which on his return home developed to severe cholera; and in September there occurred, in the neighbourhood of London, the following events, which give peculiar interest to the question. Mr. G. and his wife, inhabitants of Theydon-Bois near Epping, had been lodging at Weymouth for seventeen days from the 8th September, had visited Portland on the 22d, and Dorchester on the 23d, and returned home on the 25th. On the evening of the 23d Mr. G. had been seized with diarrhœa, sickness and cramps, which continued more or less through the next day, and left him still unwell on the morning of the 25th. He, however, performed his journey to Epping with his wife. She, during the journey, began also to complain of abdominal discomfort; and this, after her return, developed, with gradually increasing diarrhœa, to cholera, of which (in its secondary fever) she eventually died on the 11th October. On the 30th September (while the last-named patient was still in collapse) one of her daughters, aged eight, was seized with cholera, and in a few hours died. That same night, a serving-lad in the house was seized with cholera, and barely escaped with his life. On the 2d October, the doctor who was attending them died of cholera, after ten hours' illness. On the 3d, another daughter of the house, aged 16, passed into cholera, but eventually, after some consecutive fever, recovered. On the 5th, a maid-servant got diarrhœa, which, though relieved for the time, relapsed and became choleraic on the 8th, and she, after some promise of recovery, fell into secondary fever, with which she eventually died. On the 5th also a labourer who worked on the premises, but lived apart, was taken with diarrhœa, which, passing on to cholera and collapse, killed him next day but one. On the 6th, the head of the house, the Mr. G. who had suffered at Weymouth, and had ever since had relaxed bowels, got a very acute new attack, and died after 15 hours. On the same day his son was attacked with diarrhœa, and next day was in collapse, but rallied, and finally got well. Also on the 6th, the grandmother of the house was similarly attacked; and

she, though she emerged from collapse, eventually died on the 14th. On the 10th a woman, living near by, whose only known connexion with the above cases was that on the 8th she had assisted in laying out the dead body of the above-mentioned labourer, was taken with choleraic purging, which soon led to collapse, and next day to death. Thus, within a fortnight, in that one little circle, eleven persons had been attacked with cholera,—mother, father, grandmother, two daughters, son, doctor, serving-lad, servant-maid, labourer, and country-woman; and, of these eleven, only three survived—the son, a daughter, and the serving-lad. Later, in the country-woman's family, there was another fatal case. It cannot well be doubted but that the exciting cause of this succession of events was, in some way or other, the return of the parents from Weymouth—of the father with remains of choleraic diarrhœa still on him, of the mother with apparently the beginnings of the same complaint. But this is only part of the case, and the remainder teaches an impressive lesson. All drinking-water of the house came from a well beneath the floor of the scullery; and into that well there was habitual soakage from the water-closet. Whether, in intimate pathology, there are any essential differences between the cholera which kills on a large scale, and the cholera which kills single victims, is hitherto so entirely unknown, that it would be idle to discuss, as a separate question, whether the G. illness, contracted at Weymouth and carried to Epping, was "epidemic" or "sporadic," "Asiatic" or "English," cholera; and, as above stated, I cannot prove it to have been an offshoot of the Southampton epidemic, or otherwise of Mediterranean origin. Certain, therefore, only is this:—that, from the time when Mr. and Mrs. G. returned ailing to their home, the discharges which passed from their bowels gave an additional and peculiar taint to the already foul water-supply of their household, and that thenceforth every one who drank water in the house drank water which had in it the ferment of decomposing diarrhœal matters.

In relation to these, on the whole, inconsiderable manifestations of epidemic cholera in England, proceedings under directions of the Lords of the Council were taken as follows. With the assistance of Dr. Parkes, Professor of Military Hygiene at Netley Hospital, I watched the progress of the epidemic at Southampton, and addressed to the local authorities such suggestions as were necessary. And as soon as information came of the lamentable occurrence at Theydon-Bois (which unfortunately was not until all the above-described mischief had been accomplished) I instructed Mr. Radcliffe to investigate the facts, and to give such advice as might be useful. Professor Parkes made peculiarly exact inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the beginnings of the epidemic in Southampton, and into the relations of the cases to one another; and I append his report *in extenso*—No. 14; not only for the positive information which it contains, but also as an useful illustration of the extreme difficulty which in all such matters there is in proving or disproving contagional relations From Mr. Radcliffe's report I append (No. 15) the section which

describes in detail the circumstances of the infected water-supply.

And here terminates, for the year 1865, the history of cholera in England. What may be the facts of 1866, or what eventually will have been the share of England in the present pandemic diffusion of the disease, are questions on which no materials for exact judgment exist, and where at any rate hope may be preferred to prediction.

3. Yellow fever at Swansea.

3. The outbreak of Yellow Fever at Swansea in September last was in one respect an event of extreme importance. That England is not insusceptible of this tropical infection, but that (at least under favouring circumstances) yellow fever can seriously damage a port-side population in England: this truth was conclusively discovered in Swansea at the cost of fully fifteen lives. Doubtless the atmospheric conditions under which the proof was given were conditions not habitual to our climate. Especially the heat was almost tropical. But no one can predict of any given year that its summer shall not reproduce the conditions which characterized the summer of 1865; nor can any one say that, if yellow fever infection should again begin to operate on our population, the mischief may not infinitely exceed those limits within which on the recent occasion it was confined. And accordingly, for the purposes of hygienic police, the outbreak to which I refer must be deemed to have given a most impressive warning.

The broad facts of the case may be told in very few words under the following two heads. First, the *Hecla* left Cuba on the 26th July with cases of yellow fever on board, had successive new cases till towards the end of August, entered Swansea harbour on the 9th September, with one of her seamen dying and two others but convalescent from the fever, and was immediately moored alongside a wharf; where she landed her sick, discharged (though not uninterruptedly) her cargo, and remained stationary till the 28th; when remonstrances, which at last had become irresistible, led to her being removed from within the dock. Secondly, from September 15, six days after her arrival, to October 4th, six days after her removal, Swansea witnessed the entirely new phenomenon of yellow fever attacking in succession some twenty inhabitants of the town, besides others who suffered less definitely, or more mildly: and this not indiscriminately over the whole large area of Swansea, but only in definite local relations to the ship: while at Llanelly there also fell sick in the same way three of the crew of a small vessel which had been lying for two days alongside the *Hecla* at Swansea.

While this mischief was in progress notice of it came to the Lords of the Council. On the 14th September, I received from the Registrar-General information which the Swansea registrar had written him to the following effect;—that he had just registered the death of a man, aged 38, as caused by "exhaustion from fever, probably yellow fever;" that "this man was landed

from a yellow fever infected ship, and died within three hours of being landed, in one of the dirtiest courts of Swansea, his death probably hastened by such removal;" and that the case had created much excitement in the town, as several deaths occurred on board the ship after leaving Cuba, and several of the crew were affected when the ship was brought into port." On the 26th, I received intelligence from the Registrar-General that a death by yellow fever had occurred among the population of Swansea,—viz., that a man, of whom it was stated that he had gone on board the infected vessel soon after her arrival, had died of yellow fever after five days' illness, and that other attacks of yellow fever were reported. Hereupon, under their Lordships' orders, and with the assistance of Dr. Buchanan, as inspector, I immediately took measures to investigate the details of the case, and to advise the local authorities on their management of the danger which had arisen. The very interesting report which Dr. Buchanan made to me at the end of the outbreak is appended in extenso. See App. No. 16. And I may refer to that report for all details, both as to the ætiological connexion of facts in the case, and also as to the circumstances under which the intentions of the Quarantine Act had been frustrated.

I have said that the outbreak which I have described was, so far as I know, unparalleled in the experience of England. Indeed, anywhere on this side of the Atlantic, yellow fever is a rare phenomenon; and, on the few occasions when it has been epidemic in Europe, even the northmost latitude where it has been seen has been south, and almost invariably much south, of the southmost latitude of England. Five years ago, however, France was startled, as now England has been, by an outbreak of yellow fever in a latitude where the disease had never before been epidemic—namely, at St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire.* The Lords of the Council, as administrators of the Quarantine Act, had the facts of that occurrence brought before them—facts, in many respects, similar to those of our own outbreak, though the results were more complicated and more injurious. And I propose here to recount these facts; presuming that the liabilities of England in the matter of yellow fever may for practical purposes be deemed identical with the liabilities of St. Nazaire; and contending, therefore, that our Swansea lesson may be made additionally suggestive when studied in the light of that second instance. The story, as I got it from the official communications, was briefly this:—That about June 13 the *Anne Marie*, a wooden sailing vessel loaded with cases of sugar, left Havannah, where yellow fever was epidemic;—that between July 2 and July 12 attacks of yellow fever occurred on board;—that on July 25 she arrived at St. Nazaire, where,

Yellow fever in 1861 at St. Nazaire.

* The latitude of St. Nazaire is about 47° 17′ N., which is some 4⅓ degrees south of Swansea. The northmost place, where it had ever before been epidemic, in France is, I believe, Rochefort, about 46° N. Portsmouth in the state of New Hampshire of the United States represents, I believe, the northmost latitude at which it has ever been epidemic on the other side of the Atlantic; the latitude, namely, 43° 4′ N.

"twenty days having elapsed since the last death, and thirteen days since the last case [attack] of illness," she was admitted to free pratique;—that till the 3d of August she was being unloaded by labourers of St. Nazaire;—that many of these labourers were, on the 5th and 6th of August, attacked with yellow fever;—that previously (on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August respectively) the mate of the *Anne Marie* who had remained on board, a cooper who had been "employed to repair the cases," and a stone-cutter "who had been working on the quay near to the *Anne Marie*," had been attacked with illness which, in at least the first two, was believed to be yellow fever;—that, moreover, on August 1, the *Chastan* (which now was at Indret, but previously had been at St. Nazaire lying alongside the *Anne Marie*) had had a first attack of yellow fever, and that by August 5, all the five men who formed her crew had been attacked;—that when the place of the *Chastan* beside the *Anne Marie* was taken by the *Dardanelles*, a boy in charge of the *Dardanelles* (the only person on board her) contracted yellow fever;—that the *Cormoran*, which had been taking cargo from the *Chastan* while alongside the *Anne Marie*, had, after some days, two cases of yellow fever on board;—that a steamer of the Lorient Company, having remained two days in harbour near the *Anne Marie*, had, on returning to Lorient, two of her crew attacked with yellow fever;—that two lighters from Indret, having also remained two days near the *Anne Marie*, had afterwards their crews, seven or eight in number, attacked with "a kind of half-yellow fever;"—finally, that an eighth vessel, the *Arequipa*, which had also remained for several days near the *Anne Marie*, and had on August 1 sailed for Cayenne, but been detained off the French coast by bad weather till August 5, had on August 5 a first attack of yellow fever, and had other attacks at intervals during the six or seven weeks following. It was alleged, moreover, that while the above events were in progress, certain of the patients, being on shore at St. Nazaire and its neighbourhood, communicated yellow fever to two or three, and slighter illness of the same kind to some others, of the persons who were about them; but, without going here into any minute discussion of these cases, I may state, as the conclusion to which a careful study of the official papers led me, that, in my opinion, it was only in a very qualified sense, if at all, that communication of yellow fever by means of personal intercourse could be said to be proven by the cases.* The total mischief done by the out-

* "In one very important case (that of M. Chaillon) the sufferer is said not to have been near the ship, but to have contracted the infection from certain labourers who came infected from the ship, and whom he attended medically ['frictioned'] at their homes. In a second case, one of the ship labourers, who himself had yellow fever, is said to have carried the infection certainly to his wife, and perhaps to an old man in whose house he and his wife lodged; for these two had attacks of yellow fever, the old man fatally; and though it was 'not known as a certainty' by M. Mélier that the old man had not been near the ship, it seems agreed that the woman had not been there. [H.M. Consul, Sir A. Perrier, eventually found reason to believe that both these persons had been exposed to chances of direct infection from the ship.]

break was set down at 44 cases of yellow fever, resulting in 26 deaths from the disease. It was stated that, at the time when the *Anne Marie* arrived in port, there was no other vestige of yellow fever at St. Nazaire, or in its neighbourhood; that neither yellow fever nor anything like it had ever before existed in the district; and that no other yellow fever was seen in that summer on this side of the Atlantic. The description given of St. Nazaire was this:—"the town is partly built on the strand, and is tolerably healthy; its vicinity is marshy, and subject to intermittent fevers—perhaps more than usually so this year: nevertheless, nothing uncommon was observed in the state of public health." The weather is said to have been extremely hot—"more like that of a tropical than of an European climate."

Before closing my account of these two little outbreaks of yellow-fever in exceptionally northern latitudes, I ought to state that, though nothing of quite the same sort had previously occurred either in England or in France, yet, in both countries, some slight and almost overlooked warnings, to the same general effect, had been given. Thus, in France, though apparently yellow fever had never touched the ordinary land-population or spread from ship to ship anywhere so far north as St. Nazaire, probably, on a few occasions, and in very small amount, the disease had been seen in the quarantine establishment of a still more northerly port—that of Brest, attacking now and then some official whose business had

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In some other cases, persons who apparently had not been near any affected ship, but had attended patients from the *Chastan*, were attacked, though but slightly, with symptoms very suggestive of yellow fever. M. Mélier's belief with regard to the several just-cited cases is, that they were cases of true contagion, using the word 'contagion' in the sense in which we call smallpox and typhus contagious. Without pretending to controvert this belief (which on other grounds may or may not be tenable) I would observe that it is not a necessary consequence of the facts recorded in the present papers. The facts, supposing no exception taken to them, would be to this effect:—that labourers who had spent time in the hold of the *Anne Marie*, and had caught yellow fever there, carried with them some power of infection; and that a like power, much feebler in degree, went also with the crew of the *Chastan*. But almost unquestionably, with regard to the *Anne Marie*, and not improbably with regard to the *Chastan*, it seems that the ship, irrespectively of sick persons in it, was a focus of yellow fever infection. And, on this showing, the alleged facts admit of more than one interpretation. Whether, namely, the men carried infection because they themselves had contracted yellow fever, or merely carried infection passively as they might have carried an odour from the ship; whether men who had laboured in the hold of the *Anne Marie* without themselves contracting yellow fever there might equally have carried infection to their homes; whether they who carried infection might have been disinfected by soap and water and change of dress; whether, in short, the infective power belonged, not to the sick body, as such, and to its excretions and discharges, but to the mere washable surface and clothing which had been saturated with the atmosphere of the ship; this question remains unanswered by facts in the present record. And I draw attention to that openness of the question, because of its all-important bearing on the practical issue, whether it was necessary to adopt at St. Nazaire the system of personal quarantine which certain of M. Mélier's regulations enforced."—Extract from Office-Memorandum on the St. Nazaire outbreak. See also Appendix No. 17. The distinctions which I have drawn as to the mode in which yellow fever might have been (if it was) communicated by personal intercourse at St. Nazaire, and the doubts which I have intimated as to the provenness of true contagion there, are equally applicable to the discussion of the somewhat similar facts which are reported to have occurred thirteen or fourteen years ago at Southampton.

been with a newly-arrived infected ship.* Dr. Buchanan's inquiry at Swansea elicited that probably on two or three occasions a solitary case of yellow fever had occurred there under like circumstances. At Southampton too, on one occasion, in 1852, it happened that an engineer of an infected ship was attacked with yellow fever on shore eight days after the ship's arrival in port.† And it is alleged that also at Southampton, in the years 1852–3, the landing of yellow fever patients from infected ships led on three occasions to ill-results, as follows:—that in one case, witnessed by Mr. Wiblin in December 1852, it was believed that a convalescent from yellow fever infected two members of his family, who afterwards infected three others, with illness much less severe than ordinary yellow fever, but having at least some affinity to it; that, in another case, witnessed by Mr. Dusautoy, in the summer of 1853, a woman died with symptoms of yellow fever shortly after having washed the clothes of a seaman who had been landed with that disease; that, in the remaining case, witnessed by Mr. Wiblin in July 1853, it was believed that a yellow fever patient taken to the Southampton poor-house communicated his disease, in a fatal form, to another inmate of the establishment. It is proper to add that, in some of the above cases, medical controversy was raised as to the nature of the disease. Of course no absolute judgment can now be given on questions of fact which so many years ago were in dispute; but, so far as the statements are accepted in proof of the communicability of yellow fever by personal intercourse, the acceptance must be qualified with the same considerations as I have expressed in regard of the corresponding statements at St. Nazaire.‡ In the thirteen years which have elapsed since the occurrences in question, persons, more or less ill with yellow fever, have on numerous occasions been landed at Southampton from West Indian steamers; but in no case, so far as my information extends, has it even been suspected that their disease has spread to other persons. Nor did anything of this kind arise in connexion with the above-mentioned case of the engineer who ran the whole course of his disease in Southampton.

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The various incidents to which the last preceding pages have been given possess in common one particular kind of interest. For when the public mind is troubled with facts or rumours of epidemic visitation, question always arises how far the mischief can be stopped or prevented by restrictions on the ordinary freedom of traffic, national or international. And since the present report records the coincidence of several cases wherein that

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* Particulars of one such occurrence (which took place in 1856) are given in the Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, vol. xxii.

† See the case, as reported by Mr. Wiblin, in the Lancet of 1853. I may note here that the ship was a wooden one, and that the engineer, though lodging on shore, had been spending much of his time in the ship. Also I may note that, in our present ignorance as to the incubation-time of yellow fever, we cannot absolutely say that the disease was not latent in the man when he first landed.

‡ See Foot-note (*) at pp. 32, 33.

question was raised, it may be convenient that I here briefly state the principles on which such such cases have been considered.

When phenomena of pestilence are under popular discussion, and most of all when quarantine is being spoken of, frequently language is used which seems to imply a belief that the medical profession is divided as it were into two camps, respectively of "contagionists" and "anti-contagionists." Now, so far as my knowledge extends, I will venture to say (speaking of course of the medical profession as represented by its acknowledged teachers) that no such duality of opinion exists. That many of our worst diseases acquire diffusion and local perpetuity by means of specific infective influences which the sick exercise on the healthy, is an elementary truth of medicine; and among persons who are competent to distinguish the certainties from the uncertainties of science, there is no more doubt, broadly, as to that truth than there is doubt as to the diurnal and annual movements of the earth.* Ambiguities which fifty years ago existed in respect of some particular cases have since then been gradually cleared away; —sometimes through the ascertainment that seeming contradictions of fact were facts of different diseases confounded under a common name;† sometimes through the new and conclusive evidence of well recorded cases and experiments;‡ sometimes through improved insight into the habits of a morbid poison; § and generally through that better grasp which time has given us of the subject as a whole. And more and more the once chaotic phenomenology of contagion is tending to become an intelligible and consistent section in the great science of organic chemistry.

On the other hand, not even the merest tyro in medicine supposes that contagion (as a morbific power acting from each sick centre) operates equally on all persons, or equally under all varying circumstances of place and time. Differences are obvious even to superficial observation, and such differences become still better appreciated as the general doctrine of contagion gets to be better understood.

First, as regards personal differences of susceptibility;—they are seen, on a small scale, when we observe with what different degrees of severity different persons and different families, in

* In my sixth annual report, when discussing the subject of the spread of communicable diseases in hospitals, I stated with some detail, and need not now again state, the very different conditions under which different diseases are communicated. See Report for 1863, p. 53.

† Well, for instance, might there be difference of opinion about the communicability of "continued fever," while under that name typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fevers were all spoken of as one disease. So, too, in regard of syphilis, the old uncertainty as to the laws of the contagion depended in great part on confusion between two kinds of chancre.

‡ Such for instance as those by which the contagiousness of typhoid fever and of cholera has been established.

§ As, for instance, in the knowledge which has been got as to the great development of contagious property in choleraic discharges some two or three days after their discharge from the body; or the knowledge of the different effect which one kind of syphilitic inoculation exercises on those who have, and those who have not, previously suffered from a like inoculation.

similar external circumstances, and with similar exposures to contagion, suffer the diseases which they thus contract;—and, on a much larger scale, the same thing is seen in that permanent and complete insusceptibility which most persons acquire in relation to certain contagia which have once affected them: to small-pox, typhus, and measles, for instance: so that millions of persons who have acquired that kind of immunity are being daily exposed to chances of contagion, but, whatever the quantity of the contagium, and whatever the external circumstances, do not suffer second attacks of the disease which they have once undergone.

Secondly, as the local circumstances vary in which a contagiously-diseased person is placed, so, pari passu, the power of contagion may show an almost infinite range of differences. Typhus and typhoid fevers, for instance, which, amid overcrowding and non-ventilation and refuse-odours and foul water-supply, would develop themselves to be the most spreading of pestilences, will, in thoroughly clean atmospheres and with thoroughly clean water-supply, be so restricted in their infectiveness, that typhoid will scarcely be recognized as contagious, nor even typhus extend beyond limits which admit of being narrowly defined. Again there are certain geological conditions which make the greatest difference (though probably only in an indirect way) to the spread of the diarrhœal infections.* And, even apart from such influences as the above, it seems doubtful whether all contagious diseases are equally capable of pandemic extension:—it is said, for instance, that hitherto neither scarlatina nor typhus has shown much disposition to spread either in Asia or in Africa.

Thirdly, the very important qualification has to be stated, without which no one can bring into an intelligible whole the epidemiology of different lands and different ages of the world, that, in the category of time, far out of human reach, there are circumstances which greatly influence contagion. Any one who will reflect on that most curious branch of natural history which treats of the various plagues which in different times have fallen, sometimes on man, sometimes on his fellow-creatures of the animal or vegetable world, will be convinced that not fixed local conditions, and not mere more or less of international traffic can, either singly or conjointly, explain the wonderful fluctuations of effect. When the ordinary distribution of human disease on the surface of the globe is studied, it is easy to distinguish certain spaces, of larger or

* This, in relation to cholera, has been more or less definitely observed throughout all the fifty years that the disease has been studied; first abundantly in India, and afterwards in Europe. See Hirsch's Hist. Geogr. Pathologie, Vol. I., pp. 134–146. In 1848–9, when I first had to do with the disease, though but in one city, the fact forced itself strongly on my attention. See reports on sanitary condition of city of London. pp. 95–100 and 223–5. The subject has much prominence given to it, and is admirably treated in Professor Pettenkofer's contributions to the report of the Royal Bavarian Commission on the cholera-epidemic of 1854. See also foot-note, (†) p. 38. The bearing of the geological influence, however, is apparently none but this:—that where populations are living in certain geological conditions, there, unless engineering science have supplied artificial drainage and water-supply, the local atmosphere and drinking-water will almost certainly be much polluted by those fæcal impurities amid which the diarrhœal contagia are peculiarly apt to multiply.

smaller area, within which certain well-marked forms of disease appear as though they were native to the soil: where the local pathology is almost as definite as the local fauna: but while some such diseases remain, so far as we know, permanently limited to places where they are endemic, others of them have once or oftener spread widely from their respective centres, have tended to general diffusion on the earth, and have then again retired within their former limits. Again, there are diseases, to which we cannot assign any definite local birthplace, but which, sometimes of prominent interest, and sometimes almost or quite lost to observation, are present on the earth's surface at different times in vastly varying quantities. Now, subject to qualifications of detail, it seems generally unquestionable that the diseases which in one or other of those ways immensely vary from time to time in the quantity of their known existence upon earth, are diseases which human intercourse can spread; and doubtless there are cases where quantitative differences of intercourse can be deemed a sufficient explanation of the quantitative differences of disease. No one, for instance, can doubt but that the changed relations of the two halves of the world after the discovery of America were enough to account for the subsequent dreadful sufferings of America by small-pox, and rendered plausible the hypothesis that the old world got syphilis from the new. Nor—to take a minor and collateral illustration, needs any one go farther than to the changed circumstances of our cattle-traffic within the last few years, in order to explain why the phenomenon of steppe-murrain infection is now again seen in England after an absence of more than a century. But not all the cases in question admit of such facile explanation. Thus,—for what reason it is that Asiatic cholera, during the last half-century, has had certain definite fits of pandemic extension, and has three times been exceedingly fatal in Europe, where previously it had been unknown or was forgotten; or why diphtheria, which scarcely had had a place in history till it overran Europe in the 16th century, and which since then had but rarely been spoken of, has for the last ten years been an important disease in England; or why the plague of the Levant has within the last century or two become an almost obsolete disease; or why the yellow fever of the tropics has in particular years raged furiously in parts of Europe; or why our black death of the 14th century, now not extinct in India, has never but once been in Europe; or what has become of our sweating-sickness of three centuries ago;* or whence has come the modern importance of cerebro-spinal meningitis;—these are questions which, even separately, but most of all when considered in their mutual

* The English sweating-sickness was first seen in 1486, when, as a disease previously quite unknown, it started apparently from somewhere in Wales. A second epidemic of it came in 1508; a third in 1518, when it spread from England to the French coast; a fourth and most severe in 1529, when it spread from England over great part of the continent of Europe; and a fifth in 1551. The disease then entirely vanished. A century afterwards a new disease (which has been known down to our times, chiefly in France, as miliary fever, or *la suette*) somewhat resembling the old English disease, but also with definite differences from it, sprang up as suddenly at Leipzig as Ovid's famous Nereid in Ortygia. And that disease, familiarly as it is known in France, is, I believe, unknown in England.

connexion, are seen to admit of no explanation from a merely biological basis. The student must enlarge his view to regard the chemistry of the surface of our globe as subject to variations, perhaps definitely progressive or cyclical, in which human epidemics are but a part. If popular pathology, working on its few local facts, sees something of this in the "unhealthy seasons" which arise in exceptional circumstances of rain-fall and temperature: if some such "atmospheric" influence must be invoked to explain, even for a single climate, the fluctuating fatality of the most ordinary of zymotic diseases:* if, as recent researches render probable, the variations of typhoid fever in a single town cannot be understood without reference to the varying water-level in the local soil, and to the physical and chemical consequences of its alternate rises and falls:† much more

* Table showing the Number of Deaths in England from each of certain Zymotic Diseases in each of the 23 years for which the record has been made.

| Years. | Scarlatina. | Diphtheria. | Measles. | Hooping Cough. | Smallpox. | Fever. | Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1838 | 5,802 | — | 6,514 | 9,107 | 16,268 | 18,775 | 3,440 |
| 1839 | 10,325 | — | 10,937 | 8,165 | 9,131 | 15,666 | 3,493 |
| 1840 | 19,816 | — | 9,326 | 6,132 | 10,434 | 17,177 | 4,799 |
| 1841 | 14,161 | — | 6,894 | 8,099 | 6,368 | 14,846 | 4,198 |
| 1842 | 12,807 | — | 8,742 | 8,091 | 2,715 | 16,201 | 7,622 |
| 1847 | 14,697 | — | 8,690 | 9,260 | 4,227 | 30,994 | 15,630 |
| 1848 | 20,502 | — | 6,867 | 6,862 | 6,903 | 22,037 | 15,604 |
| 1849 | 13,111 | — | 5,464 | 9,615 | 4,645 | 18,347 | 74,155 |
| 1850 | 13,370 | — | 7,080 | 7,770 | 4,666 | 15,375 | 14,400 |
| 1851 | 13,594 | 40 | 9,370 | 7,905 | 6,997 | 17,930 | 18,045 |
| 1852 | 18,813 | 74 | 5,846 | 8,022 | 7,320 | 18,641 | 21,754 |
| 1853 | 15,653 | 46 | 4,895 | 11,200 | 3,151 | 18,554 | 20,502 |
| 1854 | 18,325 | 203 | 9,277 | 9,770 | 2,808 | 18,893 | 42,092 |
| 1855 | 17,128 | 186 | 7,354 | 10,185 | 2,525 | 16,470 | 15,044 |
| 1856 | 13,931 | 229 | 7,124 | 9,225 | 2,277 | 16,182 | 15,912 |
| 1857 | 13,919 | 310 | 5,969 | 10,138 | 3,936 | 19,016 | 24,037 |
| 1858 | 25,481 | 4,836 | 9,271 | 11,648 | 6,460 | 17,883 | 16,004 |
| 1859 | 19,907 | 9,587 | 9,548 | 8,976 | 3,848 | 15,877 | 20,597 |
| 1860 | 9,681 | 5,212 | 9,557 | 8,555 | 2,749 | 13,012 | 11,185 |
| 1861 | 9,077 | 4,517 | 9,055 | 12,309 | 1,320 | 15,440 | 20,999 |
| 1862 | 14,834 | 4,903 | 9,800 | 12,272 | 1,628 | 18,721 | 12,667 |
| 1863 | 30,475 | 6,507 | 11,349 | 11,275 | 5,964 | 18,017 | 16,801 |
| 1864 | 29,700 | 5,464 | 8,323 | 8,570 | 7,684 | 20,106 | 18,366 |

† I refer particularly to a paper by Professor Buhl, in the first volume of the *Zeitschr. der Biologie*, and to a corroborative paper by Dr. Seidel in a later part of the same volume, on the relations of typhoid fever in Munich to the fluctuations of water-level in the wells of the city. These papers, however, only represent, with regard to typhoid fever, the continuation of a line of study which had been opened with regard to cholera by Professor Pettenkofer of Munich; whose many valuable contributions to the science of cholera deserve the most grateful acknowledgments from all who are interested in the subject. According to this author, the best soil for cholera is a porous soil, easily penetrable by air and water, and in which water is to be found not far below the surface, and which is foul with excremental matters;

is the truth to be appreciated when the field of consideration widens to the epidemiology of the world, and especially when the great pestilences are regarded which have made epochs in human history. Those almost explosive arisings or spreadings of disease are facts of cosmo-chemical disturbance which no mere contagionism can explain. The powers by which such disturbances may be made, the nearer and remoter influences which may vary chemical transformation upon the earth, are hitherto, perhaps, rather guessed at than known; but it seems probable that the so-called caprices of epidemics will never be adequately explained till the interpreter has for his context a true knowledge of those cosmical influences and of the "caprices" to which they too are subject.

I have dwelt on the above qualifications in order that I may not be misunderstood in the remarks which I am about to make, doubtless in the contagionistic point of view, on the foreign diseases which came under consideration in 1865. Of these, for my present purpose, cholera is infinitely the most important. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, if diffusible by human intercourse, is not so in a high degree. Yellow fever (apart from other considerations concerning it, to which I shall hereafter advert) may at present be assumed to have little or no tendency to spread in this country. But with cholera the case is different. Not disregarding the qualifications which I began by setting forth: not asserting that the mere uniform influence of contagion would account for the several fitful spreadings of cholera from the East; not ignoring that the power of the cholera-contagium in our climate varies almost infinitely according to local circumstances, and specially according to those circumstances which regulate the distribution of typhoid fever: I yet, for public health purposes, deem it quite essential to insist on the evidence which is now accumulated in all the archives of European Medicine, attesting the contagiousness of cholera.

The doctrine on this subject which in my opinion deserves, in the present state of knowledge, to be accepted as practically certain—sufficiently certain, I mean, to be made the basis for precautionary measures, may be stated in the following propositions:—that, when cholera is epidemic in any place, persons who are suffering from the epidemic influence, though perhaps with only the slightest degree of diarrhœa, may, if they migrate, be the means of conveying to other places an infection of indefinite severity; that the quality of infectiveness belongs particularly, if not exclusively, to the matters which the patient discharges, by purging and vomiting, from his intestinal canal; that these matters are comparatively non-infective at the moment

and the times when such a soil is aptest to multiply cholera-contagium are times when the water-level in it is falling after having reached an unusual height. The degree in which a given cholera-contagium, when imported, produces epidemic results is, according to Professor Pettenkofer, essentially determined by the degree in which its importation coincides with the fulfilment of those two conditions of place and time.

when they are discharged, but subsequently, while undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum of infective power; that choleraic discharges, if cast away without previous disinfection, impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle, in drains or cesspools or wherever else they flow or soak, and to the effluvia which those matters evolve; that if the cholera-contagium, by leakage or soakage from drains, or cesspools, or otherwise, gets access, even in small quantity, to wells or other sources of drinking-water, it infects in the most dangerous manner very large volumes of the fluid; that in the above-described ways even a single patient with slight choleraic diarrhœa may exert a powerful infective influence on masses of population among whom perhaps his presence is unsuspected; that things, such as bedding and clothing, which have been imbued with choleraic discharges, and not afterwards fully disinfected, may long retain their infectious properties, and be the means of exciting choleraic outbreaks wherever they are sent for washing or other purposes.

The precautions, generally, which may be taken against contagious diseases are of two kinds:—first, if possible, to prevent the entrance of the contagion;—secondly, if the contagion be present, to annihilate as far as possible the circumstances which favour its spread.* And thus, as regards cholera, a first and incalculably important question to be answered by those who have to care for the public health of a country, is the question whether, by any measures of quarantine, they can provide that all contagion of the disease shall be kept outside the limits of their land.

Subject to one qualification, which is not an important one for the present argument, it may, I think, be accepted as certain that quarantine, conducted with extreme rigour, and with the precision of a chemical experiment, will keep cholera out of any part of Europe in which the extremely difficult conditions can be absolutely fulfilled;† and thus, if I speak to the dry question of

* To the above-mentioned two kinds of precautions may be added, with regard to many important cases, a third, as follows:—So far as practicable, not to bring into personal relation with the sick, as attendants or otherwise, any persons who have not before acquired, or probably acquired, an insusceptibility to the existing disease. In typhus-epidemics, for instance, economies of valuable life may often be made by preferring for employment as nurses, doctors, inspectors, and so forth, persons who have already once had typhus. The same principle applies to many other contagious fevers; but I have no evidence that it in any degree applies to cholera. If I mention yellow fever in this note it is not with any intention of classing it as a contagious fever in the sense in which typhus is contagious; but, as the same principle of conduct is involved in both cases, this may be a convenient place for observing, that when yellow fever is epidemic in districts, persons to be sent into those districts ought, as far as possible, to be only persons who have already had that disease.

† The qualification with which the above opinion is guarded relates to the uncertainty how far the mysterious influence which starts, and perhaps accompanies, each pandemic extension of cholera, is an influence which creates new centres of "spontaneous generation" for the disease. As regards Europe, there seem to be strong presumptions against the likelihood that any such new centres are created. But this negative cannot be deemed absolutely certain; and of course the qualification becomes more and more important, in proportion as the country to which the question applies is near to those countries where cholera first had its beginning.

medical practice, I have no hesitation in saying that England ought to resist cholera by quarantine. On the other hand, though I cannot pretend to discuss with any kind of authority the non-medical aspects of the question, it would be mere pedantry for me to ignore that facts which are of common notoriety, and considerations which are of common sense, conflict with that medical conclusion. A quarantine which is ineffective is a mere irrational derangement of commerce; and a quarantine, of the kind which ensures success, is more easily imagined than realised. Only in proportion as a community lives apart from the great highways and emporia of commerce, or is ready and able to treat its commerce as a subordinate political interest, only in such proportion can quarantine be made effectual for protecting it. In proportion as these circumstances are reversed, it becomes impossible to reduce to practice the paper plausibilities of quarantine. The conditions which have to be fulfilled are conditions of national seclusion; and the fulfilment of such conditions by England would involve fundamental changes in the most established habits of the country.

In order to illustrate this view, the medical postulates of quarantine deserve to be considered in detail. Quarantine, purporting to be effectual, cannot rest satisfied with excluding from entry such persons as are obviously sick, but, indispensably for its purpose, must also refuse to admit the healthy, till they shall have passed in perfectly non-infectious circumstances, at least as many days of probation as the disease can have days of incubation or latency;—this condition often involving as its consequence that, if one case of disease arise among a number of persons in quarantine, the whole number of apparently-healthy must recommence their period of probation, and this perhaps again and again. Now, setting aside, as not essential to quarantine, the cruelties which its mal-administration involves, and which in practice are almost identified with its exercise: criticising only the conditions which quarantine, if it is to be effective, must involve: and, for the moment, not even counting as an objection the cost of that gigantic establishment which has to be permanently maintained in order to meet occasional exigencies: I here insist only upon the restrictions.* Considering what they, when

* It may be convenient to consider the restrictions in some detail, and with cholera to illustrate their bearing. The incubation-time of cholera, in the strict medical sense of the words—i.e. the time which elapses between the moment of infection and the moment when critical inquiry may first discover an altered (though perhaps but very slightly altered) action of the bowels, may be not more than two or three days; but practically the incubation-time of the disease must be regarded as of much longer duration—as continuing, namely, till the symptoms are so far developed that the sufferer cannot overlook or disguise them; and this point in the progress of the disease may not be reached till the first slight looseness of bowels (which many persons would overlook or deny) has continued for many days, or, it is said, even for weeks. If for the purposes of the argument we assume that an allowance of ten days will cover the time during which infection can be latent or designedly concealed: which, however, is less than the time on which quarantining governments insist, and I believe, only half the time of an average quarantine in Greece: and if we translate into practical language what this would mean, if England had quarantine against the

really carried into effect, must involve—what inconvenience to persons, what interruption to commerce, and on how vast a scale, and for what indefinite duration of time, no one can expect, in regard of great trading communities, that governments, if they go so far as to enact, will have much success in enforcing, quarantine. Against the efficiency of it, when enacted, there operate some of the strongest of all law-breaking influences; on the one hand, instincts of contempt for the narrow self-protectiveness which it represents, and, on the other, those eager commercial interests which now mainly govern the world. The latter, in proportion as they are affected, elude the restrictions which would embarrass them. Contraband of quarantine, like ordinary smuggling, is developed as soon as the inducements for it are considerable. And thus, practically speaking, where great commercial countries are concerned, it can scarcely be dreamt that quarantine-restrictions will be anything better than elaborate illustrations of leakiness.

In repect of England, moreover, there are other facts to be stated. In 1832–3, when some sort of quarantine against cholera was adopted here, the results gave no encouragement to a repetition. Then followed the erroneous belief (which subsequent better knowledge has corrected) that the spread of cholera is unaffected by human intercourse. Under these and other influences the thought of quarantine in England became more and more obsolete, and the possibility of enforcing it, if ever so much desired, fell more and more towards nothingness. Probably there was the practical conviction that, against any contagious disease current on the continent of Europe, quarantine, of the utmost strictness which England could hope to attain, would not give results worth the sacrifice. I daresay that quarantine in England was never otherwise than very lax. And at all events for many years past it has, in every medical sense, been abolished. Also with its virtual extinction, the establishment for giving it effect has declined. As successive governments advanced further and further in relinquishing what probably at its best was only a sham of quarantine, corresponding reductions of establishment were made. And the result of the entire process may be told in these very few words,—that, at the present moment England has not in readiness the means of properly quarantining even a single ship.* It is not for me to say that this state of things may be deemed final. But if reversal of the policy which it expresses were ever so much desired, it could not be effected off hand. Enormous first expenditure of money in creation of proper lazarets would be wanted, as well as subsequent very large annual outlays

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continent: it would be, that ten days would be the minimum time in which any person, sick or healthy, could enter England from the continent—that, for instance, our present 90 minutes between Calais pier and the Dover railway-station would become an affair of at least ten days, and that no national advantage from quarantine could be promised, if this rule were in any single case relaxed or evaded.

* It may be proper to mention that the ceremonies to which, under the name of quarantine, certain trans-atlantic ships are subjected, on their arrival in this country, have not, properly speaking, any medical significance in relation to this country, but are part of an international obligation contracted for commercial reasons.

for maintaining the necessary establishments. And the time which would be required for bringing the organization into work forbids the supposition that this could ever be done on emergency.

So, for England, under present circumstances, quarantine against cholera, as existing in the countries which are nearest to us, is a precaution of which there can be no serious thought. Were the country ever so ready to endure those extreme restrictions without which the whole thing is fruitless and absurd, the means for imposing them do not exist.* To extemporise a *cordon sanitaire* is simply and totally impossible; and no partial quarantine can be relied on for national purposes. Not only as regards cholera, but generally as regards all contagious disease, the position, which now has to be recognized and dealt with, is—that contagions current on the continent of Europe must be deemed virtually current in England.

Having regard, however, to our entire unprotectedness by quarantine against any contagions which may threaten us from abroad, I feel it additionally incumbent on me to insist on the present very imperfect state of our sanitary law and administration. Especially in view of the present re-infection of Europe by Asiatic cholera the necessity for a better state of things seems to me of the most urgent kind.

On the one hand I would beg leave again to refer to the evidence which is summed up in my last report, and is corroborated by new instances in the present one, as to the very extensive inoperativeness of the Nuisances Removal Acts in England.

And on the other hand I would refer to the observations, which conclude my letter (Appendix No. 9.) addressed to the Lord President in April last, on the powerlessness of local authorities in regard of certain dangers of contagion. The footing on which the country now stands in relation to foreign contagions is, I apprehend, this:—that they have to be dealt with like our ordinary home-bred contagions; that, for preventive purposes, no action, or at least no effectual action, can be taken by the general executive of the country; that, so far as any good is to be got out of proceedings directly against contagion, this, like the good of indirect proceedings, has to be sought in the

* When cholera last year broke out so vehemently at Alexandria, and was hitherto not in Europe, it would have been, comparatively speaking, a trifle to quarantine arrivals from that one port; not only because of their being few, in comparison with the innumerable arrivals from the ports of continental Europe, but also because, with the long voyage, the object of quarantine would generally have accomplished itself before arrival. And medically, of course, such a precaution was to be desired. But while my Lords still had it under consideration, whether to establish this amount of quarantine, and to provide the means of conducting it, cholera had already almost ceased at Alexandria, and had shown itself in other various ports. Before proper quarantine arrangements against Alexandria could have been organised, no quarantine would have been self-consistent which had not been a quarantine against France, Turkey, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as well as against our own possessions of Malta and Gibraltar; and doubtless the contagium of cholera was in Southampton long before any effective arrangements could have been called into existence for excluding it.

vigour of local authorities. It therefore becomes quite essential that the position of local authorities generally, in regard of contagion, should be reviewed. As to contagions already current in the country, practically any diseased person scatters his infection broadcast almost where he will—typhus or scarlatina, typhoid or smallpox, or diphtheria; and, under present circumstances, if cholera were in a district, the patient with choleraic diarrhœa would form no exception to the general licence. I cannot say that the exceptional case of the foreign infection seems to me of more importance than the every-day case of our native diseases; but I would venture to submit that, with regard to both classes indifferently, the present unlimited licence seems urgently to demand restriction. As in the case of typhus or typhoid, so also in the case of cholera: or, to use one general description, in the case of any dangerous contagious disease: the local authority, I submit, ought to have the power of requiring from the diseased person that, in regard of residence and otherwise, he shall so conduct himself as not unnecessarily to multiply the chances of extending his infection to others. Subject to the condition that proper hospital-accommodation can be offered, the authority ought to be able to enforce, in regard of any dangerous contagious disease, that the sufferer should not be in circumstances which promote the spread of disease to the general population. This power, exercised in seaport towns in relation to the poorer classes who might arrive infected from abroad, would in effect work thus:—such persons would be debarred from resorting to the common lodging-houses and crowded tenement-houses of the town, and would (as much to their own advantage as to that of others) be constrained to go to the local hospital, there to remain till cured. How far such a power for local authorities would be delegable to them under the Quarantine Act, or would require special legislation, is perhaps not a question of any ultimate importance, and is one which I am not competent to discuss. It deserves notice, however, that if the power in question were vigilantly used by local authorities, and in conjunction with other sanitary powers, its exercise would not of necessity be only of local effect, but might under some circumstances contribute, even importantly, to those national purposes which quarantine is intended to accomplish.*

* For obvious reasons it is only to a small extent that legal restrictions can avail to prevent the spread of such contagions as are once current in the country. They can only apply to conduct by which the public health is manifestly and directly endangered, and not to all kinds of such conduct. But in proportion as the physiology of contagion gets to be better understood by the public, the influence of legal restrictions will be increased by the appeals which well-informed persons will be able to make, and to which the example of such persons ought to give force, against all reckless conduct in such matters. Conditions of lodgment, as discussed in the text, are not all that require consideration. Complaints are often made of the freedom with which persons imperfectly convalescent from contagious fevers (as, very notably, from smallpox) expose themselves in places of common resort, and a careless sending of sick children to school often does much to spread diphtheria, scarlatina, and other contagious diseases; the careless transmission of infected things to common laundries, and of course the traffic in infected rags, imply dangers of the same sort; and against all such sorts of action the public ought to have some ready means of

Essentially different from the danger which attends the migration of persons affected with cholera or its premonitory symptoms, is the possibility, illustrated by the Swansea experience of last October, that ships infected with yellow fever may introduce that infection into England. I do not pretend to say that yellow fever is absolutely non-contagious in this country: non-contagious, I mean, in the sense in which typhus and smallpox are contagious: much less do I pretend to say that it is absolutely non-contagious in climates hotter than our own. This doctrine, however, even in the extremest form in which it can be stated, is not only held by many persons of high authority who have studied the disease in its trans-atlantic strongholds, but is certainly rendered extremely probable by facts which we have observed in Europe. When Lisbon, in 1857, was being so terribly scourged by yellow fever, thousands of its population fled far and wide into surrounding districts; among those who thus fled, numbers were already incubating the disease, and of course fell with it in their respective places of refuge, more or less distant from Lisbon; in 182 cases of this description, the Portuguese Government caused inquiry to be made whether persons about the sick fugitive had shown any signs of the infection; and the answers were, that in no single case had this occurred. So again, in our Swansea experience, nothing like personal contagion seemed probable. And though undoubtedly at St. Nazaire there were a few facts which led M. Mélier to impute contagiousness to the disease, the overwhelming majority of facts pointed, even there, to an opposite conclusion, and suggested that in the exceptional instances some source of fallacy had been overlooked. Quite unquestionable, however, is the evidence that the infection of yellow fever accompanies marine traffic from land to land; and in proportion as the belief is untenable that the disease is personally contagious, in such measure the alternative must be accepted—that infectiveness is in the body of the ship. That yellow fever is a malarious rather than a truly zymotic

protecting itself. So, too, as regards the use of public carriages by persons contagiously diseased: no doubt a proper organisation for the conveyance of sick persons ought to form part of the medical relief arrangements of every large town, and the use of the common public carriages ought then to be forbidden: but if, as often happens in our present circumstances, persons who have smallpox and other dangerous contagious diseases cannot be taken to hospital except in common street cabs, surely the subsequent disinfection of every such carriage might be insisted on. Other dangers are for personal, rather than municipal, precaution. For instance, the modes by which puerperal fever is spread, and the extreme and fatal sensibility of puerperal women to the contagion of scarlatina, are matters which require, both generally from the public, and specially from persons who visit from one sick room to another, far more thought than is yet given to them. See App. No. 7., and Sixth Report, p. 59. Here also, I may observe, for the consideration of those whom it concerns, that our new institution of Turkish baths, used in common by swarms of persons—by some more or less for health, but by numbers also for mere enjoyment or curiosity, involves (inter alia) some awkward chances of syphilitic contagion: indeed Turkish baths are now among recognized means of treatment for persons with constitutional syphilis, who, in some cases, have local symptoms by which the disease can be communicated: and the question whether such patients take the general run of public baths, and are among the numbers who nakedly occupy the seats and couches of common sweating-rooms, is one which may greatly concern other frequenters of such establishments.

disease, is a disease of the nature of ague rather than a disease of the nature of typhus,—that the ship which spreads infection does so irrespectively of the persons who are in it, whether they be healthy or diseased,—that the ferment of a local and impersonal infection clings to the ship from shore to shore, and breeds new malarious action in any congenial soil to which it comes,—that the exceptional and contingent power of persons to spread the disease is generally but a very scanty and transient power, not belonging particularly to the sick, but to the healthy in common with them, attaching perhaps mainly to their dress, and equally predicable of all absorbent things which the atmosphere of the ship has imbued; —this, it seems to me, is the doctrine of yellow fever which tallies best with our present knowledge of facts. Without pretending to dogmatise theoretically on a subject which no doubt has its difficulties, I am strongly of opinion that preventive measures based upon that doctrine are, under present circumstances, amply sufficient for the practical purposes of this country. If it were, as far as practicable, provided that, during summer weather, ships which might reasonably be suspected of yellow fever infection should not come into close relation with shore or with other shipping till they, and all things in them which might carry infection, had undergone thorough disinfection, this, in my opinion, would probably suffice to prevent in future any such unfortunate occurrence as the late outbreak of yellow fever at Swansea. I append as bearing upon this suggestion (App. No. 17) the regulations which were put in force by the French government on occasion of the disaster at St. Nazaire, and therewith the remarks which I submitted to the Lords of the Council on the question of the applicability of such regulations to this country. It will be observed that the suggestion which I have just given corresponds in principle to one large part of the French regulations. And there is not, in my opinion, any present reason for supposing that England would get additional security by adopting against yellow fever the system of personal quarantine which other of the French regulations enforce.

John Simon.

# APPENDIX.



## No. 1.—Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment.

### 1. Staff of the Establishment at end of 1865.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations, authorized by the Lords of the Privy Council, for the purposes of their Lordships' Order of December 1, 1859.

| | Members of the National Vaccine Establishment supplying Lymph for the Public Service. | Vaccinating Stations. | Days and Hours of Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary Grant. | Mr. John Newton Tomkins, Inspector. | Russell Place, Fitzroy Square. | Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat.; 10—11. |
| | Mr. James Furness Marson. | *Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road.* | Tuesday, Thursday; 1—2. |
| | Mr. George Lewis Cooper. | Battle Bridge. | Tuesday; 12—1. |
| | Dr. Richard Sharpe - | Bermondsey. | Tuesday; 10—11. |
| | Mr. Robert Wade - | Dean Street, Soho. | Monday; 12—1. |
| | Mr. Arthur Bernard Macann. | King Street, Portman Square. | Monday; 10—11. |
| | Mr. Wm. Jones Lewis. | Spital Square, *Wellclose Square.* | Monday; 10—11. Tuesday; 9—11. |
| | Mr. George Simpson | *Tottenham Court Chapel.* | Monday, Wednesday; 1—2. |
| Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary Grant, but furnishing Lymph at a fixed rate of payment. | Mr. Ellis Southern Guest. | *Manchester.* | Monday; 2—4. |
| | Mr. John Garner - | *Birmingham.* | Monday; 10—12. |
| | Mr. William Yeoman Sheppard. | *Bristol.* | Tuesday; 10—12. |
| | Mr. Arthur Browne Steele - - | *Liverpool* | Monday; 9—10. Friday; 2—3. |
| | Mr. John Henry Wilson - - | | |
| | Mr. John Fenton - | | |
| | Dr. Edward Lowe Webb. | *Pimlico.* | Monday; 10—12. |
| | Mr. James Lunn Gilchrist. | *Newcastle-on-Tyne.* | Tuesday; 2—3. |
| | Mr. Henry Geo. Allanson. | *Sheffield.* | Wednesday; 3—4. |
| | Mr. William E. Grindley Pearse. | *Westminster.* | Monday; 9—11. |
| | Mr. James George Gerrans. | *Marylebone.* | Monday; 10—11. |
| | Mr. Robert Cottam - | *Leeds.* | Tuesday; 2—3. |
| | Dr. Edward Lynes - | Coventry. | Monday; 12—2. |
| | Mr. Joseph Teal - | Salford. | Thursday; 3—4. |
| | Dr. James Dunlop - | *Glasgow.* | Monday; 12—1. |

Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment—*continued.*

2. Sources and Amount of Lymph Supply in 1865.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations, authorized by the Lords of the Privy Council, for the purposes of their Lordships' Order of December 1, 1859.

| | Vaccinating Stations. | No. of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively. | | No. of charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Primy | Revacns | | |
| Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary Grant. | 1. Russell Place | 536 | — | 5,186 | |
| | 2. *Surrey Chapel* | 1,037 | 33 | 14,654 | |
| | 3. Battle Bridge | 390 | — | 8,427 | |
| | 4. Bermondsey | 459 | 24 | 7,532 | |
| | 5. Dean Street, Soho | 438 | 71 | 9,230 | |
| | 6. King Street, Portman Square | 291 | 18 | 6,664 | |
| | 7. Spital Square | 311 | — | 11,351 | |
| | 8. *Wellclose Square* | 296 | — | 11,648 | |
| | 9. *Tottenham Court Chapel* | 1,575 | 32 | 20,084 | |
| Total | 9 Stations | 5,333 | 178 | 94,776 | |
| Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary Grant, but furnishing Lymph at a fixed rate of payment. | 1. *Manchester* | 1,307 | 14 | 15,337 | |
| | 2. *Birmingham* | 1,321 | 180 | 5,872 | |
| | 3. *Bristol* | 298 | 1 | 1,550 | |
| | 4. *Liverpool* | 768 | — | 20,199 | |
| | 5. *Pimlico* | 662 | 13 | 11,337 | |
| | 6. *Newcastle-on-Tyne* | 485 | 13 | 20,149 | |
| | 7. *Sheffield* | 308 | 25 | 6,126 | |
| | 8. *Westminster* | 778 | 14 | 13,963 | |
| | 9. *Marylebone* | 863 | 75 | 4,250 | |
| | 10. *Leeds* | 608 | — | 14,004 | |
| | 11. Coventry | 470 | 2 | 2,968 | |
| | 12. Salford | 779 | — | 7,467 | Begun in March. |
| | 13. *Glasgow* | 153 | — | 1,834 | Begun in Oct. |
| Total | 11 Stations increased during the year to 13 | 8,800 | 337 | 125,056 | |
| General Total | 20 Stations increased during the year to 22 | 14,133 | 515 | 219,832 | |

Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment—*continued.*

3. SUMMARY for the Years 1856–1865.

| Year. | Total Vaccinations performed. | Re-vaccinations included in preceding Column. | Number of Charges of Lymph supplied. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1856 | 7,039 | ? | 210,942 |
| 1857 | 6,327 | ? | 213,207 |
| 1858 | 6,445 | ? | 234,150 |
| 1859 | 9,030 | ? | 237,801 |
| 1860 | 13,849 | ? | 228,347 |
| 1861 | 12,009 | ? | 225,000 |
| 1862 | 13,149 | ? | 211,475 |
| 1863 | 20,600 | ? | 239,432 |
| 1864 | 13,727 | ? | 203,250 |
| 1865 | 14,648 | 515 | 219,832 |

## No. 2.—Report by Dr. Henry Julian Hunter on the Housing of the Poorer Parts of the Population in Towns, particularly as regards the Existence of Dangerous Degrees of Overcrowding and the Use of Dwellings Unfit for Human Habitation.

The subjects of Overcrowding and the Use of Houses Unfit for Human Habitation are so intimately connected that it is not considered desirable to keep them apart throughout this report; so as in fact to make of it two reports; but for the mechanical purpose of easy reference a sketch of the present state of the administration of the laws on each of the two subjects is prefixed in a separate form in Part I.

Considering, as the reporter does, that the peculiar acts for (1) Scotland, (2) Glasgow, and (3) Liverpool, afford in many respects models for the regulation of the matters in England, the acts, with the local details belonging to the districts in which they run, are described in Part II.

The frequent reports of the metropolitan officers of health, and of other writers who from time to time renew the sad story of household discomfort in London, render superfluous the introduction here of fresh details on that subject. There are, however, some peculiarities of London misery, and peculiarities of municipal administration, which give reason for a few remarks to be found in Part III.

The rest of the report, forming Part IV., is composed of observations made by the reporter in numerous towns of England, together with quoted opinions and complaints stated to him by the various local authorities and their officers whom he consulted. Some little peculiarity of character attaches to every town of England; but as the report is long, and some of the places visited not very important, it is perhaps best to name a few of the towns, and to give some indication of the chief interest, as regards the present subject, excited in each.

The townships which make up the great town called Plymouth are remarkable for the high number of persons to a house, in which respect they have no competitors. The town of Newcastle-on-Tyne contains a sample of the finest tribe of our countrymen, often sunk by external circumstances of house and street into an almost savage degradation. At Sunderland houses of several storeys stand in lanes but a few feet wide. At Bradford is an instance where a corporation, making a slow and steady progress in town reform, is burst in upon by many thousands of immigrants, who are stowed away in cellars and garrets, while authorities and employers are at issue whether more importance should be attached to the quantity or to the quality of proposed new buildings. The change from evil to good which the last quarter of a century has seen at Nottingham is the more gratifying as it may be traced almost entirely to judicious municipal administration. The immense number and comfortable state of the people of Birmingham and Sheffield show that not only are the hideous abominations of cellar bedrooms and bedrooms over privies unnecessary in great industrious communities, but that working men can do very well without single-room tenements, or even sublet houses at all, for very few such are found in these great towns. Reference may also be made to Merthyr, where circumstantial difficulties have till lately overborne the local sanitary administration, to Bristol, where the blankest poverty and domestic misery abound in the wealthiest town of Europe, and to Cardiff, where the local authorities have instituted an unusually exact system of inspection and control.

Provincial character is wearing out in most things, and in respect of the matter here considered it should be on the wane. A few years ago

it might have been said that the comparative value of material and labour, or, more practically, the question of brick or stone, made the difference between a comfortable and an uncomfortable town, a town of small houses or of sublet rooms ; but now means of carriage have done much to render equal both prices and wages, and there seems no reason why the best characteristic of each town should not become ordinary all over the country.

## PART I.

### On the means which exist of repressing Overcrowding and the Use of Houses unfit for Habitation.

Means of repressing overcrowding.

The powers by which overcrowding and the use of houses unfit for habitation are dealt with in England beyond the metropolis are administered by local boards of health in places which have adopted the Local Government Act, or by similar bodies under that or any other name who may have been created by local acts, or are otherwise the nuisance authorities of the place.

These powers are given by—

The Towns Improvement Clauses Act of 1847,
The Public Health Act of 1848, with which is joined the Local Government Act of 1858,
The Common Lodging Houses Act of 1851,
The Common Lodging Houses Amendment Act of 1853,
The Diseases Prevention Act of 1855 (when in force), and
The Nuisances Removal Act of 1855, with the amendment of 1858.

To the operation of these aid is given by

The Labouring Classes' Lodging Houses Act of 1851, and
The Labourers' Dwellings Act of 1855.

In addition to these statutes numerous byelaws have been made by local boards of health, and sanctioned by the Government, under the Local Government Act of 1858.

### Overcrowding.

The power to deal with overcrowding is to be found in the Nuisances Removal Act, sect. 29, and in respect of certain houses called common lodgings, where the reception of lodgers is made a trade, in the two Common Lodgings Acts, and in the 66th section of the Public Health Act of 1848. It will be observed that where the permanent inhabitants of a house are not all of one family, some part must necessarily among poor people be lodgers, and the house to that extent a lodging house. Still it is not necessarily a *common* lodging house, although the legislature seems to have viewed houses as being only of two classes, a private house or a common lodging house. The word "common" was not of familiar use in this sense before the passing of the act, indeed the whole phrase seems the creation of the act, it is therefore not surprising to find that the definition of a common lodging house varies with the opinion of local legal advisers, and that their conclusions are widely different.*

* Mr. Stone, in his Justices' Manual, remarks, no definition is given of the term common lodging house, either in these acts or in the Public Health Act, 1848, that proposed by the House of Lords when the latter act was in progress having been rejected by the Commons. But it is obvious that it will not extend to all houses in which lodgers are received. It must be confined to the inferior houses frequented by vagrants, tramps, and others of the like class, where they are taken in for money, even for a night, and where the same room is occupied by more than one family at the same time. The law

Means of repressing overcrowding.

In some towns overcrowding is viewed with alarm as a serious menace to the health of the community, and in dealing with the evil two plans are adopted, neither of which, I believe, was intended by the act under which it is carried out. The one plan, of which Newcastle and Gateshead are notable instances, is to push the Common Lodgings Act by regular nightly inspection, and, under colour of a suspected non-registered lodging house, to enter any private house, to ask the persons found therein their names, to verify their claim to be of one family, to judge of the suitability of the accommodation, to compel registration if fit, and to prosecute if unfit. This is carried out by judicious officers, and operates as a house-to-house visitation, not without its terrors to breakers of the law. But it is doubtful whether this was the intention of the act.

The other plan is more commonly adopted. The inspector of nuisances uses by day his right of calling, and under the 12th section of the Nuisances Removal Act examines the rooms, and then, gaining reasonable suspicion by the sight of persons and beds, and by inquiry of the neighbours, he calls in the medical opinion prescribed in section 29, and gets the person permitting such overcrowding fined, and the crowd dispersed. In the 29th section it is seen that danger or prejudice to the health of the inhabitants is essential to a justice's order, and no minimum area is prescribed. It is probable from this that the legislature rather contemplated interference with cases of danger arising within the medical practitioner's observation, where there was present disease, than that such proceedings should be specially initiated by the inspector of nuisances (in whose prescribed duties no interference with crowding appears), and be supported by speculative medical opinion. Under either plan overcrowding is dealt with, at least indirectly, if not by questionable law; and even where the same officer held appointment both as inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings it was often admitted that people obeyed from terror of regulations which could not be legally enforced. The interference is entirely for the people's good, but the position in it of the officials is a false one. Dr. Trench, the medical officer of Liverpool, whom I here particularise as being an officer whose judgment few will dispute, thought that the system pursued there of pressing all the houses which could possibly be

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officers of the Crown have interpreted the act as extending to "that class of lodging "houses in which persons of the poorer class are received for short periods, and though "strangers to one another are allowed to inhabit one common room"; and it seems to extend to rooms in public houses in which persons are so lodged.

The law officers do not seem to have considered the importance which attaches to their words "for short periods," and in reply to a query put by the General Board of Health, and printed by them with the reply on the 17th October 1853, they give a second opinion as follows: "Q. Whether lodging houses, otherwise coming within "the definition, but let for a week or longer period, would from the latter circumstance "be excluded from the operation of the act? A. We are of opinion that the period of "letting is unimportant in determining whether a lodging house comes under the "act now in question."

The law officers proceed as follows and to a certain extent justify the proceedings of the Newcastle authorities:—"A serious difficulty arises where the owner bonâ fide lets "different parts of the house to different individuals, and these lessees take in lodgers of "such a description as would in an ordinary case constitute the house a common lodging "house. The question which here arises is, Whether each apartment so used is to be "considered a common lodging house of which the lessee is the keeper?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Considering, therefore, that apartments thus let and occupied are especially within "the mischief intended to be remedied by the act, we think that an attempt should be "made to treat them as common lodging houses, and to enforce the provisions of the act "with respect to them against the tenants who thus receive lodgers" * * *

There is much more in the opinion indicating the doubts of the counsel as to the meaning of the act.

called "lodgings" into the list was a good way of organizing house-to-house visitation; but he would not claim any right to do so under the law. The proceedings of one able officer in the North went to the length of entering brothels, and rousing up and examining all the strangers there in the middle of the night; another turned scores of people into the street at three in the morning. On the contrary, in the hands of a sluggish official very few houses will be registered, and no proceedings will be taken under the 29th section, no public prosecutor for the purposes of that section being named, and various weak excuses being admitted in all cases of overcrowding. The justices' bench has, in the absence of intelligible law, adopted very various practice. Under the 29th section, London magistrates hold that every person should have a certain allowance of space (in some cases taking 300 cubic feet, in others 400) to live in, while other benches will not even convict on the direct evidence of a medical officer where there is a much smaller amount. Some magistrates will put the section in force in houses where the several single rooms are occupied each by a family; others will not. Also, with regard to the common lodgings, some will limit the definition to the reception of lodgers for a short period; others will, as in London, give the acts their fullest powers. The two courses I have described being the only means of gaining the facts of the cases on which proceedings can be founded, it would appear to be necessary that some justification be given by authority to the inspector of nuisances, and some definition be laid down of a common lodging house, and house of which there can be reasonable suspicion of being a common lodging house. The inspector of nuisances ought never, under colour of executing the duties of his office, to obtain evidence of any offence whatever of which he has no official cognizance. The inspector of common lodgings, as such, ought, I think, to have but very limited instructions as to entering an unregistered house by night, and if the definition were well known and sufficiently inclusive he would have no need. Trade jealousy would then suffice to provide information. The vagueness of the expressions both in the Common Lodgings Acts and in the 29th section allows the officer immunity whether in idleness or in vexatious energy. The various definitions of common lodgings in use are stated in Part IV. of this report, for the consideration of superior judgment. As to the interference exercised by the inspector of nuisances, the general adoption of clause 443 in the Police Act for Scotland, 1862,* or the sense of it, declaring crowding a nuisance in itself (see Part II.), would end that anomaly in the administration of the law.

Means of repressing overcrowding.

In the extreme west and north the authorities have no common definite opinion or practice in dealing with these houses of single-room tenements, where every room is somebody's bedroom. A crowded room appeared sometimes to be justified by an adjoining empty one, and at other times a prosecution against a crowded house was not ventured on in the absence of evidence of persons inhabiting any one crowded room not being of one family. A house may be let in four separate tenements of one or two small rooms each. In one live six Irish adults, with a due proportion of children, having a cubical space of perhaps not 100 feet each. Another tenement holds a like family; the ground floor contains the landlord and his wife, an old couple; but the garret is vacant and to be let. In such a case the justice may hold the crowding of the two tenements compensated for by the comparative voidness of the two others.

Inconsistency in the administration of the law.

It would be well if the "person permitting such overcrowding" could be taken everywhere, as in London, to be the owner who lets

* Called Provost Lindsay's Act, after that excellent administrator.

Means of repressing overcrowding.

the tenement. He is in Scotland made responsible by the act, and successful process is made against him in London. Once punished, the owner becomes the most efficient protector of the neighbouring public against the evil; but the lodgers or tenants are not easily subjected to fine; when invaded in one region they fly to another, where they settle in intact numbers, to remain until the authorities again come up with them, and then again to disperse and re-form.

Although the small self-contained houses which form the bulk of our new manufacturing towns are so seldom dangerously overcrowded or otherwise unfit for the people usually accommodated in them, and are comparatively so easy of inspection that the present law would need little change in respect of them, still houses let in single-room tenements do require a strengthening of the law, by which some hindrance to the letting of less than two rooms for a family, or some fixed ratio of space and persons, may be attained. Under the present, or under an amended law, a sufficiently vigorous administration among single-room lettings can only be got by a lawful house-to-house visitation, and either a register, or a ticketting system as at Glasgow. The visitation itself wants legalization, and when this is done it will, by itself, be a sufficient process in ordinary towns. Other means of dealing with the evil have been proposed, such as the limitation of four families to a house, but so various are the forms of the overcrowding nuisance that unless a great number of such limits were described every statute to abate overcrowding will prove weak. If overcrowding were, after the Scotch example, declared to be a nuisance, and a medical officer's evidence on the point were to be taken as conclusive in each case, a judicious officer might reach every instance, and hardship to the exceptional cases would seldom occur. A fixed minimum of space is, however, desirable, and the London magistrates have decided to explain section 29 by a minimum of 300 to 400 feet.

Medical witnesses under section 29 will not bind themselves to demand a fixed minimum area, and this with reason, as ventilation and other circumstances combine to affect each case; but the consequence is, that, having no authority to quote, they are not taken as absolute judges. The local boards, on the contrary, have power to fix the area for a common lodging, and on a prosecution the inspector has only to refer to his printed regulations, which vary in their demands from 200 to 350 cubic feet. When it is considered that this area is for a sleeping room unused and ventilated by day, the relatively equal demand for a room of all work inhabited every hour of the 24, and therefore with closed windows, should be at least double the quantity; but then let us see how this would work. A man, his wife, and his five children (counting these as halves) would require, at 500 cubic feet each, 2,250 feet, or a room 15 feet by 15, and 10 feet high, and these dimensions, I need hardly say, are seldom or never now attained in houses let off by the single room, and therefore not likely to be ordered by justices in the present state of the law. It would be well, therefore, if, in addition to the clause 29 in the Nuisances Removal Act, some fixed minimum was given by authority for all cases of single-room holdings, and that the landlord could be made responsible where he lets a family inhabit a room of less accommodation, but this minimum, if it shall work well, must be fixed low. The overcrowding of the rows of small self-contained houses of three rooms each is as nothing in its debasing and morbific influence compared with that found where the staircase is but a perpendicular street, often stone-dark and filthy, where every door opens into a room reeking with the intermixture of diurnal and nocturnal odours, where even straw has been discarded

as a luxury which interferes with consumption of whiskey, and the cheaper substitute, shavings, lying bare to the floor and bare to the sleepers, have to be renewed by public compassion, because even they had got mouldy and verminous. Such "tenement" houses are found in the north, the west, and in London, and a low minimum area, if a fixed one, would in such compel the possession of two rooms by each family almost as readily as if a statute forbade these single-room lettings altogether, a course which would not be unattended with hardship to old persons.

Rents would no doubt be higher for two rooms than for one. It cannot be said with certainty that rents are too high in any town, because the capital value of the houses depends on the auction value of land, which is in a prosperous town a very speculative commodity to deal in; but this may be taken as certain, that in all but perhaps some half dozen towns three-roomed houses may be built for labourers at 3*s.* a week, if situation be no object, and the ground be limited by no water, fortifications or estates on which building is not permitted. A reference to London and the towns of the west or the north will show that a proportionate price is given for the very worst possible lodging.

As the 29th section provides no right of entry for its medical witnesses (who are perhaps supposed to be professionally engaged on the premises), so does it omit any provision for their payment. This cost is sometimes defrayed by the guardians of the poor, who employ their own officers, in order to avoid some of the risk of opposing medical evidence.

The Police Act for Scotland, section 443, by declaring overcrowding a *nuisance* for which the owner is responsible, seems intended to give all reasonable power; but it would have been better here also, if the lowest ratio of space to persons had been defined by the statute, than that it should have been left to the justices under the guidance of skilled witnesses. In Scotland the facts of overcrowding are arrived at without indirect proceedings; but when the case comes to be tried the prosecution is, as in England, entirely subject to the view taken by the magistrate.

At Glasgow the question of overcrowded houses has attained such magnitude of importance as to compel the abandonment of all prejudice, and the peremptory defence of society against individual aggression, by the enforcement of a fixed ratio of capacity and inhabitation through a statute called "The Glasgow Police Act, 1862." Nothing of the kind has been attempted elsewhere. The Glasgow act is to continue in force for five years, and, although it at first met with opposition from the owners of inferior tenements, it is now so firmly established as an useful though not yet complete experiment that the corporation has already begun to make arrangements for its renewal without the expectation of any serious opposition.

In towns in which in this respect night inquiry by the officers has been most minute and industrious, as, for instance, in Newcastle, the very frequent discovery of a pair with six, seven, or eight children, some of whom must at least be adolescent, who have but one room for all purposes, gives warning of the great change which the introduction of the Glasgow system would bring. The officer meets with a pair with six children in a single room, who nevertheless find accommodation for two or three lodgers. He can deal with the lodgers

Means of repressing overcrowding.

either under the one act or the other; but with the remaining eight, who have but a small kitchen, buried perhaps in an area, or a slope-roofed garret, he can do nothing because they are of one family. The limitations of the words "one family" are construed more or less liberally; indeed the same thing, when differently expressed, seems to divide into two. A man and his wife, having, with other children, a daughter who is perhaps a widow with four children, can hardly be charged with crowding persons together "not of one family." But when a pair take in, in addition to their own children, an old father and mother, or a few brothers and sisters, the young couple being the presumed occupiers, legitimate reason for interference seems to be expressed. In reply to inquiry on this subject, untruth is habitually told; perhaps the most authentic account of the number of people living in single rooms is to be found in the returns of the inspectors of common lodgings, who have made it their business to examine houses suspected of receiving lodgers. In these cases the owner, though he may allege that all his sleepers are "one family," cannot disguise, and in fact has no inducement to disguise, the actual number of sleepers, and the numbers in the single rooms of the north and west, where it is to be remembered that the same house contains many such rooms, overwhelm one with the difficulty of the case. To have turned out the two or three hulking bachelors is a great relief, though even this is only obtained where the authorities show vigour; but the "family" remain, and at present the law does not interfere with them, unless the fact of the various rooms being let to various families can be made, as in London, to bring the whole house under the 29th section before cited.

After a night among the tenement houses on the banks of the river Tyne, few will come to any other conclusion than that the sort of thing there observed cannot last. People are not now alive to tell us how children were brought up before this age of dense agglomerations of poor began, and he would be a rash prophet who should tell us what future behaviour is to be expected from the present growth of children who, under circumstances probably never before paralleled in this country, are now completing their education for future practice as "dangerous classes," by sitting up half the night with persons of every age, half naked, drunken, obscene, and quarrelsome. Where small houses are the rule, there are tipsy parents, certainly, but the children are upstairs in bed, and there is not that unceasing nocturnal interchange of visits and indefinite sleeping of lodgers in this house or in that, according as intoxication or other passion may chance to detain them.

Beyond the metropolis there was not when this century began a single town in England of 100,000 people, and only five exceeded 50,000; there now are 28 above 50,000. The result of this change is not only that the class of town people is enormously increased, but that the old close-packed little towns are now centres built round on every side, open nowhere to air, and, being no longer agreeable to the rich, are abandoned by them for the pleasanter outskirts. The successors of these rich are occupying the larger houses at the rate of a family to each room,* and a population, for which the houses were not intended and quite unfit, has been created whose surroundings are truly degrading to the adults and ruinous to the children.

* There are said to be 34,000 persons in Newcastle living in single-room holdings.

The following table shows the comparative numbers of houses and persons in the towns visited for the purpose of this report :—

| Towns. | 1861. Persons per uninhabited house. | 1861. Persons per inhabited house. | Towns. | 1861. Persons per uninhabited house. | 1861. Persons per inhabited house. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devonport | 450· | 12·04 | Wolverhampton | 56· | 5·17 |
| Stonehouse | 796· | 11·52 | Dudley | 61· | 5·16 |
| Plymouth | 283· | 10·28 | Reading | 157· | 5·15 |
| Newcastle | 281· | 7·80 | Banbury | 118· | 5·13 |
| Sunderland | 239· | 7·79 | Merthyr | 81· | 5·2 |
| Gateshead | 214· | 7·64 | Chichester | 78· | 5·03 |
| Cardiff | 109· | 7·11 | Birmingham | 92· | 5·01 |
| Berwick | 161· | 7·04 | Hull | 112· | 5· |
| Birkenhead | 93· | 6·93 | York | 98· | 4·9 |
| Bath | 90· | 6·55 | Sheffield | 57· | 4·85 |
| Bristol | 103· | 6·53 | Grimsby | 140· | 4·84 |
| Newport | 90· | 6·34 | Nottingham | 55· | 4·83 |
| Exeter | 178· | 6·26 | Derby | 73· | 4·79 |
| Winchester | 105· | 6·17 | Chelmsford | 162· | 4·72 |
| Southampton | 91· | 6·08 | Bradford | 59· | 4·71 |
| Portsmouth | 157· | 5·99 | Leicester | 144· | 4·66 |
| Preston | 302· | 5·51 | Boston | 64· | 4·58 |
| Swansea | 84· | 5·49 | Ipswich | 97· | 4·58 |
| Gosport | 185· | 5·45 | Coventry | 39· | 4·55 |
| Colchester | 132· | 5·35 | Loughborough | 52· | 4·44 |
| Oxford | 117· | 5·24 | Norwich | 101· | 4·37 |

The figures in the first column serve to show the demand there was for houses. The state of the towns has however changed in this respect since the Census. In Bradford, for instance, the number of uninhabited houses has gone down to next to nothing. The number of persons per house in the three towns which head the list has been increasing for many years.

This table is extracted from the Census report, and applies to three of the sub-districts visited. It will be observed, for instance, that of the 1,343 inhabited houses of St. Giles, S. only 466 are inhabited by single families, while 138 contain in each seven families and upwards.

| | Population 1861. | Inhabited houses with one or more families consisting of two or more persons. One family. | Two families. | Three families. | Four families. | Five families. | Six families. | Seven families. | Eight families. | Nine families. | Ten families and upwards. | Single person in a house. | Inhabited houses. | Families. | Unmarried lodgers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Giles, South | 19,483 | 466 | 164 | 154 | 142 | 114 | 120 | 64 | 40 | 13 | 21 | 45 | 1,343 | 4,209 | 1,321 |
| Nottingham Exchange | 8,964 | 1,518 | 152 | 24 | 9 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 18 | 1,726 | 1,967 | 383 |
| Upper Merthyr Tydfil | 27,478 | 4,906 | 409 | 59 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 91 | 5,476 | 5,946 | 274 |

## Houses unfit for habitation.

Means of repressing overcrowding.

The powers the public possess to prevent the inhabitation of unfit houses include section 75. of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, by which buildings dangerous to passengers or to neighbouring occupiers may be demolished. This section does not appear to be intended to protect the inmates themselves, and may be dismissed as not applicable to the present question. Under the Public Health Act of 1848, section 9, medical certificate will compel internal cleaning, but not repairs, and the costly and cumbrous machinery requisite for so small a result makes this clause one seldom pressed to a prosecution even in towns which have adopted the act. The inspector of nuisances uses the clause as a threat, and when the local board will, as at Birmingham, provide lime and brushes, he can usually enforce cleansing, if he has time for a house-to-house inspection. Not unfrequently the materials are provided, as at Bristol, by private charity, and in few considerable places does there seem to be difficulty about so trifling a matter; the difficulty is usually where sufficient provision is not made for regular inspection, and whole streets of houses are laid under dirt through carelessness. In this section it would appear that the medical witnesses, having no right of entry, and having no one to employ them, ought to be tending disease present on or near the premises, otherwise their opinion is but speculative and may be only so accepted by the justices.

Cellars.

Section 66. is part of the law of Common Lodgings. Section 67. deals with cellar dwellings. Certain towns which have not yet adopted the act are still distinguished by the occupation of cruelly unsuitable cellar bedrooms. Some regulation of cellars was in use under local acts, as at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under section 83. of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Improvement Act, 1865, where powers uncertain, but formidable when fully administered, are conferred, or at Leeds, where some trifling demand of a window or fireplace was what the act of 1842 contained, and where very few indeed of the cellar bedrooms (the number of which the inspector told me was constantly increasing) conformed with the provisions of the Public Health Act. Liverpool had made a provision against cellar bedrooms a few years before the Public Health Act, of a more certain character, but by far too limited. The cellars which were permitted to remain occupied were to be 7 feet high, 2 feet 4 above the surface, and with an area in front 2 feet wide. These were "passed," and placed upon a register, and are even now exempt from the present law, which exacts the terms of the Public Health Act, mentioned above. When it is considered that cellars or bedrooms, dug out of a soil differing very little from the contents of an ash-midden, are represented (at least in Leeds and Bradford) to be increasing in number, and that on a chance visit by day the floors were seen half covered with beds, and such reports were elicited as are recorded in Part IV., it would seem as if the section 67 quoted should not be left to voluntary adoption, but be made part of a General Nuisance Act. And now, after 20 years' privilege, the time seems to have arrived when all "passed cellars" and other exemptions may be abolished, and the standard of the Public Health Act demanded to the uttermost. Section 8. of the Nuisances Removal Act indeed declares that the word "nuisance" under this Act shall include "any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health." The administration of this and other sanitary clauses by the local authorities varies in efficiency in various places with the strength of the byelaws, the skill, industry, and independence of the officers, and lastly with the presence or want of a medical officer in places

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where such an appointment is desirable. A want of uniformity of byelaws and practice in matters common to the whole kingdom is itself troublesome and obstructive, and must mean in each place weakness of the local authorities in some detail considered important elsewhere. It will be found, on reference to the local reports, that the cellar is not a cheap residence, in which it would be cruel to disturb the miserable poor. In Leeds, at 6 Off Street, an unfurnished cellar seven feet two high, the ceiling four inches above the ground, held three adults and three children as their only apartment, and they paid for it 1*s.* 6*d.* a week. Again, in the same street, and in York Street adjoining, cellars six feet high, and totally underground, were let furnished with 2*l.* worth of furniture for 4*s.* a week each, and were each the only apartment of a family. In another, in the same Off Street, lived six adult regular residents, five of whom were labouring men, whose gross income was not likely to be less than 4*l.* to 5*l.* Similar prices were paid at Bradford. In the same county is Sheffield, a town without any cellar bedroom at all, where the increase of persons is at least as rapid, where wages are quite as high, and where the corporate powers are much less influential than at Leeds or Bradford. Here, and in many other places, are numerous small single-bedroomed houses let at 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* a week, full of people, certainly, but superior beyond compare to the single-cellar-bedroom tenements of the neighbouring towns. No law prevented the use of cellar bedrooms in Sheffield. The comparison merely shows that a large town can do very well without them. Under the Scotch Act of 1862, sections 352 and 353, provisions about cellar residence will be found.

Other unfitnesses.

Other houses may of course be absolutely uninhabitable, besides cellars; but the law has not specified any other conditions under which this may be declared to be the case; so all further administration in the matter depends on the combined or diverse opinion of the skilled witnesses and the justices, acting under the 13th section of the Nuisances Removal Act. Not even can that most hateful structure, a bedroom whose floor forms the roof of an ash midden and dungstead, be condemned on the general ground that bedrooms so placed are *ipso facto* unfit for habitation, but evidence must in each case be given that the arrangement constitutes a "nuisance," and even that evidence has to satisfy the justices on its merits as skilled evidence. In some great towns, however, even where the members of the bench are constantly shifting, repeated decisions have given the inspectors confidence of a conviction in every instance in which the facts of this one great nuisance are proved; but with regard to unfit dwellings, no practice has yet become established as a rule with borough benches on any point but this. The ordinary closing of a house under the section 13. of the Nuisances Removal Act is used with great caution by most justices, and though sufficient to enforce reforms of privies and drains, and limewashing, it cannot be done to prevent overcrowding or the letting of insufficient or unfit single-room houses. There must be "nuisance" to justify action under the section, and a list of nuisances is prefixed.

Other conditions of absolute unfitness remain, but neither law nor rules of benches condemn them. It is submitted that in the same category with cellar bedrooms might be placed (2) all bedrooms over receptacles of human dung, (3) certain bedrooms not originally intended as human habitations, and (4) bedrooms which have no window. To these might be added rooms in the condition proscribed by the Glasgow Act, having insufficient area in front of the windows, or being too

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small for inhabitation even by a single person. Beyond these classes every instance might be subject to skilled opinion.

Byelaws under the Local Government Act have been decided to affect the unfitness of those residences only which have been built since the constitution of the district. The Glasgow Act is less preservative of vested interests. In order to obtain exemption for a bedroom from its powers, proof must be given, not only of having been built before the act, but of having been used as a bedroom. The operation of the Liverpool Act and the practice at Nottingham must be considered in the local reports.

The operation of the local boards of health upon the dwellings of poor people was not retrospective, except in a few named cases, and the good results of their formation, which are now visible, are mostly in proportion to the number of houses rebuilt or newly erected since the application of the act. Extension of towns in England seems to be a certain future, and few exceptions to this rule have yet shown themselves. The earlier the adoption of the act has been the more effects are now visible, and not only in the environs of new growth but in the old centres, for even here the slow sure process of dilapidation leads to a regeneration. It may therefore be believed that in towns under the Local Government Act the number of unfit dwellings is diminishing both in relation to the whole and also positively, and the increase of such towns may be taken to mean their improvement. Having regard to overcrowding as well as to unfitness, there are a few exceptions to this rule which it would seem may be reduced to three cases:— (1.) Where a very large town is placed upon the sea or river, and a poor population finds that improvement means to them removal miles away from their work, which cannot follow them away from the waterside. Liverpool, for instance, has multiplied 16 times in the past century, and the new comers have pressed to the same waterside which found employment for the few original thousands. (2.) Where, especially in a seaboard town, increase is blocked in certain directions through the reservation of property, of which the most remarkable, though not the only instances, are where building is confined by fortified lines. (3.) Where, as at Bradford, the local authority has been thought to be too exacting, and has been met by an obstinate refusal on the part of the capitalists to build houses for working men on the conditions prescribed. Where there are these exceptional local conditions present, the advantage of wide streets and yards, and of low houses, is purchased by the difficulties of long distances and the habits of receiving crowds of smuggled lodgers which follow. With these difficulties local boards have to contend in their efforts, which in large places at least seem always to have been directed honourably to public good. What railways may do for the relief of such cases is yet but an experiment only tried in London, where so far it seems to some experienced persons a hopeful one.

On the passing of the Local Government Act the Government issued a model scheme of proposed byelaws, under the sanction of the act. Among them was this important power in No. 27.

In any case where it is certified to the local board by the surveyor, inspector of nuisances, or by any two medical practitioners, that any building is unfit for human habitation, the local board may, by their order, affix conspicously on the building a notice, declaring that the same is not fit for human habitation, and shall not, after a date therein to be specified, be inhabited; and any person who, after the date mentioned, continues to let or occupy, or knowingly suffers to be occupied, such building shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which the same is so let. Provided always, that if at any time after such order made, the local board shall be satisfied that such house has become fit for human habitation, they may revoke their said order.

This has been adopted by many boards, and so lately as 1865 new byelaws for Sheffield and Sunderland, containing the clause, have received sanction; but it should be known that although section 34. appears to warrant the bye-law, there is a proviso that no such bye-law shall affect any building erected before the constitution of the district; and the decision of Chief Justice Erle, in the case of Burgess v. Peacock took the whole strength out of the byelaw; for it is very improbable that houses erected under the rule of the board can be by the same authority declared uninhabitable when finished. The byelaw can only meet cases where a house has been erected in defiance of local authority. Still process against an old house under this byelaw is not unfrequently successful where the above quoted decision is unrecognised or unknown.

The Diseases Prevention Act is only to be put in force by Order in Council, under the circumstances of serious danger of epidemic disease. It is administered by the guardians of the poor, probably because they have a staff of medical officers. The act empowers the authorities to make a house-to-house visitation, and although it does not prescribe the purpose of such visitation, the power facilitates the execution of the law against overcrowding and internal filth. This power was being exercised at Leeds, where, the corporation being otherwise engaged, the administration of the removal of nuisances had fallen to the guardians, who administered under the fiction of the Diseases Prevention Act being in force. They sent inspectors all round the township daily and nightly, who prosecuted to conviction instances of overcrowding and internal filth. The guardians found plenty of useful work in dealing with the underground cellars and crowded houses to the extent of their supposed powers, and one could have no feeling but of regret that these powers had so little of substance.

Except the Scotch Act of 1862, the local acts, which are stronger to deal with this matter of unfit dwellings than are the general statutes, are confined to Liverpool and Glasgow. Sometimes the power which a local authority has to make new streets may be used advantageously for the destruction of "rookeries;" but this is nowhere the overt object of such improvements, except at Liverpool, where a process of destruction of evil-doing buildings, and occasional erection of privies in place of those destroyed, is going on, guided by sanitary reasons only, and administered in the main by the medical officer. A gentleman of upright principle and sober judgment, thus practically left to himself, selecting here a bit and there a bit, uncorking mouths of courts, opening ends to alleys, gutting ancient yards of a crowd of new buildings which modern pressure has caused to be put up in the small space which had been originally left for air, destroying the numerous ash-middens or cesspools with which a small proprietary always encumber a town, and substituting a few small trough waterclosets, will secure to a town, by slow annual process well matured, infinitely greater results for any given sum than if the buildings to be purchased were previously described by an act of Parliament, suggesting magnificent schemes and enormous prices. For the success of such a measure a town must have confidence, and must employ an officer of integrity above suspicion, and one, moreover, who will indulge no dreams of architectural symmetry, but look to the one object of disembarrassing the most miserable parts of the town of such buildings as are not only of themselves unfit for human habitation, but the removal of which will give air to the greatest number of those who are gasping around. How this has been begun in Liverpool is described in Part II.; but as it is to a certain extent a measure of destruction and diminution of men's houses, the

act must not be accepted as successful without consideration of the immediate necessity of a new supply under the Labourers' Lodgings and Dwellings Acts. As with Liverpool, the general act in Scotland has not yet been put to the proof by the completion of the experiment. The sections having influence over unfit dwellings are to be found in the local report on Scotland in Part II.

Means of repressing overcrowding.

It must again be remarked, with reference to unfit dwellings, as has been done with the subject of overcrowding, that there seems to be in the general law a want of some exact principles, such as are found in the Glasgow Act, by which the administrators may be guided as to what is an unfitness of dwellings sufficiently dangerous to call for public interference. With the exception of the cellar clauses, the matter is now left entirely to local and shifting judgments. The opinion must again be expressed, that the evils which are possibly within reach of amended law are not of that magnitude which should overawe legislation. As with overcrowding, so with unfit dwellings, it is chiefly in towns of single-room lettings that fixed rules are needed to be applied, and that the law, when adopted, proves insufficient for relief in the bulk of the instances. Of all the places visited in England, only London, the towns of Plymouth, the towns of Newcastle with Gateshead, Sunderland, Cardiff, and Berwick, contained an average of seven persons to a house. In parts of London and some of the towns the state of the single roomed tenements is sickening ; the state of the people most pitiable. But this can only be said of a few towns, and only of parts of those towns. It is not too much to say that life in parts of London and Newcastle is infernal; and as our countrymen are probably much the same everywhere, the cause of the evil must be sought in the surroundings. Analysis of what these are, and rejection of those, which, though probably injurious, are common to all towns, reduce the matter to the single-room tenements, and these are firmly believed to be the cause of the disease and wickedness which prevail where they are found. Both on account of their own unfitness, and of their tendency to encourage and protect overcrowding, these houses, not numerous in proportion to the whole country, but of deadly injuriousness wherever they exist, call for extended and exact legislation, and a vigorous and independent spirit of administration in the places cursed by their presence.*

* Any lengthened speculations on the future supply of houses in places where strong measures may be adopted to prevent overcrowding and the use of unfit dwellings, and where, therefore, the demand will be much increased, are not here necessary. The slow but sure working of the Local Government Act affords some hope as to the future ; but, on the other hand, the instance of Bradford should be consulted of showing even that to fail sometimes. The Labourers' Dwellings Act was nowhere found in operation ; and it is believed that no considerable local authority, except that of Huddersfield, has yet made use of the Labouring Classes' Lodging Act.

## PART II.

### New Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.



### SCOTLAND.

The following are the special provisions in the Police and Improvement Act (Scotland), 25 and 26 Vict. c. 101., applicable to the present inquiry.

Sect. 80. is to cause inquiry with a view to putting the act in force in places where the mortality exceeds a certain proportion, which however varies with the population of the place.

Power given to destroy houses.

Sect. 161. enables the commissioners to acquire premises for sanitary purposes. When houses are in the opinion of the commissioners *built too close to each other*, or have become waste and ruinous, or are liable to other objections on sanitary grounds, it shall be lawful to acquire the premises for the purpose of *reserving them as vacant spaces*, or of improving the buildings, or otherwise disposing of them.

Sect. 238. Buildings ruinous and dangerous to passengers *or to the occupiers* to be taken down or secured.

Sect. 242. Buildings allowed to continue in a ruinous state through want of consent among the joint owners may be sold, and the rights of each owner valued for repayment. (This clause will provide against the shufflings of the owners of short ends of leases.)

Sect. 247. If buildings have become ruinous, or receptacles of filth, or unsafe and unfit for occupation, the commissioners may require the same to be rebuilt or repaired, and in the event of non-compliance may sell, and repay.

Sect. 352. requires that every cellar let for inhabitation shall be 7 feet high and one third of its height above ground, with an area 2 feet 6 inches wide, a glazed window made to open, and other qualifications. Cellars in courts are not to be occupied ; but a special appeal to the sheriff is allowed.

Sect. 356. The inspector may enter dwelling houses, and remove *accumulations of filth*, at the expense of the *owner*. (This clause may enable the officer to clear away filthy bedding, and gives primary recourse against a responsible owner. The expense is to be recovered "as any debt.")

Crowding held to be a nuisance.

Sect. 443. The eleventh clause of the Nuisances Removal Act for Scotland is amended to this extent :—The owner of any inhabited house which has been rendered unwholesome by its being overcrowded, *as the author of such nuisance*, is to limit the number of separate dwellings into which common tenements may be divided or let for the use of separate families, and the number of persons who may be accommodated in such common tenements, or such parts thereof which may not be let for the use of separate families ; and the word "nuisances," under the act, shall include any overcrowding of an inhabited house or any part thereof insufficient in size for the number of inhabitants.*

It appears as if, with a good administration, nearly all the advantages of the Liverpool and Glasgow acts are obtained by sections 161 and

* Provost Lindsay, the author of the act, did not think any instance of overcrowding had been brought to judgment under this clause.

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

443. It certainly cannot be pretended that the three experiments, viz., the Scotland, the Glasgow, and the Liverpool acts, are yet complete, or that long trial has confirmed the wisdom of the acts; still it is worth recording that the Glasgow corporation is reported to be anxious for a renewal of the act, and the Scotch general act has now (26th August 1865) been adopted, either in whole or in part by the following list of burghs and places:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leith. | Musselburgh. | Tranent. |
| Prestonpans. | North Berwick. | Dunbar. |
| East Linton. | Alloa. | Dunfermline. |
| St. Andrew's. | Crieff. | Forfar. |
| Broughty Ferry. | Nairn. | Tain. |
| Lossiemouth. | Peterhead. | Inverness. |
| Dufftown. | Wick. | Stornoway. |
| Hamilton. | Biggar. | Rutherglen. |
| Govan. | Paisley. | Kilmarnock. |
| Galston. | Ormadale. | Dumfries. |
| Locherbie. | Moffat. | Lochmaben. |
| Stranraer. | Selkirk. | Kelso. |
| Galashiels. | Peebles. | Edinburgh. |

## Edinburgh and Leith.

Edinburgh and Leith.

The new Scotch Police Act can be adopted either in whole or in part, and is only with reference to privies adopted in Edinburgh. There seems to be fear lest its adoption should endanger some civic privileges, and a new local bill now in preparation will probably be preferred. The important clause against overcrowding (sect. 443.) is not adopted, and what local law there was did not seem to give Dr. Littlejohn, the medical inspector,* much power. Overcrowding is, however, controlled by the administration of common lodgings, which is entirely in the hands of the police, who are empowered by the Edinburgh Act of the 11th and 12th Vict. The definition of a common lodging house is obtained from the 199th section, and depends on *reception for a night or other short period*. The act is hardened by the byelaws, which contain these words, "That in lodging houses or "other apartments for the accommodation of labourers, mendicants, "and other such persons, for the night or other short period, the "space to be allowed for the accommodation of each adult person "shall in no case be less than 12 cubic yards." † The byelaws go on to provide for the details of administration in terms much the same as in use in England. The police surgeons pay the houses occasional visits; but the responsible inspector is Lieutenant Maclaren, whose sergeants visit all the houses every Saturday. They also visit suspected houses by night to such an extent that the act may be considered to be in Edinburgh reasonably fully applied. There have been a few prosecutions founded on these visits. The result is that 395 tenements, of 1,132 apartments, and receiving 2,564 lodgers, are brought under licence. These establishments are most numerous in the districts of St. Giles and the Grass Market, and are most wanted in these localities. They are not so good as they should be. It is not exactly that the officers neglect

Common lodgings.

* Dr. Littlejohn is not called medical officer. He is chief medical officer of police and professor of forensic medicine. His report for 1865 contains a multitude of curious facts about Edinburgh.

† 324 feet.

to enforce the necessary conditions of the regulations, as is in part shown by their having refused a number of licences, but that the standard of comfort is fixed too low. It would be unfair not to admit that the standard demanded by the authorities should and must bear some relation to the average degree of comfort found in the labourers' houses of the country; and this average seems lower in Edinburgh than in great English towns. Moreover, a stranger must not too confidently say that this or that condition, of which he has not had personal experience, is bad. Still, looking at these houses and all their equipment with eyes accustomed to English poverty, one cannot resist the impression that they are thoroughly uncomfortable and unhealthy. The houses were thronged with old furniture; the windows were too often shut, and the habits untidy. The owners did not seem well acquainted with the numbers they might receive, nor with the other regulations. There were some good houses; such was Brannan's in the Grass Market; but on the other hand many were necessarily and permanently bad, as well as badly conducted. At F—'s, in the Cowgate, for instance, the rooms were most miserable; had borrowed light, and so little that gas was burning all day. At McI—'s the kitchen contained 5 beds, and sheets were said "not to be a customary thing." The Metropolitan Lodgings, and the Victoria Lodgings for single women only, are large public establishments. The beds are here good. Secluding partitions are not in use.

Small tenements.

The system pursued in Scotland, of building lofty houses to be divided into many separate tenements, need not be here described; but a few instances of the results of the system, extracted from Dr. Littlejohn's report, will exhibit the evils with which the sanitary administration has to deal. Gowanloch's Land was a house of 8 flats, the ground measuring 292 yards. It contained 60 rooms, 39 families, and 134 persons, and had 3 sinks and 3 watercloset. 8 Cowgate, with 60 rooms, received 179 persons, and had 2 sinks and 1 watercloset; area 365 yards. Middle Meal Market Stair, with 59 rooms, received 248 persons, and had neither sink nor watercloset; area 400 yards. 341 Cowgate received 170 persons in 53 rooms, and had neither sink nor watercloset; area 250 yards. The passages are described as dark and ill ventilated; the rooms ricketty, small and overcrowded. "Separate "houses have undergone repeated subdivisions until the present state "of overcrowding has been attained."

Of late years joint stock companies, and gentlemen moved by public spirit, have endeavoured to mitigate the horrors of Edinburgh poverty, by providing well built houses for the poor. These buildings are often by far too high for the width of the street, but as a rule they may be said to be suited to the people. Some of them pay the projectors well, others but badly, but all ask such rents as to preclude their use by the poor, unless by means of that combination of incomes which is the very life and soul of the overcrowding system. Although nominally in two of the 16 blocks of building apartments may be had for 3*l.* a year, there are really very few such, and the rents may be fairly quoted at from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* Nearly all, however, have the ordinary accommodations which ought to distinguish the life of an Englishman from that of a savage, and in that respect the inhabitants are better off than those of some of the old properties, which are said by Dr. Littlejohn to be more crowded than ever.

So far as a miserable ruinous condition of a large house, cut up into numerous box like rooms of all shapes and positions, lighted by borrowed light and accessible by long dark passages and staircases, all affording difficulties of cleaning to a population singularly tolerant of dirt, can

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

make a place unfit for human habitation, such unfit places may be found in great number in Edinburgh. Of houses where people live over cow-houses there are about 163, and these might perhaps be condemned, until the cows (nearly 2,000) were removed. But as to another class of dwellings there should not be a moment's doubt of the propriety of closing them for ever. These are the cellars. There are many; some have no window; in some it will not open; they rise less than a third above ground; they have not always an area; they contain beds "concealed" in alcoves; and are very high rented. One, for instance, which was visited in Blackfriars Wynd, was only one room, 6 feet 6 high, containing 2 beds, yet the rent was 2*s.* a week. In this neighbourhood, however, it is perhaps not safe to quote rents, as they sometimes depend on the custom attached to the place as a brothel, for which purpose extraordinary rents seem to be paid for a cluster of mouldy garrets.

Edinburgh thus exhibits one of the strongest instances of an old city of high houses crowded on a small area, and let by the room to as many people as they can hold, with the result,—a mortality and degree of unhealthiness which is very high, and which finds its principal development in the seats of the densest population.

Leith.

At Leith the Scotch Police Act of 1862 is adopted in full, and an inspector of nuisances and lodgings is appointed. Nothing has been done by public effort to supply houses to the poorer people, and experienced men think that private enterprise would quickly supply good houses if a demand was to be created by the closing of all the unfit habitations. Many tenements in Leith are of one room only, and many of two only. An average room may be taken to be 10 feet by 10 by 7, and in such a one will sometimes live a party of 10 persons. The act, as being a novelty, was being very gently applied, and such cases had not yet been brought under law, nor had the cleaning of the common staircases been yet enforced. One information only had been laid against a crowded house, and the process had not matured in August 1865. The charge went against the number of rooms used as bedrooms in one house; not against the number sleeping in any one room. The house was of five storeys of 12 rooms each, on one staircase, and the number of inhabitants was 180. The board having to deal with a population so circumstanced must needs be slow, but they are getting on with the introduction of upstair waterclosets; a decidedly smaller nuisance than that which they are meant to supersede. The provost very justly remarked that in case of the visit of epidemic disease the machinery of the act could at a short notice be put into operation, and that meantime the dread of it had a salutary effect. Still one would have liked to have known, from a case or two, that the strong clauses in the act were sure to carry through a court of law. Some difficulty may be anticipated in proving the crowding in the instance mentioned above to be a nuisance, for medical testimony may possibly be rebutted by combined evidence of all the inhabitants, who are the persons who in the first place must be supposed to suffer from the nuisance. At Leith the magistracy will probably not be turned aside by the unwillingness of these people to have their own benefit consulted; but favourable decisions must not be surely reckoned upon everywhere.

Common lodgings.

The common lodgings regulations are not yet brought into force; there was no list of common lodging-houses, and it was supposed that none such existed, but examination soon showed some in Giles Street and elsewhere. The definition of a common lodging here was

that laid down by the Scotch Nuisances Removal Act, and hinged on price.* The space demanded was to be 12 cubic yards.

A few well-authenticated details about Leith will probably apply to many of the prosperous towns of Scotland. Houses were scarce. The class of houses offered to be let were from 12*l.* to 20*l.* a year, and the landlord would hold them empty rather than see them degraded into single-room tenements. The few small self-contained houses were reputed damp, cold, and poorly finished; substance and value were thought well laid out in building even for the poor. A steady man with 20*s.* or 22*s.* a week seldom lived in less than two rooms, and would pay a rent of 6*l.* to 8*l.* A tenement of a kitchen 14 feet by 14, with a bedroom 12 feet by 12, part of a great house, was let for 7*l.* 10*s.*, paid half yearly. A room and closet, 5*l.* 5*s.* A room in basement, 4*l.* 4*s.* Single garrets, 3*l.*, 2*l.* 15*s.*, and 2*l.* All these rents were inclusive of water, and not above 5 per cent. of these sums was lost. The Leith factors collect for absent proprietors at 5 per cent.

## Dumfries.

Dumfries.

At Dumfries also the Scotch Police Act of 1862 was of too recent and incomplete introduction to afford much information as to its working. No byelaws have yet been framed under the Act. A house-to-house visitation now going on will give data for their construction in the matters of overcrowding and unfit dwellings. The superintendent of police was inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings; a common arrangement in Scotland where there is no Common Lodgings Act, but the lodging houses are controlled under the Nuisance Removal Act of 1856. The regulations respecting such houses are printed, and contain the usual Scotch definition, "*where "lodgers are housed at an amount not exceeding 3d. per night for "each person whether the same be paid nightly or weekly.*" There was no cubic minimum of space expressed in the regulations; this was left to discretion. With this exception, they were good enough. But in the only house I visited the majority of the regulations were set at defiance in noon day. Mrs. S.'s had seven beds for 14 persons who paid 3*d.* a night, or 1*s.* 6*d.* a week. The house was a ground floor only, with a stone pavement throughout, below the level of the ground outside,—dark and rough. On measurement I found only 150 cubic feet of space per head. The windows were closed. There were not the usual tickets and utensils. A cart came round every morning to carry away the contents of the pots where there were any. There were about 12 such houses with about 10 beds each, and S.'s was represented to be an average specimen. The house was dirty, and showed that the regulations wanted strict administration, and that night visits and exact measurements will have to be introduced before moderate comfort and decency can be attained.

## GLASGOW.

Glasgow. The Act.

The only local act of much importance in Scotland is at Glasgow. The Glasgow Police Act, 1862, is to continue in force five years. It provides that the local authorities may use the Act instead of the Nuisances Removal Act for Scotland, wherever its use will conduce to economy and despatch.

* 3*d.* a night, paid nightly or weekly.

By section 256 the medical officer is directed to point out parts of the city which require sanitary amendment, and to propose the necessary measures.

By sections 257 and 260 the authorities, on receipt of the medical officer's report, can, with the consent of the Privy Council, declare special sanitary regulations to be in force within certain districts. The nature of these regulations is to be found in section 261, and among them is that "for preventing the overcrowding of private dwelling "houses, by fixing the maximum number of persons who shall live or "be lodged therein, in the same way as is herein-after provided with "reference to lodging houses."

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

Overcrowding.

Section 266 professes to define the expression "lodging house" to be a building "*in which any person is lodged by the night or other short "period, at a rate for lodging not exceeding 6d. per night, or at a "rate for lodging and boarding, or part boarding, not exceeding 1s. "per night.*"

Unfit houses.

Section 375 provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to suffer to be used for the purpose of sleeping in, any apartment unless one third of its height is above the level of the ground outside, and unless there is some space in front of the windows proportionate to the height of the buildings. A fine is provided; but certain exceptions may be pleaded, and a register of excepted apartments is ordered to be kept. The exceptions are all unimportant but the last, in which are included all rooms which were in use as sleeping apartments before the passing of the act. The claims to exemption are not admitted without a sifting by the very acute master of works.

Extraordinary powers.

The important clauses which give a peculiar and exemplary character to the act begin with section 384, and are, abbreviated, as follow :—

Sect. 384. It shall not be lawful for any proprietor to let, or for any person to take in lease, or, after the 28th May 1863, to use or suffer to be used for the purpose of sleeping in, any apartment in which there is not at least one window, or in which each window is not so constructed or hung as that at least one third of it may be conveniently and easily opened, or in which the sash of such window, or the sashes of the several windows therein, are not of the dimensions herein-after provided, viz. :

If the said apartment contains less than 2,500 cubic feet of space, unless the sash give a superficial area in the proportion of one foot to every 100 of such cubic feet :

If the said apartment contains more than 2,500 cubic feet of space, unless the sash give a superficial area in the proportion of one foot for every 150 of such cubic feet.

Sect. 385. It shall not be lawful to let or to take in lease, or after 28th May 1863 to suffer to be used as a separate dwelling, any building or part of a building, which, exclusive of lobbies, closets, or presses, is not of the following dimensions, namely :

If such dwelling house consists of only one apartment, and was used as a separate dwelling house previous to the passing of this act, unless it contains at least 700 cubic feet of space, or if it was not so used unless it contains at least 900 cubic feet of space :

If such dwelling house consists of only two apartments, and was used as a separate dwelling house previous to the passing of this act, unless it contains at least 1,200 cubic feet of space, or if it was not so used unless it contains at least 1,500 cubic feet of space :

If such dwelling house consists of only three apartments, and was used as a separate dwelling house previous to the passing of this act, unless it contains at least 1,800 cubic feet of space, or if it was not so used unless it contains at least 2,000 cubic feet of space.

Sect. 386 provides penalties for letting or using apartments in contravention of the act.

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

Sect. 387. It shall be lawful for any person appointed by the board from time to time to enter any dwelling house which consists of not more than three apartments, for the purpose of measuring in cubic feet the space contained therein, exclusive of lobbies, closets, or presses, and to mark on or over the outside of the door if the cubic contents do not exceed 2,000 feet, or to affix thereto a ticket on which are marked the number of such cubic feet, and the number of persons exceeding the age of eight years, who, without a breach of the provision next herein-after contained, may sleep therein; and any person who defaces such ticket shall be liable to penalty.

Sect. 388. If any dwelling house which consists of not more than three apartments is used for the purpose of sleeping in by a greater number of persons than in the proportion of one person of the age of 8 years or upwards for every 300 cubic feet of space, or of one child for every 150 cubic feet contained therein, exclusive of lobbies, closets, and presses, or by a greater number of persons than is marked thereon in pursuance of the provisions herein-before contained, every person so suffering it to be used shall be liable to penalty.

By sect. 389, when a building is ruinous and dangerous to the inhabitants, the surveyor may cause them to remove ; and by sect. 391 waste or ruinous properties may be sold by the authorities, and the proceeds divided among the owners.

It does not appear that in the Glasgow Act the owner is made so directly responsible for overcrowding as under the General Act. The sects. 263 and 264 relate to the owner executing works, but not abating crowding, while sect. 265 appears to bring under fine the occupier only.

Administration.

The condition of the Glasgow poor was always bad. They were of dirty habits, and want of room deprived them of the means of reformation. Houses had been destroyed in Glasgow, but others had been built up, intended for the poor, and not of so capacious or convenient a character as the old. Here, as too often in large agglomerations of men, the experiment of providing more room had failed even under the favourable conditions (which must always b exceptional) of a gratuitous supply. Poverty induces filth, and on of the commonest forms of filth is the love of close companionship. It was not until charitable effort had been balked by the character of the people that an act was applied for, which had not for its object the extension of the accommodation, but rather the increase of the demand for accommodation then dormant, by routing out colonies of people who were ruining each other, body and soul, through permitting an unnaturally constant observation of each others doings, and contact with each others persons.

The ample powers given to the Glasgow corporation are carried out by Dr. Gairdner, the medical officer, Mr. Carrick, the master of works, and Captain Smart of the police. In addition to Dr. Gairdner, sanitary objects have the services of Dr. M'Gill and the four

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

other surgeons of the police, who act each in his own district. These officers, although to some extent having concurrent jurisdiction over the same class of evils in the same localities, work harmoniously, and their action, stringent as it is, is now accepted by the inhabitants of nearly all classes as beneficial.

The police surgeons visit all localities in which there is a prevalent epidemic disease, of which they have received warning from their assistants or from the officers of public charities. These visits lead to cleansing, for which the corporation will in poor neighbourhoods pay. Whenever necessary, the police surgeons call in the chief officer, Dr. Gairdner, and he, if he considers the condition of affairs sufficiently urgent, puts in force the sections 256–61 already quoted, thus declaring a sort of state of siege within a defined district, where he can exercise great additional powers. The reports of the visiting medical officers or police surgeons to their chief do not necessarily lead to invocation of the above-mentioned sections. The chief deals with cases (such as want of water) where the authority will have to negotiate with the landlord, or to recommend structural changes. He licenses new applicants for keeping common lodging houses. He from time to time submits to the master of works instances which his department has discovered of persons whose poverty of accommodation brings them within the terms of sections 384–389, which are administered by the master of works. It may be observed here that the present able medical officer does not consider that the cubic space named either in the Glasgow Act as proper for private houses, or the 12 cubic yards of the Scotch lodging-house law sufficient, although he is obliged to take them as his guide. But it must not be inferred that he has dealt with the matter in an inconsiderate doctrinaire sort of way; on the contrary he is generally thought responsible, and probably will not disclaim the responsibility, for the numerous exceptions made in favour of single persons or of old couples, who had made what they intended to be their permanent resting place before the act, and are allowed to live out their term, on conditions very different from what will be allowed to their successors.

Powers and duties of medical officers.

Dr. Gairdner's reports, like those of the metropolitan officers of health, teem with instances of overcrowding and of wretched accommodation. The instances have this peculiarity, that nearly all are breaches of the law which have been since remedied. In July 1863, Dr. Gairdner reports that at 285, Argyle Street, is a house of 72 rooms, nearly all of which are separate tenements, and that some such, containing only 600 cubic feet of air, are occupied by 4 or 5 persons. He then describes the unreformed state of the Rookery, relating how rooms of 497 cubic feet received 3, 5, and even 6 persons as their only habitation. In October 1863 he relates the advantages of a purchase by the corporation of some old and neglected property, by means of which hundreds of people were routed out of a small group of houses. At 65, Bridgegate, lived a whole family in a room without a window. At 103, Gallowgate, 5 persons were ill with fever in a room sunk below the level of the close, without a window of any kind, and damp, dark, and noisome. At 47, Coalhill Street, a room of 800 feet was the sole habitation of nine persons. At 14, Broad Street, 3 persons occupied a room little more than 5 feet in each direction. In their proper place in Dr. Gairdner's reports, but not necessary to be extracted here, are frequent instances contributing to the evidence that at Glasgow disease is the constant guest in houses so constructed and so inhabited.

The Glasgow Act provides against the crowding of persons in a house; the Liverpool Act against the crowding of houses on the ground; and both are retrospective in action, running in the face of vested interests; though in the Liverpool case giving compensation, and in Glasgow none. As far as they have gone, both acts may be considered as successful. Instances were abundant where misery was plainly traceable to badly constructed houses as the cause, and not a few instances were shown where the greatest benefit had attended the application of the extraordinary powers of the act. It is but a small part of the services of Mr. Carrick to carry out the clauses against overcrowding, and it is done well. The vast edifices with which he has to deal did until lately really swarm with people. Old Glasgow was originally set out in narrow lanes of one or two storeys high, the high houses of the front streets being the residences of the wealthy. The lane, always too narrow even for cottages, became (as may even now be seen) simply intolerable for human existence when the cottages rose on the original sites to be houses of 5 or 6 storeys.* The cottages had no yards, and the houses have often none. The cottages had no privies, and the houses have often none, though the population is five folded. As to want of outlet, the sight of yard-arms projecting from the bedroom windows of the narrow streets of the northern cities, and the petticoats and linen hanging from them, are really so many flags of distress, for upstair washing may be taken as the signal of the residence of a miserable people, a mark at once of single-room occupancy and of incomplete cleaning. As to the other want, education in the use of closets, such as is given in Welsh schools, is wanted in Glasgow. There are some public closets cleaned by the corporation, but very few regular domestic closets, and the lanes suffer for the arrangement. The master of works despairs of these localities. The application of the act may much reduce the population, though in such warrens it is very difficult, as the people habitually stay out visiting or drinking until the police have finished their inspection; but nothing short of a Liverpool act can cure the main evil. Relief is expected from the demolitions of a coming railway; but this will not be enough. Between the Saltmarket and King Street, between High Street and Shuttle Street, and between Stirling Street and Bell Street are three masses of chambered stonework, where the population sleeps respectively 670, 880, and 954 on the statute acre,† measuring to the centres of the bounding streets. Were the front houses in these good streets excluded from the quotation, the space occupied by the poor in the back alleys would be densely covered indeed. Glasgow houses are immense in size and solid in construction; but in this noble looking city there are 35,000 tenements at rents below 5*l.* a year, the average rent of them being but 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* There is another 35,000 of houses above 5*l.* but below 10*l.*, and their average rent is but 7*l.*

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* Pipe House Close was an instance, with five-storied houses and 1,400 persons, in a lane 14 feet wide at the widest part.

† The ground plot here alluded to is of about 10 acres. The following are the rates of the density of the population of cities of Great Britain and Ireland:—

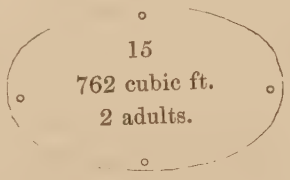
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 93·3 | Dublin | 66·9 | London | 38·7 |
| Glasgow | 83·7 | Edinburgh | 42·5 | Bristol | 34·5 |
| Manchester | 79·1 | Birmingham | 41·9 | Leeds | 10·4 |

The boundaries of these places are, however, merely political, and by no means represent the area of continuous building. For a whole parish Sunderland, which is said to carry 176 persons on the acre, is one of the most populous; but the small parishes within the metropolis are the highest on the list.

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

The remainder, only 20,000 of the whole, are above the value of 10*l.* Houses had been destroyed for various purposes here and there, and the result had been the overcrowding of the next convenient spot. The number of houses to be let was rather considerable, about 2,500 of the class under 5*l.*, yet it was only by vigorous inspection that people could be induced to spread. There seemed to be plenty of new building on the south side; hundreds of handsome exteriors were made up of tenements of two rooms each, let at about 7*l.*

The number of houses of less than four rooms ticketed under the 387th section in the two years which had elapsed since the commencement of the system was 13,007. In ticketing the above number, 1,013 dwelling houses were found to be under the minimum size of 700 cubic feet prescribed by section 385. The ticket was of tin, and with the inscription was in this form,—




Besides a little inclination to humour old occupiers, there is in operation an impediment in the practice of these persons slipping out of houses not large enough to be ticketted, and getting the house relet to new comers without discovery. Several persons, owners as well as tenants, have been convicted, and the practice will doubtless soon wear out; but there seems a little defect in the act, in that it gives no power to mark as uninhabitable those rooms which do not come up to the standard required. It is said that there are now no unlawful cellar bedrooms; but some of the undersized remain. There is not much difficulty in a landlord throwing small apartments together, as the small houses are only parts of a big one, and are easily rearranged; and as regards the rent, the tenants, as was universally stated, and may be believed with confidence, are nearly all of them well paid but extravagant persons, who care nothing for good lodging, but who can well spare a little rent out of their drink money. Men with 2*l.* a week customarily paid but 1*s.* 6*d.* a week in rent; and the instance may be recorded from Dr. Dunlop's experience of a bachelor, who earned 30*s.* a week as a lumper, yet only paid 6*d.* a week for his lodging. "What do you do with the rest, Patrick?" "Sir, I drinks it." Indeed from one point of view crowding in Glasgow means the diversion of income from rent to supply whiskey.

A place called the Rookery was a good instance of the remodelling a great house. It now contained about 80 good single-roomed tenements, all ticketed, and let at 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* a month. Since the ticketing, with its attendant cleaning and destruction of dirty holes and corners, the rents had been raised to all new-comers, and some rooms in this place, which in former times was the trite example for all that was bad, are now among the cheapest and pleasantest in the city. Difficulty of course arises where these large houses are in different freehold ownerships, and makes especially valuable in Scotland the clauses of the General and Glasgow Acts about dealing with separate owners of one house. A ticketed house is still often very bad.

The floors and party walls may be rough and rotten, or the chimney may smoke; but it is not very plain how any quality can be brought under fixed rule except (1) size with ventilation, and (2) cleanness. Other disqualifications seem at present to defy law. Among them is the unsuitable custom of having "concealed" beds, fixtures in law and in fact, placed in alcoves, often with doors, and inaccessible to broom and brush.

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

The Glasgow byelaws for the regulation of lodging-houses contain a few unusual provisions:—No. 5, forbids the drying of linen in the bedrooms, and even the ropes "whereon clothes may be suspended." No. 6 says, "The bedsteads . . . . shall be in the form of camp-beds, "without posts for curtains or bed hangings, and no bed curtains "or window curtains or hangings shall be used therein." No. 9 orders that the maximum of adults to be received shall be painted up on every room door. No. 11 forbids adults of different sexes from sleeping together, without exception in favour of married folks.

Common lodgings.

Captain Smart and the police visit the common lodgings, and have the responsibility of their inspection. Some of the lodgings are in ticketed houses, and are therefore small. Such a house might perhaps have two rooms, and be let at 7*l.* or 8*l.* Where houses have been found crowded the offenders have been brought before the justices in large batches, and a nominal fine has been inflicted, but none have been committed, and no costs attend the infliction of the fine. The number of lodging houses is unfortunately insignificant, there being only 292 rooms for 1,080 persons, which can bear but a small proportion to the requirements of a city of nigh half a million persons. The short abstract of the laws given above must be referred to as to the way in which these houses are conducted. As a rule they were, though better than those at Edinburgh, inferior to the English average. The ticketing system rather supersedes the necessity of the registration of lodgings in small houses, and the registry by the police might well be confined to houses above the ticketed size, among which doubtless numerous lodgers may be found. There is a large model lodging-house for women, and several for men, for instance, the Greendyke lodging-house, which are not registered. These large establishments had permanent partitions between the beds, and seemed well conducted. They must answer well, for many persons are nightly turned away through the house being full.

Crowding found by police.

The police are also engaged in a continual house-to-house inspection of small houses, making regular reports of their results. One such report is extracted from the series, and presented here as a sample. One might have been presented where a street ticketed for 69 adults was found on a night inspection to receive 87 with 26 children, or another where 52 houses licensed for 154 received 186 with 64 children.*

* This visitation is only lawful when made at "reasonable hours," and this limit must necessarily affect the result, the more as the customary use of concealed beds hinders observation.

No. 2.
*On the Housing of the Poor in Towns, by Dr. Hunter.*

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

City of Glasgow Police.

Report of Inspection of Small Houses in No. 9, M'Alpine Street which have been measured and marked under the 387th and 388th Sections of the "Glasgow Police Act, 1862."

8th July 1865.

| Number on Ticket. | Number of Rooms in House. | Cubic Feet. | Name of Occupier. | Number of Adults marked on Ticket. | Number of Persons found in the House on Inspection. | | Excess. | | Factor or Landlord's Name and Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Above 8 years. | Under 8 years. | Above 8 years. | Under 8 years. | |
| 6 | 1 | 744 | William Graham | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | John M'Indoe, 40, Brown Street. |
| 9 | 2 | 1661 | Hugh M'Kie | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1159 | George Smart | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | |
| | 1 | 790 | Henry Scott | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 18 | 1 | 819 | Robert Hogg | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | |
| 23 | 1 | 882 | William Evans | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | |
| 24 | 1 | 807 | James Grant | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | |
| 26 | 1 | 876 | John Menzies | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | |
| 27 | 1 | 816 | Hugh M'Lachlan | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| 28 | 1 | 803 | Daniel Docherty | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | |
| 33 | 1 | 885 | Michael M'Cann | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 34 | 1 | 782 | James M'Laren | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 35 | 1 | 833 | John Pearson | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | |
| 36 | 1 | 894 | Lachlan Fletcher | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | |
| 38 | 1 | 884 | Joseph Bond | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| | | | | 34 | 55 | 24 | 21 | 24 | |

Houses visited and found
Correct - - 21
Incorrect - - 15
Empty - - 2
Total - - 38

Inspected by Sergeant Colquhoun.

J. H. Nelson, *Superintendent*,
B. Division.

Outskirts.

In the outskirts of Glasgow are old villages, such as Camlachie or Bridgeton, which contain small "self-contained" houses. Camlachie, though within the city boundary, was not yet ticketed, because it was only now re-peopled after a temporary desertion. It was much like an English mining village. There were a quantity of little houses let at about 3*l.*, all single-room houses, sometimes one above another, with outside stairs, affording a strong contrast to the grand blocks of the city, but having none of the advantages of a country cottage. Bridgeton was better; here, on account of the distance from the centre of business, a room and kitchen of decent construction might be had for 5*l.* Here were not the evils of common ownership of great buildings. The proprietors were small and distinct, and the majority of the houses only two storeys high.

At Glasgow there is seen, under the favourable circumstances of a rich population and cheap material, all that can be done by repressive measures to prevent overcrowding, and to compel the heads of working men's families to spend a larger portion of their incomes in rent. The Glasgow people will not willingly pay a higher rent for better housing, even if supplied by the corporation at cost price, but they

may be driven to it by the ticketing system. Mr. Carrick says that cottages in the Glasgow neighbourhood pay pretty well on the capital invested, and thinks (and it may be ventured to be added, thinks correctly,) that a supply of new lodging by the local authorities ought to go together with every measure which diminishes the old house accommodation of the city. At first, people, he thinks, require the sensation of want of better surroundings to be excited. The new law does not reduce the number of persons in the city ; it only sorts them out, but it ought to enable the authorities, whenever they eject a crowded family, to offer them a better lodging if they like to take it. Compulsory administration of a law of the sense of the Labouring Classes' Lodgings Acts and the Liverpool Act is almost a necessity for a city which, without any original expectation or pre-arranged ground plan, has grown to the stateliness and magnitude of this modern Glasgow.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool.

The Act which has been so often mentioned, and is called the Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act, 1864, must be here described.

It begins by relating how, under the Act of 1842, dangerous buildings were to be presented by an inquest or grand jury, or by four neighbours, to the corporation, who would cause repair to be made ; that in 1846 the ill-health of the poor caused the necessity of appointing a medical officer, who "has from time to time, to the great benefit of the inhabitants of the borough, exercised the powers conferred on him." "And "whereas there are in the borough a great number of houses situated in, "or abutting upon, or contiguous to, or at the entrance of courts and "alleys, which houses, by reason of defects in the construction thereof, or "the want of ventilation or proper conveniences, or from other causes, "are unfit for human habitation," "it is expedient that provision be "made for the remedy thereof."

The Act then orders by section 4 that if the medical officer shall find that any court, alley, or premises are unfit for human habitation, or in a condition prejudicial to health, he shall report the same, and whether the defects can be remedied by structural alterations, or whether the premises ought to be demolished. At the next sessions (in Liverpool they are held every six weeks) the report of the medical officer is laid before the grand jury, who consider it, and, if they like, may visit the premises reported upon, and then make presentment accordingly to the town council, who "shall forthwith order the borough engineer to "proceed thereon in execution of this act." The borough engineer and the owner then try to agree on the terms of the alteration, the owner having three months to decide in whether he will do the work or sell the premises to the corporation.

By section 23. if the requirements of the presentment shall involve total demolition, and not improvement of the premises, specified as belonging to one owner, the corporation must, at the choice of the owner, either buy the site or pay the value of the premises now standing on it. The corporation if it buy the site may do with it whatever seems advisable. For these purposes the corporation may borrow 100,000*l*.

The choice of premises most requiring the use of the Act is practically in the medical officer, and it will be seen that he very minutely describes what he wants. Although the functions of the borough engineer, prescribed by the Act, only commence when the reform is determined upon, the able services of that officer have probably been useful in preparing the presentment, the selections appearing to your reporter to have been

made most judiciously. A copy of the notice is served on the owner, and being thus served at the commencement of the process it prevents any expansion of the original design. Instances may be quoted from the first presentment dated 7th December 1864, headed "the alterations, improvements, and demolitions which ought to be made are as follow, that is to say:"—

Thomas Street, in the said borough, and No. 6 Court in the said street.—That part of the premises being numbered 40 in Thomas Street which projects into the said court, and forms part of the east side thereof, and which said part of the said premises is used as a back kitchen for the said house. No 40, Thomas Street, ought to be demolished, and the said house ought to be structurally improved, so as to meet the said demolition; and the three houses numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3, in the said court, on the east side thereof, and the privy and ashpit on the same side and at the south end of the said court, ought all to be demolished. Structural alterations ought also to be made at the said court lastly above named as follows, that is to say:—In order to improve the access to and the ventilation of the said court, the floors of that portion of the two houses numbered respectively No. 38 and 40 in Thomas Street which extends over the passage to the said court ought to be raised to the extent of 2 feet 6 inches or thereabouts.

Brick Street in the said borough, Norfolk Street in the said borough, and Court No. 7 in the last-named street.—The two houses, being Nos. 19 and 21 in Norfolk-street aforesaid, adjoining to the said court, ought to be demolished. In the first branch of the said court lastly above named the houses numbered 1 and 16, and the privy and ashpit, ought to be demolished. In the second branch of the said court the four houses numbered respectively 2, 15, 5, and 14 ought to be demolished. In the third branch of the said court lastly above named, the two houses numbered respectively 3 and 4, and the wall between the second and third branches of the said court, ought to be demolished. In the fourth branch of the said court lastly above named the eight houses numbered respectively 13, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and the privies and ashpit, ought to be demolished. The four houses in Brick Street on the northerly side thereof, adjoining to and forming the southerly side of the court lastly above named, and numbered 24, 26, 28, and 30, in Brick Street, ought to be demolished.

This is only a small extract from the whole presentment, the work being commenced in good earnest. The second presentment was signed July 4th, 1865, and from it the following instance is extracted:—

No. 9 Court Albert Street, Park.—The privies, waterclosets, ashpits, and cesspools situate between the said court and No. 10, Court Ashley Street ought to be demolished; also the ground on which stand the present waterclosets and ashpits of the said No. 10 Court Ashley Street ought to be reduced to the same level as No. 9 Court Albert Street, and on the side of the waterclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools thus cleared away trough waterclosets ought to be erected for the use of the persons entitled to use the said waterclosets and privies; also steps or other modes of easy access to the said trough waterclosets ought to be constructed, for the use of the persons entitled to use the waterclosets in the said No. 10 Court Ashley Street; also an iron railing, for safety, ought to be constructed, separating the said courts at the change of level.

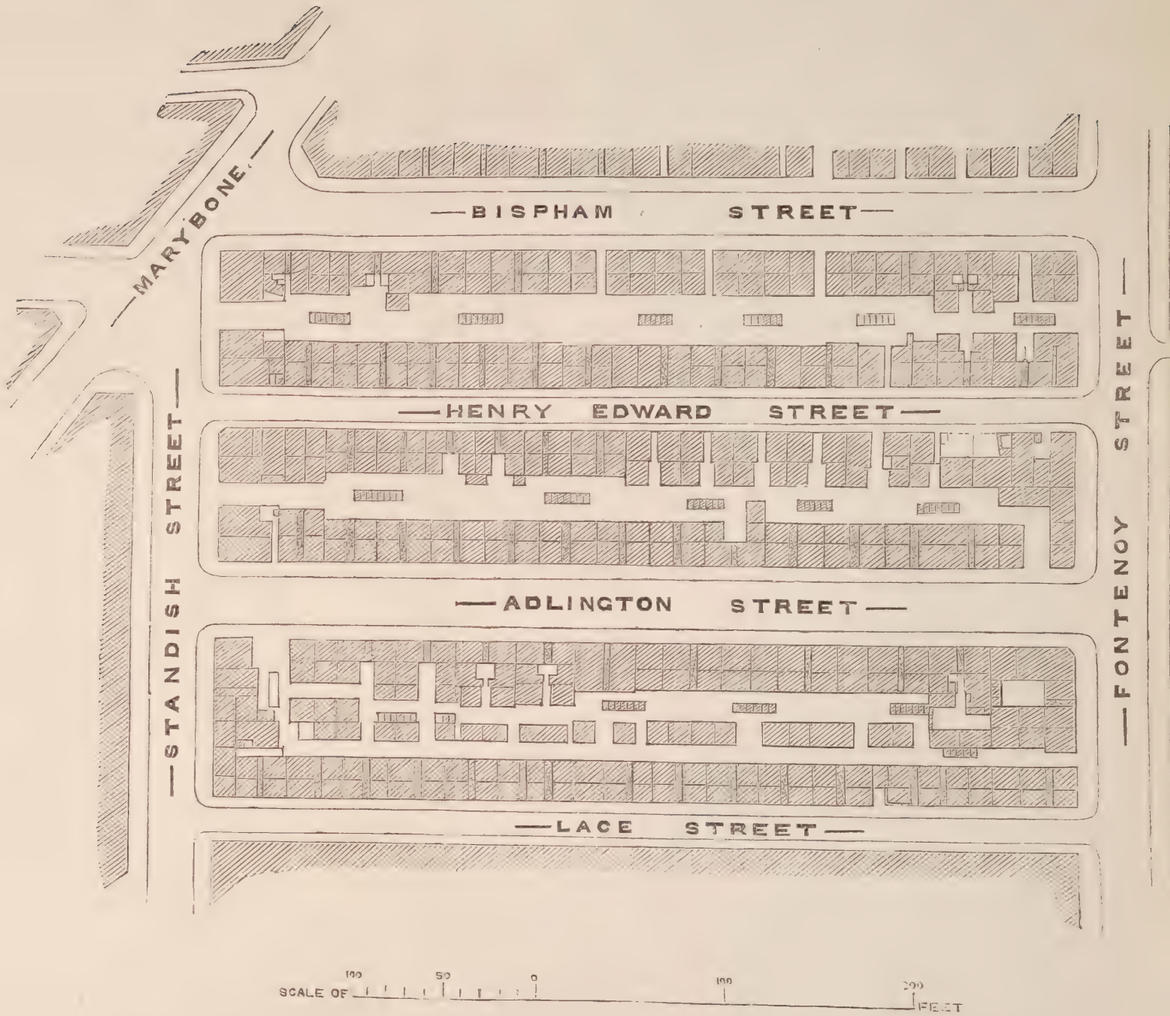
Through the kindness of Dr. Trench and Mr. Newlands some of the proposals of the second presentment can be explained by the maps attached. The first is a plan of the existing property showing how small a portion of ground remains uncovered.

Describing the place, in his report on the act in 1865, Dr. Trench says,—

There exists in the centre of the town a collection of streets not only unfavourably situated in a low lying district, but also very crowded, very dirty, and very unhealthy. The locality may be roughly defined as extending from the north side of Dale Street to Addison Street and Sawney Pope Street, being bounded on the east by Byron Street, and on the west by Marybone and Johnson Street.

*Plan of property in original condition.*

*Plan of property altered according to Presentment.*



Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

It is part of that mass of overcrowded streets and courts which Dr. Duncan, in his paper on the physical causes of the high rate of mortality, described as containing inhabitants packed together in the ratio of 657,963 to the geographical square mile, being nearly 2¾ times the maximum density of London as stated by Dr. Farr. A certain degree of improvement has since taken place in this district, by the closing of cellars and alterations in buildings, but much of the old evil still remains to make it a sanitary opprobium to the borough, and therefore, without pretending to have been able to determine which are the dirtiest, filthiest, most qualid places, the medical officer has selected for presentment courts in Adlington, Bispham, Henry-Edward, Lace, Fontenoy, and Standish streets. He suggests that by removing a line of small houses situate between the courts of Henry-Edward and Bispham streets, and one small house each in Fontenoy and Standish streets, a free open space sufficient for ventilation and cleanliness, and for the erection of proper trough waterclosets and other conveniences, may be secured; also that by the same method of demolition and reconstruction the space between the crowded courts of Adlington and Henry-Edward streets may be made available for health. The alterations recommended between Lace and Adlington streets are on the same principle, but do not require to be so extensive.

The following is quoted from the presentment of the required changes, which are, as may be supposed, very numerous :—

No. 2 Court Bispham Street.—The two houses numbered respectively two and three in the said court, and the privies and ashpits situate in the said court, also the privies and ashpits situate in No. 1 Court Henry Edward Street, ought to be demolished, and on part of the site of the said houses proper waterclosets and conveniences ought to be constructed, for the use of the persons entitled to use the present privies in the said court.

Standish Street.—The house numbered 54 in the said street, and the privies and ashpit belonging to the said house, ought to be demolished.

The second map shows the property altered according to the presentment. It will be observed that the front houses generally remain, and that the interiors of the back yards have been cleared out, but that a few of the front houses have been removed to admit light and air. The small insulated blocks are the new waterclosets, which are on the excellent and self-protecting system called trough waterclosets.

Before making any report for the purpose of obtaining a presentment by the grand jury, the medical officer of Liverpool took a general view of his means and of the work before him. He counted 3,173 courts, "of "which only 542 have an entrance width of ten feet or more." After subtracting the 542, the remainder were divided into classes, distinguished by their degree of badness and cost of remedy. He seems to have proposed to destroy as few houses as possible, at first preferring the cheaper plan of removing walls and privies wherever benefit might be derived from the proceeding. A passage from his report for 1864 explains his views: "It is because the medical officer considers that more good will "be obtained from the modified improvements of a great number of bad "cases than from more perfect plans of alterations applied to a few, that "he has ventured to suggest the desirability of at once grappling with "what is clearly injurious and easily remediable."

Consultations with the borough engineer and with the committee of the council seem to be part of the system.

In the second presentment the medical officer was "guided in the "choice of the present batch of premises by the results of the fever mor- "tality during the last year." But he did not propose to destroy fever nests, but only to choose those localities for early examination and selections on the same principles as before.

Considerations on New Act.

And here, for the present, closes the history of the experiment. A great variety of opinions on the subject might be quoted as

Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

representing various sections of the public; but as regards the administrators, the act appears to give them the powers which they conceive to be necessary, and as regards the owners of poor property they are usually anxious and even rather pressing to have the opportunity of either selling their property or improving it and the whole neighbourhood together. When the extension of the principle of the Liverpool Act to other large cities is thought of, it is impossible to avoid a degree of apprehension that officers able to carry it out are not easily found. A scientific education has a wonderful influence in weaning the mind from anything like corrupt views of professional duty; and gentlemen may be found who, like the medical officer whose duties are under consideration, will deserve and may receive the entire confidence of a great corporation, but they will in most places be beset by needy house owners and by unprincipled advisers, and persons may be acted upon to whom the medical officer will look for advice in questions of price (for without the previous consideration of such questions, money might be squandered in projects too magnificent), and he may be made an instrument in the hands of shrewd speculators. It is notorious that these reasons adverse to the Act do not exist at Liverpool, and perhaps they can nowhere be of sufficient weight to incline a municipality against the measure in places where (as at Sunderland for instance) it is as much wanted as at Liverpool; but they may be reasons for either admitting some official engineer or surveyor to a joint responsibility with the medical officer in the choice of sites for reform, or for expecting from the grand jury something more than merely ministerial action.

If this Act is the right direction for the efforts of the public to take, it seems to go straight enough to the point. Whether the full object will be gained will depend upon the economy used, in refraining to purchase property which is likely to be, for other reasons, destroyed by private persons, and on the skill used in selecting parts where a remunerative resale of pieces of land is possible. The length the money will go depends on this, for the authorities have not obtained power to levy a special rate on the proximate owners most benefited by the destructions, nor do they appear to solicit their voluntary co-operation when casting about for scenes for improvement; moreover, they now buy nothing but what they are going to pull down, so that they are deprived of any contingent benefit which might have been got had Parliament granted them the power to buy, improve, and resell whole blocks of houses. It probably never occurred to the framers of this excellent Act that even in these warrens were tenants whose retail trade should consistently be made a subject for compensation. The poor people in general seemed rather alarmed at the coming change, and among them were instances of a direct injury amounting to ruin among the washers and retailers of the district. More direct action could not be proposed, and the aim appears to be in the highest degree beneficial; but it has to be considered whether it is not incomplete, and that in a matter which is of the first and greatest importance. It may be held that the supply of other shelter should precede the destruction. Here the supply is not only placed second in point of time, but is left uncared for in the Act itself, to be reconsidered (as it anxiously has been) as the future duty of another day.

Conduct of the office.

Dr. Trench is put in possession of the intimate knowledge of the town necessary for his proceedings under the Act, by a house-to-house or room-to-room visitation, which is always going on under the superintendence of Mr. Higgins the inspector of nuisances, and which

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is completed about four times a year. A journal is kept, and entries are made, such as "Stagnant water in the cellar," when a 24 hours' notice procures the abatement of the nuisance, or "Top room dirty," which, if found to continue on the next visit, is ground for a prosecution. The number of residents is entered at the same time, but crowding is not prosecuted wherever found, through commiseration for the poverty of the people and the scarcity of houses, when regard is had to the necessity of the poorest labourers lodging nearest to the water side. Other mischiefs are tolerated, but not without deliberation, and with the best motives; for all Liverpool gentlemen seem to have had the question under thought, and have no desire but to give permanent relief, without any great temporary aggravation of the pressure. Dilapidated privies are common; many of the ash-middens are badly constructed; and cellar bed-rooms are, it is believed, concealed in some of the courts; but all this is being reformed. Except where there is suspicion that the filthiness of premises is the wilful malicious act of the tenants, the landlords are customarily held responsible.

The regular house-to-house visitation, and the perfect dissection of the results by the medical officer, as also the recent report made to the Department by Dr. Buchanan, made superfluous any further survey than was necessary to understand the conditions described. By the courtesy of Dr. Trench and Mr. Newlands an instance has been given in full, which is characteristic of the sort of crowding together of dwellings with which those officers have to deal. Exactly the same difficulty of new provision which excites anxiety lest destruction should cause the greater condensation of the poor in the houses which remain has deterred Dr. Trench from the full exertion of his powers of closing crowded houses. The whole of this enormous city* cannot be visited by the officers in less than several weeks, and many instances of crowding must be overlooked. Trusting to this, families sometimes live in constant migration, driven from house to house before the officers, and returning when the officers have done a district. Their poverty defies a fine, and Dr. Trench, with wise humanity, refrains from unnecessarily harassing those whom he cannot aid in seeking a better abode. Dr. Trench thinks that few live many months in the same house. It will be a curious experiment to trace the inhabitants of the condemned houses.

Common lodgings.

A comparison between the administration of common lodgings in London and in Liverpool has been the subject of a recent pamphlet, in which the matter seems to be exhausted. There are in Liverpool 1213 registered houses, a number about equal to that of London, but the Liverpool houses are smaller, and of them 450 (a much larger proportion than in London) are emigrant houses. The definition in use is, like that in London, *irrespective of term of tenancy*, and is found to work well, so far as the intention of the Act goes; but similar advantages are much wanted in the regulation of single-room tenements. The space per head prescribed is much the same as in London, but is arrived at by cubic measurement. In some old lodgings in Liverpool, where the space was originally fixed too low, the present full amount of 300 feet is not demanded. It seems time for this exemption, as well as that in favour of "passed" cellars, of which there are said to be thousands, to be brought to an end.† Dr. Trench advocates the use of single

* Population of Liverpool 1760, 26000—1860, 400,000.

† It is no easy matter to close a cellar. The tenants get at it by raising the planks in the room above.

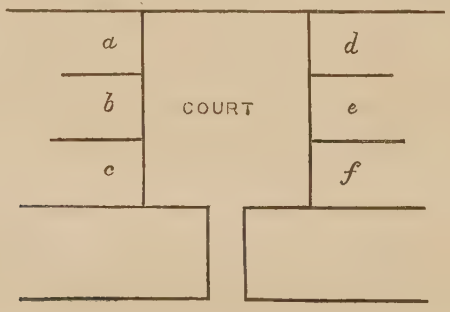
Modes of Administration tried in Scotland, Glasgow, and Liverpool.

beds, an introduction which would be a very great improvement, not only through the convenience of the article itself, but by its tendency to end the difficulty of dealing with what are called married pairs, who seem to dissolve away when separate single beds are offered, and whose presence is always an incubus upon the good management of a lodging house, whether provided with partitions or not. Dr. Trench did not demand more than an average condition of these houses, and many untidinesses were seen. One house in Milton Street is perhaps the worst registered lodging in England. The keeper has been repeatedly in gaol for his neglect, but the wife then carries on the house, and does not care. If the licence should be withdrawn the establishment would continue open as before, and their poverty would defy the law. Dr. Trench prefers to continue the licence, thinking that the inspection keeps other neighbours a little under observation. He states in his report that the number of cases of overcrowding found on night inspections of registered houses has been so few that he is almost prepared to set the houses free from night visits altogether.

Visitation of town.

Without attempting an exhaustive search, occasional inquiry for overcrowding was made in likely places, and no very bad instances were owned to. Houses of three rooms, about 10 feet by 10 feet, in the worst quarter, were let at 2*s.* 6*d.* ; of two rooms 2*s.* Four or five people were reported to sleep in most of the bedrooms, but this might not be correct. Unregistered houses were visited at night rarely, and only on reasonable suspicion. The custom seemed to be for the occupier of the house to reside on the ground floor, and to let the cellar and upstair rooms at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each, thus gaining a large profit. There is great profit also in the lodging houses as is known by the experiment of philanthropic model lodgings, where, although the establishments are very superior to most of the others, and the price the same, a large revenue is known to be obtained. It was observed that a higher rent was always demanded near the water side.

Plan of a court in Bannister Street.—It was a mere well, approached by an entry from the street. There were six houses ; in A lived seven persons, in B 5, C 12, D 6, E 6, F 7. The rents 2*s.* 6*d.*




Extension of accommodation.

In Liverpool as in other places, two principles in the arrangement of poor people's houses have been laid down, with almost universal consent :—

(1.) That a certain maximum of persons on each yard of the earth's surface shall not be exceeded. This abstract principle ought not to prevent the erection of very high houses in watergirt towns, which have the peculiarity of all the power of expansion being limited to the inland direction, and the demand for low paid labour being at the water side or extreme opposite side of the town.

(2.) The other principle of common acceptance is that houses built back to back are to be absolutely condemned. Such houses will be nobody's choice for any reason other than cheapness, but cheap they certainly are. The report of the Liverpool sub-committee proves that it is price alone which interferes to prevent a supply of houses, and that much of the price is in the land. If a back-to-back house can be supplied for 2*s.* 3*d.*, the price of one such as the sub-committee proposes, the question is almost solved. But then comes in the principle enforced by local byelaws that such houses are necessarily unfit for inhabitation. To this may be replied that they may be incomparably better than the usual habitats of the Liverpool poor, that hundreds of new rows of them are yearly built, and that perhaps the most prosperous fourth part of our handicrafts men live in them.

The statement of the case in the remarkably able little report of the sub-committee is most important, and in its recommendation of placing residences for the poor over rows of shops in spacious streets I most humbly agree, I only fear that another storey must be added to the proposed rows, for the sake of more accommodation on the same surface, and that if the shops are to be made to pay, the doors, and as far as possible, the windows of the upper floors will have to be turned to the back away from the street, so as to save the shops below from the injury attendant on the exhibition of untidy people. And untidy these hundred thousand Liverpool Celts certainly are, in a way and degree peculiarly their own both in habitation and in person. To clean some of their floors the innovator would call for a spade rather than a scrubbing brush. Customers calling at the shop fronts would be liable to showers from the long haired heads which are craning their necks out of the windows above. Rags and nakedness will group about every poor man's door, rendering the street and its shops an abomination to all who have money to spend. More particularly food and clothing trades could in such a street appeal only to the poor themselves.

# PART III.

## On certain parts of the Metropolis.

Modes of Administration tried in certain parts of the Metropolis.

Administration of Common Lodgings.

In the metropolis by far the most important means of control of overcrowding lies in the administration of common lodgings by the police.* For this purpose, under the Assistant Commissioner Captain Harris, Chief Inspector Reason has the services of three inspectors, each of whom has control of a third part of the metropolis, and acts by the help of five sergeants and constables. The police make no night visits, except for special purposes, and then always in parties of two. It is Mr. Reason's opinion that very few indeed must be the common lodgings which escape visitation and registry, and yet the whole number of houses in which lodgers have been known to be received are only about 10,000, of which only 2,300 are now open as regular common lodgings, and a large proportion of these are only as it were on trial. The explanation of this difficulty, and there is no room for doubt of Mr. Reason's full knowledge of the matter, is that there is in London an unusually high per-centage of small families, or of single men or women who keep a separate room and provide for themselves, as they may do with special ease in London on account of the variety of conveniences, created probably by their class, for persons who wish to eat or wash without keeping up a fire or other preparation. Beggars and others of the more degraded classes have not in London to travel far from home, and numerous instances were related of these, and others whose lives were much like theirs, keeping on a room in London while on visits in the country. The tramps in fact are at home in London, and do not lead the same sort of hotel life as when on a journey.

Average results of search by the police.

A great many houses had been visited by the police in their search for lodging houses, which, although not registered, were, on account of lodgers having been found in them, kept on a register of a sort of second class of houses described as "under inspection." In examining these the police necessarily became acquainted with the numbers to be found in many of them, and were of the same opinion as officers in the large towns, that the numbers were generally understated. In 1841 the houses in the Strand district were returned as 4,511, and the population as 43,566, or 9·6 to a house; in 1861 the houses were returned as 4,074, and the people 42,938, or 10·5 to a house. But this number seems almost incredibly low, for when 123 houses, a few yards north of St. Clement's Church, were examined by Dr. Evans, they were found to contain 869 inhabited rooms, 653 families, and 2,050 persons, or 16 to a house; and the officers who knew the Strand seemed to agree that there could be very few houses in which were less than 10 inhabitants, while they could remember great numbers with double that population. Dr. Evans, speaking of these 123 houses, says that the number quoted was the number confessed to by the owner, and probably much below the actual number. Single-room tenements being often the majority of the poor's dwellings,† it is more important to inquire the number of rooms in a parish than the number of houses. Throughout large beats almost every room has its family; the families may be taken to average about 3·5, and the number of persons per house to vary directly with the rooms. London rooms may probably average about 1,200 feet cube, and thus the people live, with

* An interesting account of the Metropolitan Common Lodgings may be found in Dr. Trench's pamphlet on those of Liverpool.

† In St. George-the-Martyr it may be stated, on the authority of Mr. Rendle, that of 7,700 houses 4,800 are let by rooms.

Modes of Administration tried in certain parts of the Metropolis.

every room a bedroom, and just air enough in each to support the respiration of its inhabitants. Although, in looking over the informations brought against overcrowding, one case was found in which only 99 feet per head were obtained, and a few others nearly as low, the bulk of the cases had above 200 feet, and this agrees with what little personal experience is had of this vast subject, in showing that the number mentioned of 3·5 to a room in single-room lettings is as an average not often very much exceeded, the numbers three and four being much commoner than any other. In the metropolis from time to time instances of very great excess will be discovered, and it is to be hoped amended; but such instances of very small accommodation will not be found to be the rule in any whole parish or sub-district. As regards public health, the value of information on averages is in these matters but small. It is to the extreme cases that attention is required.

Peculiarities of management

There are a few peculiarities in the management of common lodgings, in most of which the example set by the metropolis should be followed everywhere. Most especially as regards the definition accepted, which is, shortly, that *a house in which two persons, not of one family, lodge in one bedroom, is a common lodging.* The number of these excellent accommodations may be taken from the annexed copy of a regular weekly report to the police. The number seems likely to decrease, for, standing as the houses do in poor and dense neighbourhoods, they are the victims of every public improvement, and are not likely to be reopened elsewhere, as it is almost necessary to pecuniary success to obtain a large old house at a cheap rate. The new Law Courts are expected to displace the accommodation of 400 persons in common lodgings alone.

The registered houses are generally good enough, often large, and sometimes the property of an owner who has several such houses. Mr. Smith, in Flower and Dean-street, for instance, receives 500 persons, and a West end owner has 10 fourpenny houses. The most remarkable characteristics of the customers is, that they are, with very few exceptions, received as unmarried persons, there being very scanty accommodation for the married. This is doubtless in part the result of the police regulations, which insist on permanent wooden partitions being fixed around each married couple's bed. These partitions do not usually extend to the ceiling nor to the floor; they are therefore not very objectionable on the ground of interfering with ventilation or cleaning, while they certainly habituate the lodgers to privacy and decency, not one having been observed over which it was easy to look. The cost and inconvenience of these partitions induces a preference for single beds. The London lodgings are peculiar also in having small light bedsteads without posts, and easily moved; an improvement on the heavy four-posters seen nearly everywhere else, whose weight and rottenness renders removal for cleaning impossible. Such old articles, moored to the wall with cobwebs, and concealing heaps of the worst sort of dust, are common throughout the country. The newly licensed houses in London have for more than two years been under a rule in this respect, that all single men shall sleep in single beds. This rule did not appear to have raised the price of beds; they were easily got at 3*d.* or 4*d.* In only one instance were there observed to be two such beds drawn together to form one, and that instance was where the whole room was occupied by a party of German emigrants with children. On two points it would seem as if the requirements of the act might be relaxed with advantage. One was the case where several houses, perhaps a whole court, belonged to one keeper. Here each house was registered, but some of them might have no kitchen, and the inmates of

Modes of Administration tried in certain parts of the Metropolis.

two or more houses might be allowed to use a kitchen in common. Another point was the want of power to allow a single woman to sleep in a bedroom partitioned for married pairs. Perhaps, on the other hand, a little too much freedom is allowed in the few instances in which there is no other kitchen than an underground cellar. Such are, however, usually disallowed in new houses applying for registry, and the number is therefore of course diminishing. As an example of the sort of buildings which make the cheapest and best threepenny lodgings, may be mentioned the old Marshalsea, which holds 100 persons in a comfortable yet business-like way. The owners of these large establishments, and their opinion is that of the inspectors, prefer small light wooden bedsteads, which they buy at about 4*s.* 6*d.* each, to the bedsteads of iron, saying that the former are lighter and more easily taken to pieces. It was remarked that many of the houses had the grates removed, and the hearth and chimney whitewashed, as a discouragement to filth. Common lodging-houses were visited in Westminster, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent; and perhaps those in St. Giles's and at Deptford were the worst in all points, except that they had yards, which were not universally found in Westminster. In Deptford, in Mill Lane,* the houses were poor and dark, the partition system here answering badly by cramping the accommodation. One house at Deptford (Wood's) was, however, in every respect a model for such houses all over the kingdom. The keeper said that 50 or 60 persons were nightly turned away at the doors when this establishment had filled; an evidence of the working man's appreciation of order and cleanliness. Reviewing the whole matter of common lodgings, I must say that, although there are many excellently managed towns in the kingdom, there is so marked a superiority in the results in London, that it would be a wise measure for some officer engaged in the London administration, or otherwise conversant with it, to bring up the lodging-houses of many of the great towns to the metropolitan level. The walls wholly free from bug-stains, the small light uniform bedsteads, the real separation of the sexes, the almost universal cleanliness, are qualities which once obtained in a town may be maintained by the ordinary administration, but a new and vigorous hand will be often required to make a beginning.

Various inspectors and keepers have said, though not with unanimous agreement,† that a small licence duty to preserve the distinction between registered lodgings and others, so as to make smuggling a more considerable offence, and to some extent to encourage the enlargement of good establishments, rather than the increase of the number of small, would be acceptable to the trade, and would aid the administration. It was evident that the police were now on good terms with the keepers, and that the lodgers were ordinarily on good terms with both;‡ but it should be stated that the inspectors thought that the thieves and their associates, who formerly used these houses, had gone elsewhere, probably into smuggled lodgings, of which London must almost certainly contain many, and out of which an astounding tale of persons may some day be told, should the police authorities allow the practice of nightly inspection, such as it prevails in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

* Chief Inspector Reason took me to these houses and pointed out their defects.

† In Whitechapel, Mr. Argent (250 lodgers) was in favour of a duty, while Mr. Davis (165 lodgers) was against it.

‡ An owner in Brick Lane having been unjustly suspected of betraying a lodger to the criminal police, the public broke all his windows, but discovering the mistake, returned the next day and repaired them.

The annexed table is the—

WEEKLY STATE of Common Lodging Houses within the Metropolitan Police District, for the Week ending the 8th day of October 1865.

| VARIATION IN THE STATE OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES WITHIN THE WEEK. | FIRST REPORTED. | | | RESULT OF INSPECTION OF HOUSES. | | | | | | REGISTRATION OF HOUSES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Houses reported. | Number of which Keepers are served with Notice. | Number of Houses not yet served with Notice. | Number of Houses not coming within the Act, and given up prior to Registration. | Number of Houses of which the Notices to "Register" have not expired. | Number of Houses of which Notices to "Register" have expired. | | | Number of Houses permanently registered. | Number of Houses given up. | Number of Houses remaining on the Register. |
| | | | | | | Discontinued to take Lodgers, but are necessarily under Observation. | Notices of "Alterations" not complied with. | Number of Houses to survey. | | | |
| Total State of previous Week ..... | 21,715 | 21,715 | — | 11,645 | 214 | 5,560 | 645 | 278 | 3,373 | 2,155 | 1,218 |
| Operations of present Week ..... Add ... | 20 | 20 | — | 9 | 20 | 19 | 5 | 16 | — | 3 | — |
| „ Surveyed ..... Do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | — | — | — | — |
| „ Re-opened ..... Do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 21,735 | 21,735 | — | 11,654 | 234 | 5,579 | 677 | 294 | 3,373 | 2,158 | 1,218 |
| Operations of the Week deducted to adjust the State. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Permanently Registered ... Deduct — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not within the Act and given up Do. 9* | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28* | — | — | — | — |
| Discontinued to take Lodgers Do. 19 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notices to Register expired ... Do. 5† | — | — | — | — | †21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| To Survey ..... Do. 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surveyed ..... Do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | — | — | — |
| Given up after Registration ... Do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Re-opened ..... Do. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Actual State for Week ending 8th October 1865 | 21,735 | 21,735 | — | 11,654 | 213 | 5,579 | 649 | 267 | 3,373 | 2,158 | 1,215 |

(Signed) W. C. H.
*Assistant Commissioner.*

(Signed) JAS. F. BUNDEY,
*Registering Inspector.*
R. REASON,
*Chief Inspector.*

WEEKLY REPORT of Common Lodging Houses in which Cases of Fever or Infectious or Contagious Diseases have occurred during the Week ending the 8th day of October 1865.

| Registd No. | Division. | Street or Place. | Parish. | Nature of Disease, and if all the Regulations were carried out by Parish Officer and Keeper, or by the Divisional Surgeon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 334 | H | 52, Flower and Dean Street. | Christchurch | One case of fever. Attended by the parochial medical officer, and removed to the Whitechapel Union Workhouse. The usual disinfecting process (as per Regulations) applied. |

(Signed) W. C. H.
*Assistant Commissioner.*

(Signed) JAS. F. BUNDEY,
*Registering Inspector.*
R. REASON,
*Chief Inspector.*

Modes of Administration tried in certain parts of the Metropolis.

Within the city of London, Dr. Letheby, the officer of health, exercises a peculiar power of great value. Under the sixth regulation rooms are kept under licence which form the sole apartment of married pairs with children, and the practice of receiving an unlimited number of adults of one family effectually forbidden. There are about 130 licensed common lodgings in the city, in only six of which are there the ordinary partitioned rooms for married pairs. Thus it appears that the object so much desired by the authorities all over the country, of maintaining an inspection and control of single-room lettings, is here pretty well attained without the use of the 29th section, but simply through the administration of common lodgings.

Extraordinary power in the City.

The matter may be explained in the officer's own words. Dr. Letheby says :—"Our common lodging-houses are not only the nightly common "lodging-houses, but consist of all houses occupied by more than one "family, and any room in which is let at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* a week "or less. We, therefore, have two classes of common lodging-houses "in the city." "I first certify that it is necessary that they should be "registered, either because they are let out for nightly lodgers, or "because they are indecently or unwholesomely overcrowded."

The sixth rule is here given :—

> "That no more than one married couple and their children under 15 years of age occupy the same sleeping-room ; and, in case a room is let out in lodgings to more than one family, it shall not be occupied by persons of different sexes unless they are children under 10 years of age."

This rule is a precedent which, with little or no variation, would, if applied in all the single-room tenemented towns, remedy half the evil. A complete cure will only be obtained by an increased supply of cheap lodgings.

Administration of 29th section of Nuisances Removal Act.

Beyond the limits of the city of London there are in the metropolis no powers conferred by law to deal with overcrowding and the use of unfit dwellings, except such as are common to the whole country. Such proceedings as are taken are either by the police as administrators of common lodgings, or by the local authorities under the Nuisances Removal Act, who are the district or parish boards of works. Something can be done for both purposes by these two powers, and through the favourable decisions of the justices, more than is perhaps achieved elsewhere for some purposes, but, as in all towns of single-room holdings, there are in London supposed defects in the law which paralyse the local administrators. On the subject of these defects the metropolitan officers of health reported to the Department last year, and their report contains the result of the experience of each. And in London there is a difficulty, singular at least in its degree of strength, which interferes to prevent attempts to enforce laws which make overcrowding punishable, and consequently the boards of works have not usually put the law in motion in any but a few of the worst instances. This difficulty is the small and sometimes decreasing number of rooms or houses in proportion to the people of the poorer districts, together with the immensely extended surface, which will not permit an overcrowded district to be relieved by the expansion of a suburb.

Natural difficulty.

In the following 41 out of the whole number of 135 sub-districts into which the metropolis is divided there was a decrease of inhabited houses in the decennium ended in 1861. In the twelve instances first named the population increased in the same decennium.

| | |
|---|---|
| All Souls, Marylebone. | |
| Grays Inn Lane. | |
| Bloomsbury. | |
| Holywell, Shoreditch. | |
| Bethnal Green Town. | |

Spitalfields.
Mile End, New Town.
St. Mary in St. George's-in-the-East.
Horsleydown.
Waterloo Road. (2)
Lambeth Church. (1)
Whitecross Street.
Hanover Square.
St. Margaret.
Charing Cross.
Long Acre.
Berwick Street.
Golden Square.
Rectory, Marylebone.
St. Giles South.
St. Mary-le-Strand.
St. Clement Danes.
Saffron Hill.
St. James, Clerkenwell.
Finsbury.
St. Botolph, Aldgate.
Cripplegate.
West London, North.
West London, South.
City, (1).
City, (2).
City, (3).
City, (4).
City, (5).
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
Artillery, Whitechapel.
Goodman's Fields.
Aldgate.
Shadwell.
St. Saviour, Southwark.
St. Olave, Southwark.

In other instances the growth of people recorded was enormous, while the growth of houses was slow, as in parts of Pancras, Lambeth, or Shoreditch. It will be recollected that the years since the last Census have been marked by more vast railway works within the metropolis than in any previous time.

Modes of Administration tried in certain parts of the Metropolis.

There is no authority which can deal with London in these matters as a whole, and they are matters in which uniform treatment is quite necessary. The local authority which finds the whole of its district overcrowded naturally hesitates before beginning action which may relieve one house only to overfill the next, and may reasonably think that such action, unless done thoroughly, not only through the district but through the whole capital, might prove hurtful.

Want of a central power.

A regular system of visitation and regulation has long been instituted in St. Giles, and is now begun in the Strand and elsewhere. The police, who administer the Common Lodgings Act in the metropolis, and had abundant means of knowing, said St. Giles's was the only district in which they felt the action of the local authorities in the matter. They looked on it as a model of parochial administration; but the whole district, if relieved, can only be so at the cost of its more careless neighbours, who might in their turn be roused into similar action, when the various district authorities would find they were doing little more than providing work for each other. This St. Giles's administration was in fact a very unusually energetic enforcement of the twenty-ninth section. Single-room tenements were measured and registered, and a few were ticketed with the numbers which the authorities and the landlord agreed to permit to live in each room. Prosecutions were instituted wherever any gross violations of the regulations of the rooms were detected. The justices to whom recourse was made had from the first determined on the principle that each adult person required 400 cubic feet of air.* The informations were brought against "owners" as such, and the charge was described as the existence of a nuisance; but no objection seemed to have been taken to this irregular mode of proceeding.

But what did all this action mean? Simply that whatever might happen to the Strand or Soho, St. Giles's would not have above a certain number of persons within the district, for here new houses are impossible. The natural growth is therefore passed over the border, not (as seems to be clearly ascertained) into the outskirts, but only

* The credit of this essential and responsible step belongs to the late Mr. Jardine.

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just beyond the jurisdiction of the active authorities. Dr. Evans of the Strand district in his last report says,—"Experience shows that great "metropolitan improvements, whereby houses in poorer neighbourhoods "are demolished, by no means disperse the resident population in the "manner which might be anticipated; but they tend rather to prove "that no inconsiderable proportion of the families so displaced merely "migrate to the nearest courts and streets, and there provide themselves with homes, by converting the house, up to this time occupied "by a single family, into one tenanted by nearly as many families as "the rooms which it contains;" and adds, that farther from his workplace the man cannot go. Mr. Beale, of St. Martin's, which adjoins St. Giles's, says in the report of this year, "All our courts and places "where rent is low are more crowded than ever." From this point of view it is difficult to make any distinction between the results of official action on the crowds and that of great demolitions of their houses. On this subject Dr. Buchanan, the officer of health for St. Giles's, says, in his report of 1863,—"Experience has shown that the demolition "of poor neighbourhoods by new streets produces no corresponding "reduction in the number of inhabitants; for the displaced population "is partly provided for in houses previously occupied by single "families, partly it is received into houses which already contain as "many inmates as they can healthfully accommodate." Again, in the same report he says,—"At the present moment a bill is before Parliament for making a new railway through the poorest parts of St. "Giles's. The simultaneous formation of a handsome new street, that "will involve the removal of some 200 dwelling houses of a kind "now occupied by the very poorest people, is likely to be insisted on "by Parliament as one of the conditions for conceding this bill. At "the lowest computation 2,500 persons will be displaced by this scheme. "Unless provision be simultaneously made for accommodating, "either in large central lodging houses, or in the suburbs with access "by railway, the people who are thus removed, the spectacle will be "repeated in St. Giles's that has lately been seen in the east of "London of a number of families wandering about some Saturday "night, with their scanty worldly goods on their backs, without any "resting place but the workhouse. Even at an advanced rent the "people who are displaced will hardly be able to get an accommodation "so good as the meagre one they have left, and they are generally of "a class ignorant enough to be content with worse conditions of "lodgment."

From St. Giles's eastward, over very large tracts of ground in the more valuable parts of London, such as the parts south of Holborn, the manufactories are by far out of proportion to the workmen's dwellings, and even here people who have possession of rooms hold them when their place of work removes itself to a distance. The officer of health of the Strand thought that a half of the workmen in his district (with which he had been long and intimately acquainted) walked two miles to their work. In one parish he said the people stood 581 on the acre, although half the river was measured in; and yet when demolition of poor houses (which has been efficient to destroy about a ninth part in twenty years) occurs the inhabitants do not go beyond the same or the next parish, parting their two-room tenements into single rooms and crowding even those.

The Strand * is commencing similar active measures to those in use in

* A petty session was attended where a non-resident owner was fined, and ordered to abate the crowding of a single-roomed tenement where there were 250 feet to each head, counting children with the rest. The people were weekly tenants, and

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St. Giles', and when parish after parish does the same, either the whole proceeding will of necessity stop as an absurdity, or the public compassion be effectually aroused to the obligation, which may now be without exaggeration called national, of supplying cover to those who by reason of their having no capital, cannot provide it for themselves, though they can by periodical payments reward those who will provide it for them. Were it not for the difficulty of numerous independent authorities nowhere would the process of law be found more easy than in London, for there, besides having prescribed the minimum of cubic space,* and having made a practice of treating the owner of a house let in single-room tenements as the person "permitting" the overcrowding, the justices hold that the house containing different families in different rooms is, if these families are too large for the accommodation, overcrowded with persons "not being of one family." In the City adult children even are not allowed to live with their parents in single-room tenements. This is controlled by means of the regulations for common lodgings; but in other districts nothing short of proof within the above-mentioned reading of section 29. will enable the authorities to deal with the matter. From the rules of the justices bench it is apparent that any parish of London which chose to set seriously about the business might rid itself of overcrowding by rough and ready methods; but it may well be doubted whether such practice could become general without causing harassment and general shifting of a miserable people, with no good result except the necessity it would ultimately cause for legislative interference, which might deal with the matter in a more comprehensive spirit.

Freedom from legal objections.

Comparative observations in parts of London.

The squalid unhealthy residences of the labouring and other poor persons in London have been so often described that the public may be said to be now possessed of a true notion of their extreme badness.† Except to point out the peculiarities which distinguish the badness of London from that of other great cities, the reporter has little to add on the subject. He feels clear on two points; first, that there are about 20 large colonies in London, of about 10,000 persons each, whose miserable condition exceeds almost anything he has seen elsewhere in England, and is almost entirely the result of their bad house accommodation; and, second, that the crowded and dilapidated condition of the houses of these colonies is much worse than was the case 20 years ago, sanitary legislation having as yet done little more for old property than to substitute for cesspooled privies a larger number of drained closets which very generally are of imperfect construction.

Rotherhithe.

There are districts of London which have little of the metropolitan character. In Rotherhithe, for instance, the houses of the working men, and the habits induced by them, are peculiar, and very much to be preferred to what is seen nearer the heart of the town. There were never many cellar bedrooms in Rotherhithe, the land was too wet, and although the parish abounded in open ditches and other outside abominations, the houses have always been small, and calculated to

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the owner protested he could not get them out. This may not be true; but it must be said, in justice to such owners, that, whatever care they may take in refusing to let single rooms except to small families, the tenants will receive lodgers without giving the landlord any means of knowing the fact, and it may be hard in such a case to hold the owner to be guilty of "permitting" the offence. Instances were known in St. Martin's where the owner had consented to bind himself to receive no more than a certain number into each house. The authorities here acknowledged the difficulty of ejecting tenants.

* Sometimes 300, sometimes 400 feet.

† Recent and minute accounts of various parts of London may be found in series in the Medical Times. The subject is nearly exhausted.

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London houses.

receive single families. There are many small houses of four rooms, let at 5*s.* a week to families, who, though they occasionally take in a single man lodger, are, in the opinion of the officer of health, seldom crowded. The people here are well paid, and rent not being exorbitant, the local authorities have managed to establish a rule, that two adults to a room shall be considered the maximum to be accommodated. The inspector of nuisances makes it his business to discover overcrowding, and has influence enough to abate it without a prosecution. But Rotherhithe is one of a very small number of exceptions to what must be described as the usual state of a London workman's residence.

Setting such suburbs then aside, to point out the difference of form between dilapidation or other unfitness of habitations in the metropolis and in the great towns, especially in the manufacturing towns, the circumstances under which they have respectively been built, and the class of persons for whom the houses were originally intended, must be kept in remembrance. The manufacturing population were probably in most towns never so well off or so well housed as now; their houses in most of the towns seldom contain above four rooms, and seldom contain more than two families, or a family with a lodger or two. Their houses were not well built originally, and the walls were always too slight to carry a fourth or often even a third storey. Here then, although you have small houses crowded on small surface, of all sorts of originally bad construction, and in all stages of dilapidation, you have not the evils which appear so peculiarly offensive in London, and a few of the old walled cities, such as Exeter, Edinburgh, or Newcastle. For the number of houses originally built for the sole occupation of one working man's family is comparatively small in London.*

Houses for working men's occupation, sublet in separate rooms each to a family, are on the other hand immensely numerous, and indeed form a great proportion of the inhabited buildings on the south and east of the centre of London, and, with the exception of a few modern fashionable quarters, on the more distant parts of the north and west. Houses of this sort are still (or were lately) built even in the parts of Westminster, where land is at a high price, as for instance in Bedfordbury, where some of the smallest rooms and lowest rents in London may be found. This class of houses has not been observed to exist in great number in English towns. They are poor, dark, and unsubstantial places, sometimes put up in large colonies together, or at others occupying the yards or gardens of specimens of a better older sort built for competent tenants. And these older and better houses also form the present residences of a large proportion of the very poorest people. The tract of land commencing with Farringdon Street, and extending westward through the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court, of Covent Garden, and Soho, is full of them, and although their strong wood work and thick walls must bring warmth and a certain comfort, their great height, combined with the superior value, and therefore the scarcity of area, makes them more unpleasant, at least on the ground floors, than many of the cheaper residences of the east end and outskirts. As characteristic of London, and as among evils which most loudly demand remedy, it will then be proper here to mention the want of

* There are such, and sometimes of the smallest sort. For instance, a row was visited of unilocular huts of wood in a crowded part, and named Bull's-head-court, Kent Street, Newington. Here was an alley 3 feet 8 wide at the narrowest. The hut measured was about 10 feet 4 by 10 feet 4 by 6 feet 4. There was no back opening, but a door and window in front. The rent seemed to be 2*s.*, and at least in one hut were seen two beds. This was a sample of poor cottage accommodation in the midst of the metropolis.

space in proportion to the height of houses. In the Strand district ground floors were seen whose windows looked into a sort of dark and close well; so dark that persons who lived in the rooms (and they were single-room tenants) could at no hours read without candle or fire, and so close that even the opening or breaking of a window could not be recommended, for into the damp mouldy atmosphere rose the exhalations of the uncovered dustbin, which had for its wall the wall of the room, and which was full up to the window sill. Not that this dust was the refuse of the miserable inhabitants, but of numerous houses around, which, having no yards at all, had the perhaps still worse arrangement of a dustbin within the house, as was seen in Charles-street, Drury-lane, or none at all, when the inhabitants must necessarily have recourse to their neighbours'.

Owners.

Dark tumbledown dirty staircases may be found everywhere; but bad repair and dearness are nearly allied, and results of a common cause, especially active in London. The great demand for room, the high value of land for business purposes, and the results of demolitions for public improvements are common to London and all great towns; but there is a peculiar influence at work in London adverse to the comfort of the poorer tenants. This is the influence of an immense number of middle-men, by whom the properties are burthened. The price of land in London is always high in proportion to the annual receipts from it, because people speculate upon some day either selling at a jury price or obtaining a vast increase of value through the proximity of some great work. There is a regular trade of dealing in fag-ends of leases, and the art of eluding covenants* is well studied. Gentlemen in this business may be fairly expected to do as they do—get all they can from the tenants while they have them, and leave as little as they can for their successors. This is not a landlordship likely to conduce even to remunerative investment for the benefit of tenants, and certainly not to just thought of the right of the nation to be protected from the results of miserable housing of the poor.*

* The difficulties experienced by local authorities in dealing with a poor landlord are thus related by Dr. Buchanan in 1861:—"In January 1859 the sanitary "inspector reported that there was an open privy with a cesspool at No. 30–31, "Southampton Mews, and that there were very foul smells in the premises. Notice "was given to the owner on 2d February, and a second notice in March. In April "the owner was summoned. In May a magistrate's order was made to effect the "necessary improvements, and meanwhile to close the premises as unfit for human "habitation. In August the owner was summoned to show cause why the order was "disobeyed. In December (some delay having occurred through an informality of "the order) a penalty was inflicted for allowing the house to be still occupied "without alteration. This was not paid, and in January 1860 the owner was "imprisoned for a month in default. In April he was again imprisoned after "a repetition of these proceedings. Still nothing was done, and the rooms con-"tinued to be occupied. As the measures against the owner failed to procure any "improvement, the man having no objection to the alternative of prison, application "was made by the board for assistance to the steward of the Duke of Bedford, but "even up to the date of the present report the same conditions remain. Meanwhile, "in the summer of 1859, the houses of Bloomsbury-place and Bloomsbury-square, "on which these premises in the mews abut, were pervaded by bad smells and by "zymotic diseases, referred by the medical attendants of the cases to the miasms of "the mews. In the summer of 1860 again the same smells, and again the same "outbreak in the neighbouring houses, this time taking the form of diphtheritis. "In November a child, from the house itself, died of diphtheritis in University "College Hospital. And now, in the summer of 1861, among other complaints, "a medical practitioner writes from Bloomsbury-square—'As usual, now that the "'abominations of Southampton-mews are upon us, and the smell has been most "'unpleasant, diphtheria has broken out.'"

Mr. Rendle's "London Vestries," 1865, contains some interesting matter on the delays of bad landlords and apathetic officers.

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Filthy cellars.

The history of another peculiar evil is to be found in the attempts of municipal authorities to abate one still worse, which existed until a few years ago. It is now necessary that every dwelling house shall have a drained closet, and such have been supplied in the little yards, furnished with water for flushing, and more or less completely trapped,* according to the owner's means. To keep them in order is the great service which the inspector of nuisances can render. But, as a great many houses have no yards,† the owners have been compelled, in order to carry out the law, to place closets somewhere within the house, and in poor property they have naturally chosen the cellar as the cheapest place. There are hardly any public closets in London, and this closet in the cellar has to serve the men as well as the families of six or eight rooms above. Of late years fires have been seldom lighted in cellars,‡ and in any alteration of dust-bins or outbuildings the cellar windows have often been blocked up. Consequently the cellars are now dark and wet, and in every way repulsive to enter, Those visited were, in addition, sometimes too low to stand up in, and the privy was sometimes in the corner the darkest and most distant from the entrance. The consequence was as a matter of course, persons would not go beyond the door-step, either for their own purpose or to empty pots from up-stairs. There was not a responsible keepership of the privy in all cases, though in some a tenant of a ground-floor room was commissioned to look after it. The remedy in use for the evil is to throw a little clean straw down, so as to make a footpath to the closet.

Many houses then, having no yards, yet standing in alleys only a few feet wide, and being three or even four storeys high, dirt, darkness, and mouldiness are necessarily the prevailing character of the ground-floors, and, exposed as each tenant is to the results of the filthy habits of the rest, there is no encouragement for a desire of separate cleanliness. Although there are not very many cesspools or untrapped closets in London, the cellars are often little better than cesspools, and the trapped closets are often out of repair. The dirty habits were everywhere blamed, and the few instances in which they might be avoided were repeatedly mentioned. The people were said to keep corpses, even in one instance for a fortnight; they kept dogs and other animals upstairs; they were known actually to pass a chamber-pot out through a window to rinse it in the water-butt. But then the butt had no

* It would be well if the sink drains were trapped also; they are often very offensive.

† Dr. Evans, officer of health of the Strand district, writes in 1865:—"In "not a few of these dwellings there is no kind of open space at the rear, or at most "but a small backyard; these underground rooms or cellars have become fixed "upon as the site of the watercloset, common to all the families occupying the "house, and in some instances also as the position in which the dust-bin and "water receptacle are placed. The result of these arrangements is not difficult to "conceive, though their effects in some cases are almost too disgusting to describe. "The dust-bin, instead of being restricted to its intended and legitimate purpose, "becomes the general receiver of vegetable and other refuse; the watercloset "speedily assumes so filthy a condition that the object for which it was designed is "rendered impossible of accomplishment, and it becomes converted into a kind of "receptacle for human excreta; while the noxious gases emanating from one "or both these sources are but too frequently absorbed by the water in the butt "or cistern close at hand, from which the daily supply of the inmates is often "derived. In extreme cases, indeed, the condition of things is even worse than "this; for instances have come under my cognizance in which some of the inmates "would do no more than advance to the top of the cellar or kitchen staircase, "and, utterly regardless of consequences, throw everything down into the regions "below."

‡ Although there are hundreds of cellar bedrooms in London, the number is comparatively insignificant. Nearly every one, however, is unlawful.

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business there, and too often its contents would hardly suffer from such a proceeding. Such cisterns as were seen were usually filthy within, and the water-butt not unfrequently stood beside the closet in a cellar which was but a pool of urine and washings. The closets, even when in the house, are not always below ground, the local authorities having occasionally, where there was no cellar, compelled the conversion of a kitchen into one or more waterclosets. It would appear well to treat dark and low cellars with insufficient steps as inaccessible cellars, or practically as no cellars at all, and to call on the owners of such to make accommodation elsewhere in the house, not only as a convenience to tenants, but to end the injurious system of filling the cellar with ordure, which follows only too certainly the defects of present arrangements.

Scarce water.

In visiting Whitechapel, in Goldston-court, for instance, it became clear that the cisterns did not represent the water supply of the people. Although there were large cisterns in some courts, the owner only supplied water from the stand-pipe, and this supply was on daily (except on Sundays) from 25 to 45 minutes. That the houses were full of people might be judged from the number of beds, and that they had not utensils enough for a daily store of water was seen. The consequence was seen also, the alleys, the privies, and the insides of some of the houses were dangerously filthy. The rents here were low, only 1*s.* 9*d.* being charged for a few little houses of two rooms; but the scarcity of water was found to be general where much higher rents prevailed.

Rents.

The rents seemed highest on the ground floors where a little business might be carried on, but a back room on the ground floor was often the worst and cheapest of all. Where a front room would fetch 4*s.* or 5*s.*, and would be sometimes divided by a partition with a borrowed light, the back room would be a miserable little den let at 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.*, at which latter rate two women paid for a room at the West End which measured only ten feet by five. All sorts of sums might be quoted as room rents, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*,* but the greater number were between 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* (rooms of course of the poor only), and among tenants of such rooms it is believed, though doubtless others may have a contrary experience, there are but few long arrears of rent. The worst of these rooms are occasionally found without any external window, and with no means of ventilation except the door and fire-place, but nowhere was seen a room destitute of a fire-place, which formed the whole accommodation.

The evils of bad house accommodation are palliated, and occasionally cured, by the action of the local authorities. In some parishes a daily house-to-house visitation is made, now and again, at the instance of the officer of health, and where it appears necessary and is likely to be successful a prosecution is instituted. The proceedings are almost invariably taken under the Nuisances Removal Act in preference to the Metropolitan Management Act, and are ordinarily successful against removable nuisance, in some parishes the 13th section having been pushed to its full extent; still, however, the evils which do not depend on the presence of a removable nuisance remain beyond control. In some instances these evils will, however, be otherwise abated, for narrow courts and miserable houses mark the cheap districts chosen for destruction by coming great public works. In St. Giles's, Shoreditch, and elsewhere the local authorities have in-

* "Rents have become so heavy that few labouring men can afford more than one room."—Report of officer of health of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 1865.

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duced owners to demolish a few buildings, have caused the raising of the roof, to enlarge some very low houses, and have endeavoured by improved ventilation to make the small space receive without injury to a large number of inmates ; but the consent of the owner has to be obtained before any of this can be done. The parishes have not executed the Labouring Classes' Lodgings Act, but the public spirit of a few capitalists has raised some very good blocks of houses to be let in single-room or two-room tenements. These, however, are beyond the scope of the present inquiry, because the cheapest apartments (and they were only a few) could not, without gratuity, be let at less than 3*s.* 6*d.* a week and upwards. They are doubtless of unmitigated advantage to the working men, and the children brought up in them will be a class above and removed from their relations in the courts. There are, however, only apartments for perhaps about 10,000 persons in the whole number of these blocks ; a number about equal to that of persons whose houses have been demolished in one single parish, such as Shoreditch. Probably it is in this way, by the building of large and high blocks of labourers' dwellings in the wider streets and spaces, by persons who own the freehold or who have long leases, that relief will in after years be obtained by poor people ; and it is hardly possible that so long as the national prosperity continues there should be danger of loss in a parish entering into such a speculation, when it is considered that the parish is a landlord who not only asks as high a rent as another, but has lodging and board too to provide gratuitously for those who cannot get apartments at their own cost.*

There are parts of London, such as the streets of Bethnal Green to which Dr. Sarvis called attention, where small houses might give way to large, and thus increased accommodation be obtained. This district has sustained much injury from the railway, and some of its inhabitants advocate the principle that the new Metropolitan Railway Acts should contain clauses compelling the erection of large houses by the railway company wherever the ground along which they run is covered with small, and the streets and spaces adjoining are open enough to carry a higher sort. The demolitions in Bethnal Green were no doubt in part a cause of the erection of many new houses, but these are too far distant from the workshops to afford much relief to the old centre of population.

Relief by Railways.

The amount of relief which may be afforded in London by railways is not probably so important as it at first appears. The labourers have not in London one ruling inducement as at Liverpool to seek a waterside, for there are opposite watersides, both of very great length, and immense manufactures all over the town. Factories, of which all sorts and sizes are numerous, will probably move out into the suburbs, and the labourers will go with them ; but the loss of time, the cost, and the uncertainty of arriving in time at the factory, will most likely deter working men for ever from joining heartily in the railway scheme.† In the smaller town of Liverpool this matter has been ably reported upon by a committee of the corporation, and their conclusions, which, however, are only put forward modestly as bases for discussion, are here given as being applicable to the London question :—

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* In Mr. James Hole's book called Homes of the Working Classes, published since this report was compiled, the question of relieving the evils and the means of supplying good houses are well considered, and very little more remains to be said on the subject.

† In St. Martin's, where the class of artisans is a high one, railways are rather in favour among the richer working men, as means of escape to better accommodation.

1st. That, within reasonable limits from the seats of labour, it is impossible to build workmen's dwellings merely as such and suited to the class contemplated, at rents which they can afford.

2d. That, within the same limits, it is possible in good thoroughfares to build workmen's dwellings, combined with shops ; the shops paying the difference of cost ; that is, the deficiency caused by the low rents of the houses.

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3d. That it is probable, nay almost certain, that landowners outside the borough will set their faces against the railway scheme, on the ground of pauperising their parishes. The workmen working in Liverpool, and living in parishes outside, would, with their families, in the case of poverty or distress, be chargeable on the parish where they are domiciled.

4th. If the railway scheme is not opposed on the grounds above noted, and the minimum charge for carriage be 6*d.* per week, cottages may be built without land for a garden, to be let at 3*s.* per week, which, with the railway carriage, will make the rent 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, quite as much as a workman of the class intended to be benefited can pay ; but if with land sufficient for a small garden, at 3*s.* 8*d.* per week, including carriage.*

Until relief is found by means of large houses or by the railway system, and there is no other which affords much prospect of the desired result, local authorities will find, as they now find, that equally with the laws against overcrowding those against unfit houses must be administered very gently, so as not to deprive those who have imperfect shelter of the little they do possess.†

When the usual motives which determine the choice of a residence by working men are considered, the chief seem to be the low price of lodging, and the nearness to the workshop or other place of demand for labour. Other motives comparatively need little thought. It is true that a man often pays less for his lodging than he can afford ; still, as his income is precarious, he is prudent in not incurring high permanent expenses which cannot be quickly retrenched. It is true also that a few miles of walk do more good than harm to a tailor, or even a compositor ; but on the other hand such a distance altogether forbids the man's going home to dinner, and this is a primary consideration. It seems that these two objects, cheapness and proximity, can only be attained in this present state of London through the migration of *both factories and workmen* out into the cheaper suburbs, and to this end railways (in whose value as a means of bringing men to their work I have little faith) and wide streets for heavy traffic will conduce. But the migration of factories and workmen means nothing less than the establishment of colonies of vast population down both sides of the river, a movement for which experience has shown that our present municipal and parochial law is not prepared.

Removal of Factories the true relief.

There is a large population of crossing-sweepers, hawkers, beggars, jobbing servants, and trampers, who, together with the dishonest and immoral classes, form a considerable proportion of the people of the Strand, St. Giles's, St. Martin's, Westminster, and other districts,

Palliative measures.

* A high authority, however, has more hope of benefit from the use of railways by the poor. Dr. Buchanan, in his last annual report on St. Giles's, says :— "It is understood that facilities will be given by the Railway Company for the cheap "transit of labourers along their line, and an inducement will thus be held out to "the poor to seek, and to capitalists to provide, in the suburbs better house "accommodation than could possibly be procured at the same rate in St. Giles's. "It remains to help the working classes to understand the advantage that they may "thus gain for themselves and their families in economy of health and in accession "of bodily and mental strength."

† Tenants are sometimes summarily ejected when suspected of setting a bad example by complaints against their accommodation, and this acts to deter sanitary reformers in London from interfering where they have no power of redress.

and who to obtain a subsistence are obliged to live within reach of the rich. Nothing will induce these people to go away into the suburbs so long as there is the barest shelter for them; and as they are in the streets all day, and not always to be counted at home at night, their enormous number has never been accurately estimated. For these nothing more seems to be wanted than large common lodgings at the cheapest rate, free from restraint and patronage. Marriage does not appear to be much known among them. While in the great towns, and also perhaps in London, married people form the bulk of the adult labouring class, among the resorters to common lodgings in London are few but who present themselves as single men, and of the couples a large proportion only want brothel accommodation. All such might without hardship be expected to use the common lodgings, and the remainder of the poor population, the married pairs, and the real labourers, might, if eased of these irregular and disreputable people, preserve more decent habits, and, by the aid of some structural improvements in ventilation, in water supply, and in closet and refuse accommodation, attain to a much better condition than at present.

I am afraid that very little relief is to be expected from the rearrangement of large families in large rooms and of small in small. The 29th section if vigorously worked would effect this in many properties; but variety in the means of paying rent, the dislike to let a good room to a large mischievous family, and above all the very little there is to choose between one room and another in most properties, will check even this little reform. For the little palliative measures that can be used, it would not appear as if any great change of the law is required. Plenty of old property would be converted into common lodgings as soon as it pleased the legislature to extend the necessary part of the requirements of the Common Lodgings Acts to all single-room tenements, and exemption no longer existed in favour of a certain class of lodgings-owners, and consequently against another. That the present Common Lodgings Act was originally intended to have a wider application than justices throughout the country have understood it to allow may be inferred from the opinion given by the Attorney and Solicitor General in 1851 and 1852, in which "considering that apartments thus let and occupied are especially within "the mischief intended to be remedied by the act," they recommend that it be attempted to be put in force in cases of tenants of single rooms who admit lodgers. And though they add that they entertained considerable doubts as to the result, it seems plain in which direction their wishes as members of the government and legislators went. From the very first the act worked well, and little wonder can be felt that an amendment which would give undoubted sanction to the recommendation of the law officers was never proposed.

Such interference is, however, urgently required, not only where families in single rooms receive lodgers, but even where no strangers are received; for, independent of the high and uncertain numbers who claim to be of one family resident in insufficient space, instances are found of contagious disease which renders a room previously tolerable a true pest house. There is no power to interfere. When the tenants die, the room is immediately relet, and the bed which has sustained the patients sold to a neighbour. The removal of neither the sick nor the dead can be insisted on. For all these evils the application of a part of the Common Lodgings Act seems to be the prompt and easy remedy, and the number of instances of circumstances such as are mentioned is so great as to call for interference of the sort.

PART IV.

## BATH.



At Bath the surveyor and an inspector of the police force are inspectors under the Nuisances Removal and Common Lodgings Acts. There are not many small or even middling sized working men's houses in the city, the streets were from the first well set out and the houses well built, and now no incurable defects of structure are to be found. The city is in a rather peculiar position in several respects. There are no important building byelaws; indeed, there has been very little building for twenty years. No action has been taken to obtain the closing of unfit houses. It is supposed that no cesspool privies remain in any of the poorer parts, the closets being placed on drains with the ordinary stop troughs or syphons. As in London, and, I think, nowhere else, a common custom prevails of keeping a drained closet in the basement cellars either of the houses or under the roadway. Such an arrangement cannot, as in the case of a cesspool, be absolutely condemned as a legal unfitness, but is often very unwholesome and offensive. There are no beds in cellars; but, as in London, men-servants and their families in Mews sleep over the carriage houses or stables. House accommodation is extraordinarily cheap for working men. For instance, in Gibbs Court, Walcot Street, the houses, which are back-to-backs, are let in single rooms, to two, three, or four families in each house, at 6*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, or 1*s.* a week. Overcrowding is not common in Bath. At No. 17, Avon Street, a house occupied by Ann Burrell was observed. It consisted of two distinct buildings; in one the ground floor was a wet and filthy cellar, with a stinking privy on a stopped drain in it. Above were two bedrooms, measuring 12 feet by 10 by 6 each; in one were four beds, in the other three. In the other building seven beds were found in two small rooms. The inhabitants of this place were professedly beggars, and the whole was dangerously dirty; but, neither under the Common Lodgings Act, nor the 29th section of the Nuisances Removal Act, could any improvement be effected, because, as the inspector reported, the local legal opinion was that a prosecution could not be sustained on such evidence as was procurable.*

The registered lodging houses were only seven, but they were rather large, receiving in all about 170 persons, and were assisted by a benevolent Refuge with 20 beds. The houses were good, and the bedding remarkably so. Three hundred feet of space was required for each person. The price 3*d.* The inspector does not enter houses on suspicion, but trusts to accidental information to get all the houses registered. The last entry of a new registered house was in March 1864. There had been no prosecutions since November 1859, when a lodging-house keeper was fined 40*s.* for dirtiness.

* Both the law clerk and the inspector of the board disclaimed the responsibility for the continuance of this evil. The surveyor immediately set about remedying the part which belonged to his province.

The care of Inspector Bond has enabled me to add the following result of a night inspection of six houses in Bath.

| House. | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 23, Gibbs Court, 3 rooms: | | | | |
| Ground floor room | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1st „ „ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2d „ „ | — | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| No. 8, Gibbs Court, 3 rooms: | | | | |
| Ground floor room | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 1st „ „ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2d „ „ | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| No. 17, Avon Street, 6 rooms: | | | | |
| Cottage at back: Lower room | 3 | — | — | — |
| Upper „ | 3 | — | — | — |
| Front House, 1st floor: | | | | |
| Front room | 3 | — | — | — |
| Back „ | 3 | — | — | — |
| „ 2d floor: | | | | |
| Front room | — | 2 | — | — |
| Back „ | 1 | — | — | — |
| No. 7, Galloway Buildings: | | | | |
| Ground floor. Front room: | | | | |
| No. 1. | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| „ 2. | — | 1 | — | — |
| „ Back rooms: | | | | |
| No. 1.* | — | — | — | — |
| „ 2. | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| 1st floor. Front room, No. 1. | — | 2 | — | — |
| „ „ 2. | — | — | — | — |
| „ „ 3. | — | — | — | — |
| „ Back room, No. 1. | — | — | — | — |
| „ 2. | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Attic floor, 3 rooms:† | — | — | — | — |
| Back room, No. 1. | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Garretts. Front room, „ 1. | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| „ „ 2. | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| „ Back room, „ 1. | — | 1 | — | — |
| „ „ 2. | — | 1 | — | — |
| No. 8, Galloway Buildings: | | | | |
| Basement floor, 2 rooms | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Ground floor. Front room | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Back „ † | — | — | — | — |
| 1st floor. Front room | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Back „ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2d floor. Front „ | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Back „ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Garretts. Back „ | — | 1 | — | — |
| Front „ | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| „ „ | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| No. 2, Galloway Buildings: | | | | |
| Basement. Front room | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Back „ | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Ground floor. Front room | 1 | — | — | — |
| Back „ | 4 | — | — | — |
| 1st floor. Front room | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Back „ † | — | — | — | — |
| 2d floor. Front „ | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Back „ | — | 1 | — | — |
| Garrets. Front „ | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Back „ No. 1. | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| „ „ „ 2. | — | 1 | — | — |

* Used as sitting room only.

† Empty.

## BERWICK.



Berwick is governed in sanitary matters by the corporation acting as a local board of health. The chief of police is appointed inspector of nuisances and also of common lodgings. He has two officers who are specially told off for the discovery of nuisances. There was a recent proclamation on the walls, urging the keeping clean of the interior of houses, and the board had frequently lime-washed the interior of poor people's houses at the public expense. In one instance the cost had been recovered from the landlord. In many cases whole families inhabited single rooms, but I could get no clue to any reception of lodgers in such circumstances. The poorest lodged people were journeymen tailors or shoemakers of the half vagrant class. Hardly any foreigners were known ; none seemed to land here.

There was nothing unusual in the byelaws, except that in the common lodgings rules the age of childhood below which two children might count as one adult was fixed so low as six years, and that the cubical space allotted as a minimum to each adult was the smallest known in England, 200 feet. I am inclined to think this fixed amount is insufficient when not aided by the usual powers as to windows, and the reduction of beds in times of disease ; but the lower the minimum the more searching must be the inspection into circumstantial conditions. Poor people's rooms in Berwick may be taken at about 11 feet by 11, the rent being usually 1*s.*

Small space exacted.

There were eight common lodging houses. Wales was licensed for 24 persons. There was no privy ; on this subject the byelaws order the keeper to provide "such accommodation in the way of" privies as shall be satisfactory to the board. Kilty's had clean beds, but the management was nasty and untidy, and there was reasonable suspicion that the sexes were mixed. Dawson's was a very good house, licensed for 31, but now only in use by four persons. Conolly's had only one room with two "concealed" beds.

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## BIRKENHEAD.



At Birkenhead the local authority is with the improvement commissioners, who have appointed a medical officer, subordinate to whom is an inspector of nuisances. Neither of these officers has any private engagement, and the former receives 250*l.* a year. The inspector reports to the medical officer. Many houses here are let in single rooms, and there is, as usually follows, too much crowding. No action has, however, been taken by the public to supply labourers' dwellings, and the officers thought houses were not scarce. A house-to-house visitation is going on slowly, and as the inspector observes matters requiring a change he enters the complaint in a book, giving notice to the responsible persons to abate the evil. After a week he visits a second time, and in about half the instances he could then report the nuisance abated. In instances of overcrowding the entries often ended "complied with notice," or "left the house." The measurements of a few bad instances of crowding are here quoted :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | persons to | 590 | cubic feet. |
| 4 | „ | 422 | „ |
| 4 | „ | 333 | „ |
| 5½ | „ | 495 | „ |
| 8 | „ | 1,090 | „ |
| 9 | „ | 990 | „ |

Birkenhead. Failure of the 29th section.

On the 25th May 1864 the magistrates dismissed two cases in which the numbers were 6 persons to 916 cubic feet and 6 to 1,062. In these cases, when the space challenged was that of a single room, in which the whole number lived, the bench asked for the gross area of the house, including, perhaps, unoccupied rooms above or below, and the officers understood that the case was lost because the space complained of was a room, not a house. For these private rooms where people live day and night the medical officer had only demanded the space of 250 feet, the same as at the common lodgings. There were 12 notices against overcrowding in the week when the town was visited, though not often so many. Here is an instance from the book, "D.K., 27, Ivy "Street, 8 rooms, 6 persons in one room of 1,069 cubic feet. Notice, "January 13, 1865, expired January 20. Not complied. Case heard "9th February, fined 10*s.* Order to reduce." The same man had been fined 5*s.* before.

Numerous orders to clean and whitewash are recorded; they seem to be attended to. On the 5th August 1865 a fine of 1*s.* and costs was inflicted on four recalcitrants. These prosecutions were made under the 57th byelaw, which is enforced by a penalty of 5*l.*, and 2*l.* a day. Among the ordinary complaints collected by the house-to-house visitation are numerous entries of "house dirty," "cellars flooded," and also frequent censusses of houses overfull. "Common privies under the bedrooms at 3, Davies Street." A thoughtless neighbour empties dung pots from an up-stair window into her neighbour's cistern. "August 5, 1865, 109 houses, containing 507 apartments, have been inspected during the week." In these cleaning cases the ratepayer of the house is prosecuted, and he is taken to be the occupier, to the excusing of the tenants of the separate rooms to be cleaned. A fine is sometimes inflicted (9*s.* 6*d.*), and has always been paid. In cases of poverty the Commission will supply lime and brushes.

The medical officer hoped that the power to make new streets which the Commission possesses might be used to open up courts, of which there are a few of the very worst sort. There are cellars, which, like those at Liverpool, are protected by the old Act, and need be only a third of their height above the ground.

Common lodgings.

There are 13 common lodging houses. The definition accepted is founded on short occupancy, "*a place where any body may go for a night;*" hence there are places where 5 or 6 single men sleep together, and yet as weekly lodgers they escape the common-lodging inspection. Some temporary exigency had interfered with the inspection, and the common lodgings were seen to be rapidly going back into the ways of former times. Here a woman lay in bed; there a man was laid on a bedroom floor. In one house every window was shut (in August). A hamper of vegetables stood in one occupied bedroom; there was boundless filth, and often no sign of tickets. Quin's and Donelly's were bad, and M'Kenna's execrable, while Roche's was the best.

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## BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham.

The Birmingham corporation is, as a local board of health, the sanitary authority for all the town, except Balsall Heath, in which district there is a board under the Local Government Act, with an independent authority. The Birmingham board, through the borough inspection committee, has appointed Mr. Robert Wolley as borough inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings. He has no other engage-

ment. Under him act four under-inspectors. He reports directly to the committee of the board. A clause in the Birmingham Improvement Act is said to prevent the employment of the police in any of the duties in question. Dr. Hill is the physician consulted by the borough for public purposes, but he has not received any regular appointment as medical officer. Dr. Hill considers it part of his duty to make analyses; also to watch offensive trade processes; to examine bad food; and to abstract and class the cases of disease entered on the books of the public charities. He has not yet met with an epidemic of fever in the borough. The administration works well, mainly, first, through the peculiar advantage Birmingham has in being composed of small "self-contained" houses, and secondly, through the industry and independence of Mr. Wolley. The consequence is, that although the system of inspection is not nearly so regular and exact as in some places, such as Glasgow, Newcastle, or Cardiff, where in many streets nearly every room is a tenement, and the houses are sometimes large and rambling, it seems to be efficient for ordinary purposes, and to admit of expansion in case of a visitation of an epidemic disease. The registered lodgings, although 230 in number, are not generally large, and the number of the poorer population lodged in them is but a small proportion of the people of Birmingham. The definition of a common lodging here hinged upon the *nightly occupancy*. Cases of overcrowding among people received on any other terms were to be dealt with under the Nuisances Removal Act, and the inspector considered the law gave him almost sufficient power. He and the chairman of the committee thought the only reasonable improvements in the law which the authorities could desire were (1) a more speedy process in case of nuisance or overcrowding. The local act in Birmingham is more summary than the general act in its dealings with nuisance, but not with overcrowding; and the inspector found the law was evaded, as in other great towns, by the temporary dispersion and re-formation elsewhere of the crowd between the first service of notice and the subsequent proposed penal proceedings. The officials also (2) desired that the inspector might be admitted judge of the necessity of internal cleaning and whitewashing, without the intervention of a magistrate's order, so that the inspector might get the work done, and recover costs from the landlord on the first hearing. It was explained that many of the landlords were poor shifting people, not easily got at, and apt to pray for delay.

No single room holdings.

The houses of the wealthier people of former times which remain in the old middle of the town are very few, some having been destroyed by the new streets, and others made into warehouses, and of these few a large proportion are now registered lodgings. I was told that no single-room holding could be found in Birmingham, and that this statement included, with very few exceptions, even the furnished apartments. Positive truth is not to be expected in so sweeping a statement, but I found by examination that it was at least very near the truth, the lowest form of habitation being where two families had a bedroom to each and a kitchen in common. Besides which, the use of a washhouse, belonging in common to the court, is enjoyed by nearly all the poor inhabitants. Every working man can get a small self-contained house at a low rent. As regards the working men's streets there cannot be any very great difference in different parts of a town in every quarter of which are numerous factories, except so far as the colonies may be English or Irish. If English, very few lodgers are found; if Irish there will be one or two in each house, boarding usually as of the family. The ash-midden system extends to by far the larger number of working men's houses.

Birmingham. Local Visitation.

In Summer Lane two courts were visited; the rents in one were 3*s.* in the other 3*s.* 6*d.* The houses were three storeys high, having two bedrooms and a kitchen, but no back opening. In 5 of the 11 houses at which I called were 5 adults to each, and in one of these were also 4 children. The 11 houses contained 22 bedrooms, 45 adults, and 23 children. In Water Street 14 houses of a worse kind, let at 2*s.* 6*d.*, were visited. They were two storeys high, having 2 little bedrooms over the kitchen and closet. In one of these lived 7 adults, in another 3 with 7 children, in another 5 with 2, in another 4 with 3. The whole 14 houses contained 28 bedrooms, 41 adults, and 36 children.

In Church Street was a court of 14 houses let at rents varying from 2*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*, and although the reception of lodgers was universally denied there were families of 6 adults with 3 children, and of 5 with 5. The whole 14 houses had 28 bedrooms, in which slept 35 adults and 32 children.

A court in Edmund Street was in worse repair; the rents were about 2*s.* 11*d.* 8 houses were visited which had as usual 2 bedrooms, but no back opening. Here the largest family was of 2 adults with 7 children. Here also was found a house of one bedroom let to a couple at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week.

In Bromsgrove Street the same class of houses, let at 2*s.* 9*d.*, were inhabited by large families, such as 4 adults with 3 children, and 2 adults with 7.

The tendency of all cottage rents seemed to be to rise. The cheapest part of a poor Irish quarter called Cheapside was sought. Here the rents were 2*s.* 4*d.*, with an exception, common in all large towns, that the house nearest the privy was cheaper. In this court lived families of 4 adults with 5 children, 3 with 5, 2 with 6, and 4 with 2, each house having 2 bedrooms. It was impossible to say whether these people were "of one family." Nor does it appear of very much importance, as the legislature could hardly have intended the plea of relationship to be extended to the protection of grown-up cousins. When the union surgeon's return showed the presence of zymotic disease in the locality, an occasional house-to-house visitation had been made, and the Irish lodgers temporarily dispersed.

Worst quarters.

There is hardly a "slum" in the whole borough; nearly all the streets are new, the worst houses being about 50 years of age. The police were asked to name the worst streets, and by their direction Alison Street was visited. Here, as elsewhere, the worst houses in the town were not let at the lowest rents in proportion. There were houses to be let at 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* Each had two bedrooms, but one house was only 9 feet square. Houses so cheap as 2*s.* were very rare; one was seen in Court 14, in which lived a pair with 6 children; the rest ranged from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* and had two bedrooms each. Eleven such houses held 38 adults with 24 children, numbers whose very proportions prove the presence of lodgers, indeed in several of these houses were 5 adults. Here also was one little house with one bedroom, let at 1*s.* to a pair with one child.

Court 10 presented a different character, extraordinary in Birmingham. Here 8 houses which had one bedroom each were visited. All were much alike. One was measured in which lived 5 adults with 4 children, and found to be 13 feet by 11 feet 1. These people paid 2*s.* a week, and a 1*d.* for water. They were, or professed to be, one Irish family, but of three generations. In the other houses were 2 adults with 6 children, 4 with 2, and 3 with 3, the whole number of 8 bedrooms containing 22 adults with 25 children. One house was let at 1*s.* 6*d.*; the rest at 2*s.*

In John Street was an instance where a contractor had taken a whole court, had furnished it, and let it in lodgings. There were 6 houses of a kitchen and 2 bedrooms each, the houses being 3 storeys high, and the ground plan 11 feet by 10. Sometimes the kitchen was let with the top room, and in one instance each of the 3 rooms had a separate family. No. 1 contained 2 families of 7 members ; No. 2, 2 families of 6 ; No. 3, 2 of 6 ; No. 4, 2 of 8 ; No. 5, 2 of 6 ; and No. 6, 3 of 7. The rent was 2*s.* 7*d.* Even here was no unlawful crowding (the larger families getting the larger accommodation), though of course no one can be blind to the impropriety of all single-room occupancy. There was a wash-house in the court, and here were no clothes hanging to dry from the windows, upstair washing, one of the greatest evils of single-room tenements, being little known in Birmingham. In another court in John Street were some single bed-roomed houses let at 2*s.*, in which the largest family was of 3 adults with 3 children. Double bed-roomed houses in this court brought 2*s.* 9*d.*, and held an average of 3 adults with a child or two.

In London-Prentice Street 16 houses were visited; one was let at 1*s.* 3*d.* to a pair with 3 children ; another at 1*s.* 6*d.* to a pair with 4; this measured only 10 feet 8 by 8 feet 11. Other single bed-roomed houses were let so high as 2*s.* 3*d.*; in one instance to 3 adults with 4 children. The whole 16 houses had 28 bedrooms let at 35*s.* 6*d.* a week, to 47 adults and 34 children. One house was to be let, and empty, yet close by were families of 6 adults, and of 7 with children, in houses of two bedrooms.

The comparatively new houses about Hospital Street are much alike. There are scores of courts of back-to-back houses of 2 storeys, with 2 bedrooms, let at rents from 2*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* Court 19, Summer Lane, may be taken as a curious instance. The rents, 3*s.* ; bedrooms, 2 ; houses, 6. In 5 of these lived 11 adults with 16 children, but in the other were 9 adults with 1 child. The adults were of both sexes, and not related. A visitor may accidentally alight, as I did, on an instance like this; but to exhaust all such in a borough of 300,000 people would require a costly staff, and their rarity seemed to show that circumstances did not in ordinary times call for systematic inspection. Inspection would involve the objectionable nightly visitation of suspected houses, for the truth cannot be elicited without that means, which though highly necessary in towns of large houses sub-let in rooms, may be dispensed with in Birmingham as unnecessary. Nothing has been done under the Labourers' Dwellings Act, and indeed where, as in Birmingham, the labourers are well paid, and have no occasion to crowd to one side of the town to be near their work, the supply of houses may be safely left to ordinary enterprise.

The Birmingham Improvement Act of 1851 incorporates the clauses of the Act of 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34. as to cleansing on medical certificate, and also for the regulation of cellars ; but there are not, I believe, any cellar bedrooms at all in Birmingham.

Common lodgings.

The common lodgings were examined. Tickets were in use, and 250 cubic feet exacted for each head. No returns of numbers accommodated were made. Sign boards were not in use. There was no byelaw against the use of the beds by day, nor were chamber utensils insisted on. There were seldom permanent partitions, but often curtains to seclude the married pairs. The buildings were generally good though small. The price at two only was under 3*d.* About 20 instances of violation of the law had been brouhgt before the magistrates in the preceding year. It is difficult to judge, by comparison of the number of registered houses with the population, whether the Act

Birmingham.

is pushed with sufficient vigour. The characters of the populations are a difficult part of the consideration; 230 seems a low number of registered houses per cent. when compared to the 1,200 in Liverpool, but, on the other hand, it is high when compared to the number at Portsmouth. It is probable that a certain number, irrespective of the population of the place, is required for the tramps, and that thus the number in towns will vary with the geographical position. The inspector said there were 19 on the register at Worcester. In the larger towns there were few complaints of any difficulty in getting rid of sick people, and in them the supply of water and drainage in common lodgings was generally the best.

*Note.*—A part of extra-urban Aston, adjoining the borough of Birmingham, has no inspector of nuisances. It has therefore become an Alsatia for purveyors of diseased meat, &c., well known to but beyond the powers of the borough inspector. This failure of justice is said to be due to a question whether Aston parish, the inhabitants of part of which have contributed to the expense of the borough inspection, ought to be taxed again as a whole, or divided for this very small purpose into extra and intra-urban rateable districts. The fact being that the slaughter of the diseased animals is not really a nuisance on the spot where it is carried on, but poisons indiscriminately town and country wherever the meat is consumed. On the subject of the want of easy means of expanding the district of a local board where special reasons demand it, the clerk of the Derby board made an useful communication to the late meeting of the Social Science Association.

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## BOSTON.

Boston.

At Boston the corporation, as a local board of health, has appointed an inspector of nuisances, and has made the chief of police an inspector of common lodgings. There is no medical officer; but Mr. Coupland, who is a magistrate, and also holds several public professional appointments, has certified in a few cases in which the Nuisances Removal Act has been used to prevent overcrowding and the use of unfit dwellings. Overcrowding is very rare indeed in Boston; the population ebbs a little, and many small houses are to be let. There are very few arrivals of sailors, and except a few who pass the night drinking or in brothels, they seldom sleep in houses. There is no sailors' home or other public lodging-house.

Common lodgings.

There are seven registered common lodging-houses accommodating 122 persons, all threepenny houses and usually about half full. The owners make a weekly return of the numbers, which is usually correct, and is registered from their statement, the owners, as a class, being reputed orderly and respectable. Houses in which, as is common, labourers who are not married lodge, *paying by the week, are not considered liable* to registration. The inspector acts as relieving officer for vagrants, and thus an average of three were sent to the workhouse nightly. Registered lodgings had occasionally been closed by magistrates' order in case of prevalent illness. The lodgings seemed clean.

I visited some of the poorer houses, especially the Irish quarter. In North Street many of the houses were let at 1*s.* 8*d.* a week, including water, and consisted of a small kitchen and bedroom. They were usually in bad condition, and often had no back openings upstairs, but there was nowhere any appearance of crowding. A great number were decaying and to be let, and others were let as storehouses

only. Still they were tenements belonging to one family only, and it was said that no cellar bedroom nor bedroom over a privy existed in Boston, and hardly a bedroom on the ground floor, except for an invalid. Twopence a week is usually paid for water. I found, from a neighbour's information, a house which ought to have been brought under the law. A person named Durant in Witham Street received lodgers into four double beds in the front chamber, and into four double beds and one single in the garret, where there was manifestly not sufficient room. The house was untidily kept. The mistress stated that she had some time before given notice of desiring to be registered, and there was no reason why the house should not have been either registered for a suitable number, or relieved of the excess by an information. I visited a row belonging to Mr. Spurr, and called Shoemaker Row. There were nine houses of a kitchen and bedroom each. They were very small and low, and had no back opening. The rent was 1*s.* a week. Four of the nine houses only were occupied; they were not much crowded. The privy was neglected. In this case the 13th section of the Nuisances Removal Act has been invoked. Information was made that on certain premises there existed "the "following nuisance, namely, great dilapidation of the said premises, "and a want of sufficient ventilation and privy accommodation, and "that the same was caused by the act or default of, &c." The magistrates made an order to prohibit the using of the houses until rendered fit for human habitation, and fined the offender 10*s.* a day. There was medical evidence of present disease. The privy was described as unsafe to enter; the roofs as dilapidated; the rooms as 9 feet by 8 feet by 5 feet high, and the alley between the houses and a high wall opposite the front as 8 feet wide. The magistrates' acting clerk informed me that the fine would only be exacted in case of contumacy, and after another hearing. In this case the information and the evidence was rather multifarious, while the order which ensued is rather too brief for the defendant to understand what is expected of him. The grave parts of the charge against the houses is the smallness and the want of ventilation, but it is probable that the magistrates' decision was based on the ruinous and filthy condition of the privy. The owner was busy limewashing, and would repair the privy, but he cannot improve the houses, and if the magistrates' order has any force he had best remove them; they ought never to have been built.

BOSTON.

Action under the 13th sect.

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## BRADFORD.

BRADFORD.

The matter of chief interest in Bradford is the operation of the byelaws made by the corporation as a local board under the Local Government Act. Ever since the adoption of the act the board has from time to time endeavoured by more stringent rules to raise the character of the houses built for the labouring people. The history of this proceeding is detailed in the report of the committee, and is interesting, though not important, in considering the present condition of the borough. The sixth byelaw has practically the effect of forbidding the building of back-to-back houses in groups of more than two pair together. This result is brought about by the following words:—

Strict administration.

"6. Every building to be erected for the purpose of being used as a dwelling house shall have, either entirely at the rear thereof or of some part thereof, or entirely at the side thereof or of some part

thereof, an open space adjoining and exclusively belonging thereto, to the extent at least of one hundred and fifty square feet, free from any erection thereon above the level of the ground, and exclusive of any ground used in common for two or more dwelling houses; and the distance across every part of so much of such open space as is required to make up one hundred and fifty square feet between every such dwelling house and the building or property on the opposite side of such open space shall not be less than *ten feet*. If such dwelling house be *two stories* in height above the level of such open space, the area of open space to be left shall not be less than one hundred and eighty square feet, and the distance across every part of so much of such open space as is required to make up one hundred and eighty square feet shall not be less than *twelve feet;* and if such dwelling house be *three or more stories*, such open space shall not be less than two hundred and twenty-five square feet, and the distance across every part of so much of such open space as is required to make up two hundred and twenty-five square feet shall not be less than *fifteen feet*. *Provided always*, that the area of open space in each of such cases shall not be less than one fourth of the area of the ground covered by the dwelling house for which the same shall be left.

"In determining, in the case of a dwelling house of an irregular figure, whether the requirement as to the width across the open space to be left, pursuant to this byelaw, be complied with, such open space shall be considered to be at the rear or side, respectively, of such dwelling house, according as the rear or side, or some part of the rear or side thereof, presents the greatest length of frontage to such open space."

The effect of this 6th byelaw is the principal question for consideration in Bradford, as very opposite effects are expected by different persons representing parties in the borough, and all the visible conditions of overcrowding or insufficient shelter are by some referred with at least a show of reason to the law. Thus the whole question of the use of back-to-backs had to be considered in the inspection of Bradford, and very little of local peculiarity was observed which could be urged against Bradford being used as a typical example of the general operation of such a byelaw as this No. 6. One peculiarity, however, must be mentioned, as of vast importance to the part of the town concerned, but which only affects one part in reality, although it adds to the heat of a common feeling against what is alleged to be an oppressive action. The corporation, under their Improvement Act of 1850, and under the Local Government Act, exercised the right of examining and sanctioning new roads or streets laid out in the borough. The Low Green estate was thus laid out under sanction, with streets for building now called Crowther Street, Marshall Street, Osborne Street, Paisley Street, and others. Drains were made and kerbstones laid, but the width of the blocks was intended for back-to-backs, and was plainly either too wide or too narrow for single houses, unless they were of a large superior kind, for which the neighbourhood was unfitted. When the new 6th byelaw was made the owners of these streets were not exempt from its action, and they have been unable to make use of their property since, although they were represented to be willing to build in accordance with the original intention which had received the sanction of the board. Among these persons one, probably expecting a relaxation of the byelaw, had commenced two houses on such a plan that they might easily be converted into four back-to-backs. The board, thinking perhaps that this conversion might be clandestinely made, refused

Alleged hard case.

him permission to finish the houses, and they now stand roofless and abandoned.

Besides these persons there are many who do not choose to build according to the byelaw, and who, declaring their willingness to build back-to-backs if the board will consent, assert and maintain in many published calculations that houses can be built on no other system at rents sufficiently low for the expected tenants.

Resistance.

Mr. James Drummond said he had sent in plans for 200 houses adjoining his dyeworks, for the use of his men. The plans were refused, and Mr. Drummond declines to build others. This was not an instance of a speculative builder, but of a large employer anxious to accommodate his men. The houses appeared to be as good as back-to-backs could be made. They resembled those in Cobden Street, Villiers Street, and Bright Street, and no fault could be found with them except that they did not conform to the byelaw.

Instance.

The authorities considered this omission to conform to their byelaw a great failure of duty on the part of the millowners. As to the little speculative builders, many of the corporation were rather glad than otherwise to think they would be extinguished.

The number of houses of which the plans were sanctioned in the year ending September 30, 1864, was 273,* but of these only 24 were of less than four rooms (gross)†, or 49 of less than five. The remainder were for the competent class, and these, with the details of 72 mills, &c., 15 churches and chapels, 3 public buildings, and 13 new streets, all passed in one year, form a curious contrast with the supply of cottages. Of 315 plans offered 49 were rejected.

Value to be set on byelaw.

The objections to back-to-backs, which are generally agreed on, are, 1st, the difficulty of placing the privies, and, 2nd, the difficulty of obtaining a through draught. In other respects, the back-to-back system is allowed to be well suited to small incomes, on account of its cheapness. This cheapness is not found in back-to-backs in groups of four houses each, such as the byelaws will permit, because the outer walls require to be of much better quality than the party walls would, and the consumption of dear frontage is greater.

Builders have frequently proposed pipe plans for ventilating back-to-backs. On such schemes this report is not intended to enter, but experience of such houses teaches that there is not in the kitchen or "house" any want of through draught, because people who inhabit such constantly maintain a kitchen fire. The same cannot be said of the bedroom; but condemnation of a bedroom for want of through draught on that floor would fall on some of the bedrooms in almost every large house in the country. It is being overnice to exact more than a door, a fireplace, and a window in a bedroom.‡ There can, however, be no doubt that, if not purchased too dear, a through ventilation is desirable. As to the situation of the privies, in the back-to-backs they are (in Bradford) placed opposite the front or only house door; in

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* The borough of Leeds is said to have more largely increased during the last four or five years than any other in the West Riding; for in 1860 the council sanctioned the erection of 500 houses; in 1861, of 863; in 1862, of 978; in 1863, of 1,303; and in 1864, of 1,456, showing a gradual increase.

† Including "cellar, scullery, and attic." Cellars and attics seldom form part of a cottage residence, and where they do they, together with the scullery, are often used in Bradford as bedrooms.

‡ A skylight at the top of the stairs would probably relieve the whole cottage of any want of draught. A great many bedrooms in large houses have no chimney even.

the "through" houses they are placed close to the back doors; and perhaps there is no difference in these positions as regards the health and comfort of the tenant. But in the better streets of Bradford the privies in front of the houses, with small gardens intervening, are alleged to be a nuisance to passers by, and this, if the fact be true, is a very reasonable objection. It must be remembered that this objectionable part of the matter is not necessary; it is hardly known in Sheffield, for instance, where the privies usually stand in yards, which are no thoroughfare, and are approached by frequent entries boring through the houses. It is not necessary, moreover, that the back-to-backs should be in long rows. Rows of 8 or 10 might be separated by a cross street, with advantage to health and comfort. In Cobden Street which was visited the houses were back-to-backs of kitchen, bedroom, and garret. The rents were about 4*s.* a week. The privies were sunk a few steps at the end of the garden, so as to be concealed by a low wall which separated the garden from the street.

Byelaw followed by suspension of building.

The 6th byelaw was made in April 1862, and since that time very few small houses have been built. The reason of this is the subject of much discussion, but the general statement seems to be admitted, and the exact number is not to be easily ascertained. It was confidently stated that hardly any had been built, except on Great Horton Road, where were 30 or 40 built in conformity with the byelaw, and to which the committee invited attention as examples of successful buildings for the poor on the *through* system, and yet at a cheap rate.* Considering that this is a report on overcrowding and the use of unfit dwellings, it would be foreign to it to describe the benefits received by other parts of the town, if the evils of the overcrowded, poor, and unfit part are aggravated by laws meant to improve the new and opulent part. The council had the present miserable Bradford to deal with as well as the future suburbs, yet unbuilt, and perhaps now that they are deprived by the judgment in Burgess v. Peacock of the byelaw, which was supposed to control condemnable old property, they might wisely relax a little of their strictness in the suburbs for the relief of the centre. However this may be, it may be reported that the rows of houses in Horton Road were very good indeed. The front and back doors were said to cause draughts (of which a factory population are much in fear), and the chimneys in consequence not to draw well, and this was all that could be said against them. The report of the committee stated that these houses were let at 3*s.* 6*d.* a week including rates, and the experiment had seemed completely successful. But personal inquiry put another face on this matter. One tenant said that there was "an understanding" that some of the family should work at a mill adjoining, the property of the same owner, and certainly a large number of mill hands were found to reside here on very small space. The rent had been raised 2*d.* a week since the committee's report; but the rent was of little consequence; the owner of a large and costly mill thinks little of the cost of a few score of cottages. The tenants of the mill said the owner "would not deal handsomely" if he did not accommodate the hands with cottages. His partner said he was often asking for cottages, and he believed the new were built at his solicitation.† Mr. Tetley, the owner, said the cots were built for

Alleged exception examined.

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* See page 18 of their report for 1864.

† One of the borough councillors was good enough to visit for me these houses in Horton Road after I had left. In 30 houses were 199 persons, or 6·63 to a house, of whom no less than 82 worked at the mill. There were instances of 9, 10, and 12 in a house, and of houses supplying 5, 6, or even 7 persons to the mill. How small a

the mill, and that they cost 150*l.* each, including the ground ; a cost which would in every respect be greater had the building to be repeated in 1865.

Having disposed of this, the only considerable exception, it must be admitted that a cessation of building cottage houses has followed the passing the byelaw, and also that (on the evidence at least of Mr. James Drummond) there would have been building had it not been for the byelaw. Whether there would have been much building is a debated question, on which much is said by both sides, and on which it can only be reported here that two more gentlemen largely interested in accommodating their own workmen were said to be unwillingly restrained by the byelaw ; that public buildings, warehouses, and good houses are everywhere rising with unexampled rapidity ; and on the other hand that Mr. Neil, a great builder, who had obtained permission to build 60 back-to-backs before the passing of the byelaw, with the intention of selling them in lots as he built, has not yet seen sufficient reason to commence building, and ascribes the cessation of building to the heavy rates charged on cottages.

Feeling of local authorities.

The gentlemen who represented the majority of the council, and who may be confidently reported to be moved by no desire to enhance the value of standing property by limiting the supply, but to be simply desirous of doing their best for the town, thought that few could be deterred from building by so reasonable a byelaw, but admitted that it was a matter for speculative opinion; still they said "it is worth while "to endure pressure for a time to maintain a beneficial law, and as "soon as all doubt of its being maintained vanishes there will be "plenty of cottage builders." These gentlemen, among whom the reporter was favoured with the opinion of the mayor, had, however, an insufficient knowledge of the present suffering ;* although they had felt it so much as to suspend the action of the law both as against cellar bedrooms and against crowding, in order to maintain the 6th byelaw. They seem to have been misled by a return made to them on the number of people found in certain districts on inspection, which was calculated to lull them to a false security. Last year, the committee on the subject reported, "there is no evidence whatever of any "crowding of families into one house, but on the contrary there is a "decided improvement in this respect since 1851."† To this report the surveyor still held in 1865.

It seemed that 1,119 houses had been visited, and found to contain 4·77 inhabitants to a house, and these houses were produced as samples of the town. Cottages had been destroyed in improvements, and very few had been built ; the births and deaths were rising ; trade had never been so brisk ; but still this re-assuring computation, which showed an increase of house accommodation, was accepted without doubt. The attention of your reporter was awakened to its fallacy (as a representative quotation) by the result of a nightly inspection

False security.

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proportion the profit of the rent of 30 houses would bear to the profit on 82 pair of hands may be readily guessed.

Of 25 tenants whom he consulted, who had thus tried both sorts of houses, he reports 21 to have expressed preference for the old system of back-to-backs.

* Some said that people would still crowd in cellars, whatever accommodation was offered them. This is contrary to the experience of other Yorkshire towns, and was denied with one voice by the people alluded to.

† Committee's Report, page 21. This negative evidence is derived from certain streets, which are, however, understood to be illustrative instances ; unless the districts there presented may be taken as samples, the return and report upon it are equally valueless.

which the chief constable ordered at his request in the Leys, without selection of houses.

| No. of House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. | No. of House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 22 |
| 3 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 22 |
| 5 | 3 | 14 | 20 | 2 | 8 |
| 6 | 2 | 13 | 21 | 4 | 13 |
| 8 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 2 | 5 |
| 9 | 2 | 9 | 23 | 2 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 8 |
| 11 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 2 | 4 |
| 12 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 3 | 12 |
| 13 | 2 | 10 | 30 | 3 | 8 |
| 15 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| 16 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 63 | 218 |

The population had been, in 1861, 106,000, the inhabited houses 22,500, the uninhabited houses 1,751. In November 1863, two years and a half after the Census, the number of uninhabited houses was reduced to 27. All the houses have long since been occupied. The positive number of poor houses is reduced, and there are all the circumstantial reasons for believing that the influx which filled the 1,700 houses in two years and a half continues, but is condensed within a rather reduced amount of accommodation.*

Summary of night census.

The results of a desultory search made by your reporter for instances of overcrowding are superseded by a more systematic inspection made through the courtesy of chief constable Grauhan, in the night, and in certain previously named streets, without selection of houses. I subjoin (see App.) the Table in which his results are stated. It requires to be examined in full, and attention may be drawn to it by the following summary of the facts it contains :

In Duncan Street, 63 houses containing 153 rooms, together with 29 cellars of one room counted as separate tenements, and forming the whole house of some poor family, held 499 persons, 134 of whom dwelt in these cellars, sometimes at the rate of 8 or 9 to a cellar. Houses of two rooms frequently occur with eight and nine inhabitants each.

In Clifford Street, 68 houses containing 152 rooms, together with 18 cellars of one room each, held 489 persons, of whom 82 dwelt in these cellars only, sometimes at the rate of 7 or 8 to a cellar. Houses of two rooms were here found to contain 10 and 11 persons ; a house with two bedrooms contained 12.

In Adelaide Street, 54 houses of 161 rooms, with 20 cellars of one room each, held 430 persons, of whom 91 dwelt in these cellars only, with instances of 7, 8, or 9 to a cellar. Houses of two rooms held 9, 10, and even 12 persons.

In Caledonia Street, 55 houses of 135 rooms, with 20 cellars of one

* Mr. Hole's "Homes of the Working Classes" contains an able argument in favour of public interference with the back-to-back system, and Bradford is one of the towns chosen to illustrate his views, see p. 36 of his work. But he seems to me to fail in establishing the identity of *back-to-backs* with the *unfit dwellings* he condemns, and while he justly says that it is the interest of labourers to pay as high a rent as they can afford, he has not prepared an answer to the objection that there were no houses either unoccupied or building for the labourers, however willing they might be to pay. His whole argument should be read.

room each, held 455 persons, of whom 97 dwelt in these cellars only, with instances of 8 or 9 to a cellar. Houses of two rooms had their 10 occupants.

As to what the cellars are, your reporter and the inspector of common lodgings (a good authority) do not think one can be found in the town which fulfils even the meagre requirements of the Public Health Act. No one knows how many of these cellars exist. When the town was traversed they were found in all directions, and the number may be guessed from these few streets to be many hundreds, if not thousands. In Ebenezer Street some were seen which had been closed by law in former times, but which were reopened and tolerated. Many of them had partial areas. The inhabitants paid rents varying from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. They seemed pretty well off in food, and without exception, all said they would pay to get a house if they could find one. Those conversed with without exception considered the scarcity of houses as the artificial effect of the 6th byelaw, and many were intelligent men, good judges of working men's position and surroundings. The collecting agent of a popular insurance company said he had lately met with 16 persons living in a single bed-roomed house, No. 59 back, Wellington Street, Wapping, and has supplied the annexed list.* The cellars teemed with people in nearly every house about Upper and Lower West Street. Such was the demand hereabout that one house of three rooms and a cellar was let for 7*s.* 2*d.* a week, and the tenant let off the cellar at 2*s.* 6*d.* In the Leys a house of two rooms was let at 2*s.* 6*d.*, though the whole kitchen window was gone.

Visitation of town.

In Four Street, Threadneedle Street, the house of Mr. Durham was called on. He had joined two cottage houses into one. Here your reporter counted nine beds. One privy supplied this house and three others.

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* Collecting Agent's List.

*Houses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vulcan Street, No. 122 | 1 chamber | 16 persons. |
| Lumley Street, No. 13 | 1 „ | 11 „ |
| Bower Street, No. 41 | 1 „ | 11 „ |
| Portland Street, No. 112 | 1 „ | 10 „ |
| Hardy Street, No. 17 | 1 „ | 10 „ |
| North Street, No. 18 | 1 „ | 16 „ |
| North Street, No. 17 | 1 „ | 13 „ |
| Wymer Street, No. 19 | 1 „ | 8 adults. |
| Jowett Street, No. 56 | 1 „ | 12 persons. |
| George Street, No. 150 | 1 „ | 3 families. |
| Rifle Court, Marygate, No. 11 | 1 „ | 11 persons. |
| Marshall Street, No. 28 | 1 „ | 10 „ |
| Marshall Street, No. 49 | 3 „ | 3 families. |
| George Street, No. 128 | 1 „ | 18 persons. |
| George Street, No. 130 | 1 „ | 16 „ |
| Edward Street, No. 4 | 1 „ | 17 „ |
| George Street, No. 49 | 1 „ | 2 families. |
| York Street, No. 34 | 1 „ | 2 „ |
| Salt Pie Street (bottom) | 2 „ | 26 persons. |

*Cellars.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Regent Square | 1 cellar | 8 persons. |
| Acre Street | 1 „ | 7 „ |
| 33, Robert's Court | 1 „ | 7 „ |
| Back Pratt Street, used as a brazier's shop | 1 „ | 7 „ |
| 27, Ebenezer Street | 1 „ | 6 „ (no male above 18). |

In East Brook Lane is a property of six houses of one bedroom each, and a beerhouse. The six cottages held 13 families. The whole property had but one privy.

In Vincent Street is a row of houses, some of a single room each, and some of two. The smaller were let at 1*s.* and 1*s.* 4*d.*, and in one were seen two beds. In another of two rooms were five beds. For one such house 3*s.* a week was paid.

Bradford. General Acts set aside to maintain bye-law.

Under such circumstances, offenders may defy law against any sort of overcrowding, and the authorities dare not interfere, lest they should give colour to the common allegation that their action is in part the cause of this great difficulty in finding shelter. Nothing is done under the 13th or the 29th sections of the Nuisances Removal Act, and the spirit of the Common Lodgings Act does not run in the administration of that department, although the officers seem to carry out their orders pretty well. The town clerk said, that informations against cellar bedrooms were liable to be defeated by an evasion about the receipt of rent unheard of elsewhere;* and Mr. Binns, chairman of the committee who control common lodgings, protested he could not turn people out of their only shelter. He and the mayor and other gentlemen of influence no doubt feel acutely the suffering which is brought under their notice; but, until now, they have not had anything like an adequate notion of its extent. That it is *in part* due to the operation of the 6th byelaw is proved; whether it is too dear a price to pay for a future improvement in suburbs, which will, perhaps, never be built, must be left to the council's mature judgment; but your reporter is of opinion that no one can hope to see the day when all Bradford will be lodged so well as those who live in the back-to-back houses of Cobden and Villiers Streets, or would be lodged in the houses offered by Mr. Drummond. The difference between the new houses in Horton Road and these is a mere shadow compared to that between the worst of these and the best of the rookeries, slums, and cellars of the present old town.

Common lodgings.

As might be expected, prosecutions under the Common Lodgings Act have almost died away, yet most of the houses were in decent condition, and the register was well kept, the last new entry having been on 28th January 1865. A weekly return was made by the owners. There were 50 common lodging houses, able to receive 676 persons, but the nightly average was only 466, of whom two thirds were males, and the proportion of children small. There were prosecutions on 22nd June and 27th November 1863, and again on 28th July 1865, when Bacigalupo was fined 10*s.* and costs for taking too many lodgers.

The houses were well ticketed and generally clean. 300 cubic feet per head were exacted.

Hudson's (56 beds), Ludgate's (17), Hutchinson's (28), were clean houses. Priestly Hall (30) was decent, so was Dunn's (14). At John Nicholson's (30) there were 3 beds in a damp cellar kitchen five steps below the surface; 2 more were in a paved kitchen above. The beds were clean, but the house was untidily kept, and two persons were at work in bedrooms. Gladwin took 14 lodgers, and had no yard at all.

Bacigalupo's was generally dirty and untidy, though some of the beds were very clean. At Anderson's (19) a regular trade of sorting rags was carried on in the house, with no shop or warehouse. Mit-

* In 1863, when cellar dwellers were comparatively few, some prosecutions were made, and a register commenced.

chell's, Lally's, and Lanigan's were untidy houses. Clarke's was made up of 3 cottages of 2*s.* rent each, and held 32 persons.

Mosley's was an abominably neglected place. Early in the afternoon of a very hot day, in the garret, the window was shut and the urinal bucket stood full. In the chamber the window was shut, a man was in bed, and a bucket used as a night-stool as well as urinal stood full. On the ground floor were 5 beds; the windows shut, and the pots full. The privy was filthy. The owner was engaged out all day, and the care was left to a slatternly deputy.

With a few exceptions, the emptying of privies and ash-middens was performed.

The inspectors of common lodgings, who divide the town into two districts, do not go into unregistered houses on suspicion, and indeed do not make the necessary efforts to bring all the lodgings under the law. For this they are not personally responsible. Not only have weekly lodgings been exempted from the operation of the Act, but even beerhouses have been allowed to plead their licence as barring action against overcrowding. One such lately had 32 beds and received 60 or 70 persons, yet in the present state of affairs nothing was done, until Mr. Grauhan actually proceeded against it by indictment as a nuisance, in his character of a neighbouring householder.

The inspector of the west district thought there were about 250 cellar bedrooms in it. This is either an under statement through original error, or the number has much increased since the calculation was made.

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Addenda.

In addition to the letter which will be found appended, Mr. Gott, the borough surveyor, has, since the present report was compiled, supplied the following table, which seems to indicate that the demand for houses is likely to overcome all difficulties. It must be remembered that these are numbers of plans, not of houses erected. Of 113 back-to-back houses sanctioned before 1860, and yet unbuilt when the new byelaws were made, only 16 have been since erected. The number of plans for cottage houses of 4 rooms and under which were sanctioned in 1863–4 was 49, and in 1864–5 was 149.

The whole number of plans deposited and approved has been—

| | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposited - | 166 | 166 | 185 | 160 | 198 | 224 | 315 | 360 |
| Approved - | 144 | 147 | 174 | 141 | 173 | 201 | 266 | 345 |

The number of dwelling houses and other buildings included in the plans approved of during the past year, as compared with several preceding years, is—

| | 1854 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwelling houses - | 598 | 410 | 202 | 234 | 234 | 111 | 233 | 153 | 273 | 429 |
| Warehouses, mills, &c. - - | 26 | 21 | 3 | 15 | 24 | 17 | 28 | 34 | 72 | 69 |

Some additional data supplied by the courtesy of Dr. Bell are here presented. The locality of which he speaks is not that to which the police report refers. Dr. Bell's report therefore aids in showing how general and widespread is the insufficiency of house accommodation of even the meanest quality. Dr. Bell says—

I may say that, although my inquiry does not embrace so large an area as might be desirable, yet I think it may fairly be taken as an indication of the condition of many similar parts of the borough.

Vincent Street, Green Aire Place, and the Leys, include 223 houses having 1,450 inhabitants, 435 beds, and 36 privies. The average number of persons to each house is, in Vincent Street, 6·2; Green Aire Place, 5·7; The Leys, 9·5. Eighty-two houses have more than one family in each. Thirteen houses, mostly only of two rooms, have more than two families in each. Thirty houses have from ten to twenty-two persons in each. In one small cellar, measuring 1,500 cubic feet (only sufficient for three persons) there are ten. In a confined back yard is another house of two small rooms, each of about 600 cubic feet, in which there are seven persons, six sleeping in one room only large enough for one person. Abutting against the house, at right angles to the window, are two privies, without doors, for the convenience of eighty persons. The average number of persons to each privy is forty. Some are for the convenience of from fifty to nearly one hundred persons; and if anything can be worse than this, there are inhabited houses without any conveniences of this kind. Ashes and all impurities are thrown on the footpath, and allowed to accumulate within three yards of the door.

The beds—and in that term I include any roll of dirty old rags, or an armfull of shavings—have an average of 3·3 persons to each; many have five and six persons to each, and some people, I am told, are absolutely without beds; they sleep, in their ordinary clothes, on the bare boards—young men and women, married and unmarried, all together.

I need scarcely add that many of these dwellings are dark, damp, dirty, stinking holes, utterly unfit for human habitations; they are the centres from which disease and death are distributed amongst those in better circumstances who have allowed them thus to fester in our midst.

At the Bradford board of guardians, in September 1865, Mr. Metcalfe, one of the relieving officers, called the attention of the board to the case of three families living in Greenaire Place, Silsbridge Lane. In one house, where fourteen persons lived and slept in two rooms, and had only three beds, typhus fever had made its appearance. With reference to this matter, a letter from Dr. Bell was read, dated September 6th, 1865.

Dr. Bell says,—

Last week I drew the attention of the board to the dreadful and preventible mortality amongst my union fever patients, which I attributed to defective nursing, and I may add overcrowding. Since then I have attended several additional cases of considerable severity. The first is that of Brannan, Greenaire Place. He is now very ill, and not fit to be removed; his wife, who has also been very ill, is now convalescent. 2d. Bridget Rogers, in the same house as Brannan; she is dangerously ill, and not fit to be removed. 3d, Patrick Dunn, his wife, three sisters, and child, in Albion Street, all very ill; Dunn and his wife are not fit to be removed. The causes of the fever in all these cases are most likely the same, viz., overcrowding—(in Brannan's house there are fourteen persons, and only three beds; in Dunn's house nine persons with three beds)—defective drains, and uncleaned privies and ashpits. At present the probabilities of their deaths are fourfold above the general average, and in case any should terminate unfavourably, might fairly be attributed to neglect.

It was resolved that a copy of Dr. Bell's letter, so far as related to the subject of overcrowding, should be sent to the sanitary committee of the town council, with a request for their assistance in the removal of the evil.

At the next meeting a correspondence was read with reference to the case of the fever in Greenaire Place. The clerk had been directed to bring the case before the sanitary committee of the town council. The town clerk had replied, on behalf of the sanitary committee, stating that the committee had given instructions to the nuisance inspectors to take the necessary measures for removing the evils complained of.

Result of a Night Inspection of Parts of Bradford by the Police.

Duncan Street.

| House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. | House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | cellar | 4 | No. 67 | cellar | 8 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 69 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | 2 | 8 | 71 | cellar | 4 |
| 7 | cellar | 6 | 51 | 2 | 6 |
| 9 | 3 | 6 | 79 | cellar | 6 |
| 11 | 3 | 6 | 86 | cellar | 2 |
| 13 | 8 | 10 | 88 | cellar | 2 |
| 17 | cellar | 4 | 92 | cellar | 8 |
| 25 | 2 | 6 | 90 | cellar | 3 |
| 27 | 2 | 6 | 94 | cellar | 2 |
| 29 | 2 | 4 | 96 | cellar | 3 |
| 31 | 2 | 8 | 92 | 2 | 9 |
| 33 | 3 | 6 | 96 | 2 | 7 |
| 35 | 2 | 7 | 68 | 2 | 5 |
| 37 | cellar | 5 | 64 | 6 | 14 |
| 39 | cellar | 3 | 62 | 2 | 9 |
| 41 | cellar | 5 | 52 | 3 | 4 |
| 77 | 2 | 6 | 56 | 2 | 3 |
| 75 | 2 | 4 | 54 | 3 | 4 |
| 73 | 2 | 7 | 60 | cellar | 4 |
| 83 | 2 | 5 | 51 | cellar | 6 |
| 85 | 2 | 7 | 46 | 4 | 5 |
| 87 | 2 | 9 | 41 | 3 | 8 |
| 93 | 2 | 4 | 48 | 2 | 5 |
| 89 | 2 | 4 | 50 | cellar | 5 |
| 91 | 2 | 6 | 54 | 3 | 5 |
| 93 | 2 | 4 | 52 | 3 | 4 |
| 102 | 2 | 8 | 26 | 3 | 4 |
| 100 | 2 | 11 | 30 | cellar | 5 |
| 78 | 2 | 9 | 48 | cellar | 4 |
| 76 | 2 | 6 | 36 | 2 | 3 |
| 98 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 3 | 8 |
| 84 | 2 | 9 | 34 | 2 | 8 |
| 82 | 2 | 8 | 36 | 2 | 3 |
| 86 | 2 | 8 | 42 | cellar | 4 |
| 74 | 2 | 8 | 10 | cellar | 3 |
| 43 | cellar | 2 | 22 | 2 | 4 |
| 45 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 3 |
| 42 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| 51 | 2 | 4 | 4 | cellar | 3 |
| 53 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 55 | cellar | 4 | 18 | cellar | 2 |
| 57 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 3 |
| 59 | cellar | 5 | 16 | 1 | 3 |
| 61 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 3 |
| 63 | cellar | 2 | | | |
| 65 | 2 | 3 | 92 | 182 | 499 |

## Clifford Street.

| House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. | House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | cellar | 3 | No. 72 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 4 | 6 | 70 | 2 | 5 |
| 7 | 2 | 3 | 66 | cellar | 3 |
| 11 | 4 | 9 | 58 | cellar | 5 |
| 13 | 2 | 5 | 52 | cellar | 4 |
| 15 | 2 | 6 | 54 | 2 | 8 |
| 17 | 2 | 11 | 56 | 2 | 10 |
| 19 | 2 | 3 | 90 | cellar | 7 |
| 21 | 2 | 6 | 88 | cellar | 4 |
| 23 | 2 | 6 | 86 | cellar | 2 |
| 25 | 2 | 9 | 84 | 2 | 3 |
| 27 | 2 | 6 | 68 | 3 | 6 |
| 29 | 2 | 7 | 66 | cellar | 8 |
| 31 | 2 | 7 | 64 | cellar | 6 |
| 32 | 2 | 6 | 62 | 3 | 7 |
| 35 | 2 | 10 | 50 | 3 | 6 |
| 37 | 2 | 3 | 48 | cellar | 5 |
| 40 | cellar | 2 | 46 | 3 | 7 |
| 45 | 2 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 9 |
| 47 | 2 | 5 | 42 | 2 | 5 |
| 49 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 4 | 10 |
| 51 | 2 | 5 | 34 | 2 | 4 |
| 52 | 2 | 7 | 38 | cellar | 5 |
| 53 | 2 | 6 | 36 | 2 | 6 |
| 55 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 4 | 3 |
| 108 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 6 |
| 110 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 2 | 6 |
| 114 | cellar | 3 | 24 | 3 | 8 |
| 106 | cellar | 3 | 22 | 2 | 5 |
| 104 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 7 |
| 102 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| 116 | cellar | 5 | 16 | 2 | 6 |
| 120 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 7 |
| 116 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 7 |
| 114 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| 98 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 96 | cellar | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 94 | cellar | 7 | 2 | cellar | 5 |
| 92 | 3 | 8 | 122 | 2 | 2 |
| 80 | 2 | 8 | 124 | 2 | 7 |
| 79 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 3 | 12 |
| 76 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 74 | 1 | 3 | 86 | 170 | 489 |

## Adelaide Street.

| House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. | House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 6 | 10 | No. 5 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | cellar | 4 | 10 | 8 | 5 |

Adelaide Street—*continued.*

| House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. | House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 11 | 2 | 5 | No. 48 | 2 | 3 |
| 12 | 2 | 6 | 49 | 2 | 10 |
| 13 | 6 | 6 | 50 | 2 | 4 |
| 14 | 2 | 5 | 51 | 2 | 3 |
| 15 | cellar | 5 | 53 | 4 | 12 |
| 16 | 2 | 9 | 54 | 2 | 12 |
| 17 | cellar | 2 | 55 | 4 | 7 |
| 18 | 2 | 8 | 56 | 2 | 8 |
| 19 | 3 | 6 | 57 | cellar | 2 |
| 21 | 3 | 6 | 58 | 2 | 6 |
| 22 | cellar | 6 | 60 | 3 | 6 |
| 23 | 4 | 6 | 61 | 3 | 2 |
| 24 | cellar | 5 | 63 | 3 | 2 |
| 25 | 4 | 10 | 64 | 5 | 11 |
| 26 | cellar | 3 | 65 | 3 | 1 |
| 27 | 2 | 5 | 66 | cellar | 5 |
| 28 | 2 | 7 | 68 | cellar | 4 |
| 29 | 2 | 9 | 69 | cellar | 2 |
| 30 | 2 | 7 | 70 | cellar | 5 |
| 31 | 2 | 4 | 71 | cellar | 5 |
| 32 | 2 | 3 | 72 | cellar | 9 |
| 33 | cellar | 4 | 73 | cellar | 4 |
| 34 | 2 | 5 | 74 | cellar | 5 |
| 35 | cellar | 3 | 75 | cellar | 8 |
| 36 | 2 | 5 | 76 | cellar | 7 |
| 38 | 2 | 3 | 77 | 3 | 2 |
| 39 | 3 | 6 | 79 | 3 | 10 |
| 40 | 2 | 4 | 81 | 3 | 9 |
| 41 | 7 | 8 | 82 | 3 | 8 |
| 42 | 2 | 7 | 83 | 5 | 8 |
| 43 | 2 | 8 | 84 | 8 | 15 |
| 44 | 2 | 3 | 87 | 5 | 4 |
| 45 | cellar | 3 | | | |
| 46 | 2 | 4 | 74 | 181 | 430 |

CALEDONIA STREET.

| House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. | House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 3 | 8 | 11 | 35 | cellar | 5 |
| 7 | 2 | 8 | 27 | cellar | 7 |
| 5 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 3 | 9 |
| 11 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | 2 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 6 |
| — | 3 | 7 | 39 | 2 | 4 |
| — | 3 | 3 | 53 | cellar | 2 |
| 9 | 2 | 7 | 55 | cellar | 7 |
| 13*a* | 2 | 2 | 51 | cellar | 4 |
| 43 | 2 | 3 | 47 | cellar | 6 |
| — | cellar | 8 | 41 | 2 | 2 |
| — | cellar | 3 | 43 | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 2 |
| 33 | 2 | 4 | 47*a* | 2 | 8 |

Caledonia Street—*continued.*

| House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. | House. | No. of Rooms. | No. of Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 57 | 2 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 7 |
| 61 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 3 |
| 63 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 6 |
| 65 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 5 |
| 71 | cellar | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| 67 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 69 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 75 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
| 77 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 87 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 85 | 3 | 9 | 1 | cellar | 4 |
| 79 | cellar | 3 | 3*a* | cellar | 2 |
| 83 | 2 | 8 | 5 | cellar | 2 |
| 91 | 2 | 4 | 7*a* | cellar | 8 |
| 113 | 3 | 6 | 9 | cellar | 5 |
| 111 | 3 | 5 | 11 | cellar | 4 |
| 109 | cellar | 3 | 13 | cellar | 9 |
| 116 | 2 | 2 | 15 | cellar | 7 |
| 118 | 2 | 5 | 19 | cellar | 6 |
| 120 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 5 |
| 122 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 8 |
| 124 | 2 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 6 |
| 126 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 130 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| 132 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| 134 | 2 | 8 | 75 | 155 | 455 |

Mr. Gott, the borough surveyor, in October 1865 wrote on the subject in explanation of the proceedings of the authorities.

"The report was written in February 1864, and was the result of inquiries made during the three months previous. The figures and information refer therefore to a period now two years ago.

I enclose also a copy of the report of the building and improvement committee for 1864, in which I have now placed in "red" the corresponding figures for the present year. These figures complete the statistics to the present time, and show the nature and extent of the building operations in the town since the date of the report of the committee.

The number of back-to-back houses yet unbuilt, for which plans were approved, during 1857 to 1860, four years before the present byelaws came into operation, is 113, only 16 of these houses having been built during the last two years.

It is necessary to remark that the figures contained in the table showing the number of rooms in each house includes the cellar, scullery, and attic, and that, adding one sitting room and one bedroom, would give five rooms. The number of houses containing five rooms and under must therefore all be considered as tenements of the smallest class.

The above figures, when compared with those for the past 7 or 8 years, show that the tide has turned, and is now unmistakeably advancing, whatever may have been the cause of the decline in the building of houses.

That this change is taking place in due time I think a careful consideration of the facts will fully show. In 1861, when the census return was made, the number of unoccupied houses was 1,751, and it was not until the end of 1863 that all these houses were occupied. It cannot therefore be more than two years ago since the demand for houses began to overtake the supply, and

assuming that the increase of demand has continued during the last two years in the same ratio there would now be required about 1,000 houses more than have been built. Bradford contains 25,000 houses, and would therefore be well able to accommodate for a time such an extra population without any inconvenience which would be likely to lead to very serious consequences.

BRADFORD.

In reference to the overcrowding of houses in the town, I have also since your visit made some inquiries, and I do not find that there is anything of an exceptional character which is likely to lead to results prejudicial to the sanitary state of the town.

That there is a scarcity of houses is certain, and there must necessarily be a number of houses occupied by more than one family; but amongst the respectable part of the working population, who keep their houses clean, and are able to obtain good food, there is no reason to suppose that this will lead to results seriously prejudicial to health, and it is amongst this class chiefly that the demand for more houses exists. It is of course highly important and desirable that every family should be able to have a separate house, but it is not less important that the house should contain such accommodation, and be built under such conditions of sanitary requirements and ventilation, as to admit of a proper and healthy existence.

It is well known that in all large towns there are localities in which the poorest classes of the population herd together, and that in these localities many instances can be found where houses are not only overcrowded but are in every other respect unfit for healthy occupation.

This state of things is no doubt very unsatisfactory, and remedial measures are urgently wanted, but these must be very different from the building of houses.

Your attention when in Bradford appeared to me to be specially directed to some of these localities, and you also appeared to be partly impressed with the idea that this state of things was in some way or other a consequence of the scarcity of houses in the town. This I am quite sure you will see to be a mistake, because in the beginning of 1861, before the building byelaws had come into operation, and when there were nearly 1,800 houses unoccupied, these localities were practically in the same condition, and in fact they always are very much in the same state, varying somewhat during different periods of the year, and with the depression or activity of the trade of the district.

Of course I do not mean that every house is always occupied, as is now the case, but such of the houses as are occupied are in a similar condition.

To a person who has been familiar with the state of Bradford during the last 10 years, and who has been acquainted with the difficulties and loss which have been suffered by owners and others connected with small houses, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the builders of houses of this class should be somewhat backward in meeting the present demand.

The difficulty is now, however, all but passed. The houses which have been erected under the new byelaws are in every respect superior to those previously built. Arrangements are being made by many different parties for the erection of large numbers of small houses. The building byelaws are evidently on the eve of proving their own value, and it will shortly be placed beyond dispute that the effect of their operation has been most beneficial throughout the town."

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## BRISTOL.

BRISTOL.

In the city of Bristol the corporation as a local board of health has appointed Mr. Heaven as clerk, Mr David Davies as medical inspector, and Mr. Yeates as inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings. This last officer has three assistants. The board has also qualified a number of police constables as inspectors of common lodgings, but the appointment seems to be only used for police purposes, their reports to the board being very few. The inspector has no other engagements, and

seems to be a valuable officer. The population with which these officers have to deal are placed socially as well as geographically half way between Plymouth and Birmingham in respect of the quality of the house accommodation. About 30 cellars are occupied as dwellings; about half the labouring population live in a room or rooms of a large house, the other half having small houses or cottages to themselves. Of these small houses there are thousands at about 3*s.* a week. In one respect the regulations of the local board tend rather to perpetuate the residence of working people in large houses, as the new rows of small houses, while improved by obedience to the board's regulations, are also rendered much dearer.*

The local acts gave no special power over internal filth or crowding. The inspector related the usual difficulties in dealing with these matters. Irish families, it was alleged, constantly received strangers, and there was no gainsaying their statement that they were all of one family. He complained of the slowness of all processes before the magistrates, and had not often been before them. In February 1865 an instance of crowding of persons not of one family in Jarman's Court was dealt with as a grievance to the neighbours, and a fine of 10*s.*, with an order for abatement, was the result.

In May 1865 a house was shut up as unfit for habitation, by magistrate's order, with costs.

In July 1865 a house was shut up by magistrate's order because dilapidated.

In December 1864 an order was given to shut up a house, but the tenants of the rooms would not move, and are there yet in contempt of the order.

Once the action of the board was efficient, without recourse to the magistrates. On 1st April 1865 the owner of a house at Orchard Place, Bedminster, was required "to prevent overcrowding, and to cleanse premises." The case was of one room containing three adults with eight children, all of one family, and in the same house was another large family. The nuisance presentment book was regularly kept, and full of drain and privy complaints. Mr. Davies had during a recent epidemic of fever obtained, on his own authority, the closing and cleaning of a number of places which much required the process. I extracted from his journal instances descriptive of the state he found the people in, "without a morsel of furniture," "and without a rag to cover them," they lay "on the floor" or "on shavings." After a while the medical inspector, apparently compelled to tolerate clean shavings, begins to report cases where "the shavings are very inferior and dirty." Mr. Davies had seen as many as eleven persons inhabiting a single room, and related the usual horrible facts which any one may predicate from such a condition. During the recent fever, the officers had abated some of this abomination by their energetic remonstrance, but they felt they were on precarious ground. They did not know whether a number of vacant rooms in a house protected it from prosecution when one or two of the rooms were plainly too full. They said that the magistrates were legally advised that a person sick with fever was no nuisance in himself, and that if a house was not crowded with a number of healthy people it was not crowded with the same number if unhealthy. They felt the injurious effects of delay, in the second hearing before the magistrates, before a penalty could be inflicted, and they thought the warning by the board might reasonably

* The medical inspector complained nevertheless that the local government did not exact sufficient ventilation in new houses built in close situations.

be accepted instead of the first hearing. They said the power of removal of accumulations by the inspector was inoperative, because the dirt might in one case be of great value, and in another not suffice to pay for the hauling.

In a letter of Dr. Fox, relating recent evils "in Broad Court, St. Ann's "Street, and many other places, where each room holds a family, and "sometimes half the one room is sublet to another family," he proposes the law of inspection of common lodgings to be extended to lettings of single rooms. "I have known of cases where a second "room has been paid for with the view of inducing a family to divide "at night," but they have refused to do so. Dr. Fox would vest the local authority in the medical officer.

Local visitations.

Such localities were visited as the officers recommended as specimens of crowding. Sharland's Court in Bread Street consists of small houses, 20 feet 10 by 12 feet in ground plan, with two bedrooms. They had no back opening. The rent 2*s.* 1*d.* In one I found five adults with five children; in another one adult with seven. The ten other families were smaller, and in no case did there seem to be a lodger. The total result was 12 houses, 24 bedrooms, 26 adults, and 37 children. In Saunders's Court there was no back opening; the houses had two bedrooms, were three storeys high, and were let at 2*s.* 6*d.* The ground plan inside was 12 feet by 12. I measured a room in Butter Alley (12 feet 6 by 10 feet 10 by 7 feet), where Mr. Davies told me seven persons had all had fever together. An empty garret above was not used, because the nursing was said to require to have all the patients nearer under hand. In Gloster Court, Redcross Street, were 23 occupied houses. Their ground plan was about 9 feet 6 by 9 feet 6, and the bedrooms were above 7 feet high. There was a privy closet to each, but no yard or back opening. This was a cheap neighbourhood, and the rents varied from 1*s.* 9*d.* down to 8*d.* a house. All had more than one bedroom. In one with two bedrooms were four adults with five children. The total result was 23 houses, 50 bedrooms, 52 adults, 64 children.

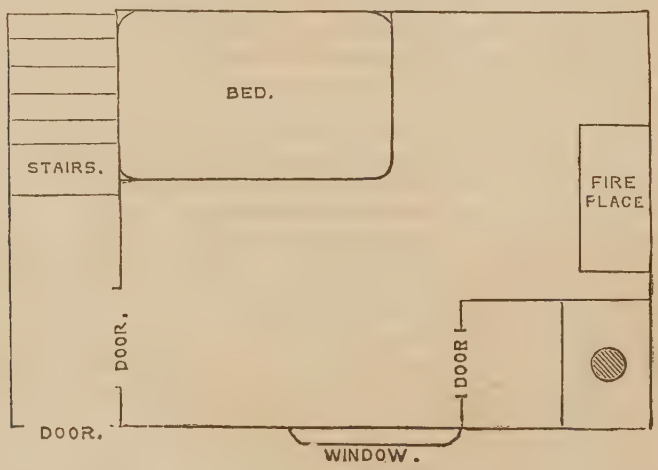
Wellington Court is let at 2*s.* There are eleven houses of one bedroom, each measuring 10 feet by 9 feet 6 by 7 feet. There were here but 23 adults, with eight children. In one case four adults and a child were all females. In another the family consisted of a father, two adult daughters, and one idiot child.

In German Court, Horsefair, seven of the eight tenants have but one room each family, and there are couples with three and four children. Each family pays 1*s.* a week. Another house is 1*s.* 1*d.*, and in the Cottage, which measures, within, 7 feet by 7 by 7 (the whole house of one room), two men lived, who had fever at the same time. All around were families, small indeed but whole and increasing, who had but one room.

Neglect.

Going then to Lewin's Mead, some large buildings let in rooms were visited. Some paid 1*s.* 3*d.* for two rooms; others 1*s.* for one. The number of rooms bore no relation to the number of family, the two largest (three adults with three children and two adults with five) having but one room. The state of dilapidation was melancholy as to the poor people, and contemptible as regarded the owners. Water came in everywhere,—through roof and walls; the floors were aflood. In a house where a person named Callaghan was stated to collect the rent on behalf of a person named Cogan, the back room of the third storey had lost five and a half of the six panes of glass which formed the original window; half a pane (11 inches by eight) alone remained. The window gaped a great hole three feet by three feet, two feet three from the ground, in a room in which a family passed their whole indoor life, and this had been the condition of things for three

winters. "I puts my shawl up in the winter, because I've a delicate boy," said the mistress of the room. Great zeal had been recently shown in the erection of high walls to divide the yard formerly common to several houses into small areas for each; but the walls were so high, and so near to the doors and windows, as to reduce the area to a mere well, and were not improvements. The necessity for restraining the commixture of dejections during the fever had led to the creation of very numerous waterclosets. These, if delicate, are soon deranged by poor people, and if of a plain sort often stink. Commendation must therefore be withheld from the plan of a recent erection of a privy in a back kitchen in which was a bed. The whole apartment was but 11 feet by 10; in opposite corners were the bed and the newly erected closet, the door of which opened into this kitchen, and the airing of which was supposed to be provided for by the removal of a brick from the outer wall.

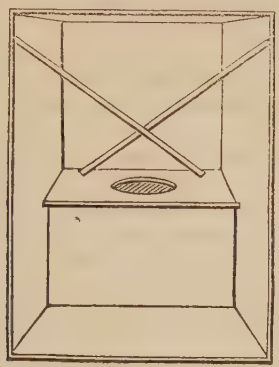



In New Street I visited a private house of four storeys of two rooms. Six of the rooms held a separate family in each, two of which consisted of five members each. The ground floor people were four. The whole house held 24 persons, and there were small cottages in the yard behind. As a general rule the most air was got at the top of the houses. Nothing had been done under the Labourers Dwellings Act.

Common Lodgings.

A few model lodgings and a fever house had been lately opened. The care of the common lodgings is committed to Mr. Yeates, the inspector. The definition in use is *the presence of two strangers in one room on a nightly tenancy.* The inspector has not cubed the rooms, and no minimum of space is allotted by authority. I visited the house of a person named Long, who plainly kept a lodging, but had escaped registration. Here the woman owned to 11 persons using two rooms only. The inspector showed me the registered lodgings; he kept a list-book, but no weekly statement of numbers was made. The usual character of these houses was pretty good and roomy; though several had no yards. The name was often over the door, but the room cards were not always there. The inspector said that a conviction for an unregistered house had been obtained against a beer-house keeper, although he pleaded privilege of his beer licence. He said scores of cases of infringement of the Common Lodgings Act had been prosecuted. St. Jude's Lodgings, the establishment of Mr. Teagle,

deserves particular notice. Here are partitions for seclusion, and though mean, the accommodations are reasonably decent, and certainly cheap. Mr. T. receives 96, mostly in single beds at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, but some in double at $4d.$ the bed. He receives no single women. For this sum he provides a bit of candle, and a bit of tobacco, which may be smoked in bed, as a compensation for the early hours which are insisted upon. In order to prevent the seat of the closet from being defiled by the users' standing upon it, he has placed a saltire or figure × of wood thus, after a French fashion, which may be useful here.



Here, as in other towns where the sub-letting houses by the room prevails, the officers concerned wished for the introduction of some restraint upon the lodgers' numbers. The fixing a cubic minimum of space per head, the obligation to let less than two rooms to one family only on licence, are courses which may be thought of, but no law can avail against internal evils, unless inspection follow. The lodgers are themselves the only immediate sufferers, and they will not complain.

Some written suggestions were received from the Bristol officers to which attention was due. Mr. Davies thought a number of restrictions on overcrowding, and the use of unfit dwellings, such as are contained in the Common Lodgings Act, might be enforced in all instances of single-room lettings. He also desired power to remove persons sick of typhus from all small houses, if judged necessary by the officer of health.

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## CARDIFF.

Cardiff.

Cardiff has adopted the Local Government Act, and its administration has for a great number of years had the advantage of being aided by a medical officer, Dr. Payne, who has the confidence both of the poor people and of the bench of magistrates, so much that the first seldom require anything more than his advice to move them to whatever is necessary, and the latter are disposed to accept his opinion as conclusive on all health matters which come before them.

Administrative proceedings.

The machinery by which the law is carried out is that Sergeant Hibbs, on the force of police, is appointed by the board inspector of nuisances and common lodgings, and has the co-operation of the night sergeants in dealing with overcrowding. He reports pro formâ to his superintendent; but his interference in the matters in question only matures into action after reference to the medical officer. Hibbs is a prudent officer, and Dr. Payne and he are aware that their nightly inspections can only be performed by prudent good humour, and not

enforced against opposition. Dr. Payne has selected about 300 houses, chiefly in six or seven streets, which he considers as the Irish or crowded quarters. The rooms of all these houses are measured, and placed on a register; the inspector visits a number two or three times a week, and pencils down in a note-book the number of inhabitants. Of these visits, which are nightly, several thousands are made in a year. The note-book is compared with the register, on the principle that a bed-room requires 300 feet space per head, and a night-and-day room requires 500. Where great excess is detected repeatedly, and always after several admonitions, proceedings are taken, when the medical officer certifies to the overcrowding and to the number for which the house is fit, and a conviction follows evidence of the facts as a matter of course, without the attendance of the medical officer. All this is done under the general acts, the local act giving no power. All these houses were for a while intended to be brought under the Common Lodgings Act, but this was abandoned.

Dr. Payne's Report for 1858 gives a list of 222 "houses with lodgers," containing 2,920 people, and complains of the crowding therein to be seen. The greatest number then found in a house of 5,500 cubic feet was 26; the highest average for one whole street was 21, the lowest 9; and in 1861 the Census returned 4,606 inhabited houses for 32,954 persons in the whole town.

This is an ordinary leaf out of the inspector's note-book:

"Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865." Street named, and number on register.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Tindall, Roger; | adults | 7 | children | 4 |
| Shrimpson, G. | „ | 5 | „ | — |
| White, Jas. | „ | 6 | „ | 4 |
| Woolf, Wm. | „ | 4 | „ | 3 |
| Brien, Dennis | „ | 10 | „ | 3 |
| Driscoll, Timothy | „ | 10 | „ | 4 |
| Dashey, Mary | „ | 10 | „ | 5 |
| Sulivan, Tim. | „ | 8 | „ | 6 |
| Kollarn, Dennis | „ | 11 | „ | 9" |

The rooms are generally small; many houses have, however, three bedrooms and two kitchens.

In bad instances more details are given as—

"John Cotter.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st room | - | 2 adults, | 4 | children. |
| 2d room | - | 2 „ | 4 | „ |
| 3d room | - | 1 „ | 3 | „ |
| 4th room | - | 2 „ | 1 | child. |
| 5th room | - | 2 „ | 1 | child." |

Total in house, 5 rooms, 9 adults, 13 children.

Or Dennis Hurter, 5 rooms, in each of which lived and slept a pair, with 11 children among them; or Jeremiah Conley, 5 rooms, each containing a pair, and with 12 children among them.

Where these rooms were small and the families large, the authorities held the occupier responsible for the crowding, even if all the persons in each room were of one family. The occupier was generally the resident on the ground floor. A notice was sent, and proceedings taken as in these cases, which occurred in August 1865:—

J. B., 7, Herbert Street, found on a night visit to have as inmates in her six rooms, 15 adults and 14 children; was fined 2*l.* and costs, or one month's hard labour.

E. C., 9, Ellen Street, found on a night visit to have as inmates in her seven rooms 10 adults and 12 children, was ordered to reduce the

number to 11, remove the beds from the ground-floor altogether, and to clean ; and was fined 1*l.*

D. D., 16, Ellen Street, found on a night visit to have as inmates 8 adults and 8 children, was ordered to reduce the number to 10, the premises being described as "certified for 10," although not a common lodging-house. He was fined.

D. M., 23, Ellen Street, was fined 1*l.* for having 17 persons in a house "certified for 11."

M. N., 13, Ellen Street, was fined 1*l.* for having, in addition to his family of 2 adults with 7 children, 6 lodgers with 4 children. His house contained 6 rooms and a back kitchen. The dimensions of 5 were supplied : 12×12×9, 12×10×9, 11×7×8, 10×8, 11×7. He was ordered to reduce his number to 11. It is plain from these convictions that the magistrates are not desirous of checking improvement by technical objection. They caution several times before they will punish severely, but in no case have they refused a conviction. The board no longer interferes in such cases, but leaves them to the officer. In addition to the use of cellar bedrooms, and of bedrooms over privies, (which the officer has succeeded in putting an end to,) there has been lately an attempt to condemn as unsuitable all bedrooms on the ground-floor, and this has succeeded in a great many instances. When the numbers living in a house are ordered to be reduced, the best way of doing so is to give up the use of the kitchen as a bedroom. When this is done the bedrooms are kept empty by day, and may without injury receive a greater number than before at night. Rents are very high, however, and are inclined to rise, and nothing having been done by the public to build houses for the poorer people, there is crowding in spite of every endeavour to abate it. The houses are generally leasehold, and no great confidence having been felt in the permanence of the wonderful prosperity of the place, they are small and very poorly built. The population has fluctuated even in the last decennium, and when any new great work is undertaken Irish and other new comers arrive by thousands.

Inspection of town.

I visited houses in different parts. A back-to-back house of small kitchen and bedroom over it was let in Stanley Street at 2*s.* 9*d.* In Thomas Street the houses were about 5*s.*, and a single front room 1*s.* 9*d.* A house of 5 or 6 rooms would fetch 5*s.* or 6*s.* a week, and would often have a bed in each room, the kitchen being held by the occupier, who got what he could for the rooms above. Cooney, in Herbert Street, paid 12*s.* a week rent, and retained the parlour and back bedroom for his own family of three. The rooms were let unfurnished ; the back kitchen for 1*s.* 9*d.* to a pair with one child ; the front kitchen for 2*s.* 6*d.* to a pair with one; a half-space room for 2*s.* to another pair with one. The front bedroom was let to a pair at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and in the garret were three beds let to chance comers at 4*d.* a night. In North William Street all the houses were under notice to clean. Although, like the rest of Cardiff, the houses were full of single-room lettings, they were kept decently clean inside by the vigilance of the inspection. A poor four-roomed house, with an out-kitchen, brought 6*s.* 6*d.* In Whitmore Lane a house, let for 9*s.* a week, consisted of 2 kitchens and 3 bedrooms, with a little inhabited outhouse. Here in 6 beds slept 10 persons. Another, at 2*s.* 6*d.*, consisted of a kitchen 9 feet by 10, with one bedroom over it. Another at 3*s.* was a kitchen, back kitchen, and bedroom, and held 6 people. Whole streets have beds in every kitchen, and rooms were let at 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each, and yet whatever can be done by energetic administration is here done to perfection. One result of this action is

Cardiff.

that the suburbs of Roath and Canton, which are beyond the jurisdiction of the officer, have become more crowded than Cardiff. An increased supply is here demanded more than almost anywhere, and might be afforded by the public authorities, with security against loss, so long as they kept up their opposition to crowding. Private owners may hesitate to invest in a great lodging-house, being at the disadvantage of not being able, like the corporation, to borrow money at 3*l.* 10*s.* for the purpose, and also not being secure of the continued vigilance of the administration against overcrowding, without which the speculation might fail, through the natural submission of some classes of the people to live in the squalor and dissipation in which they were brought up.

The sailors boarding houses are under inspection, though not registered as common lodgings. Sailors here pay 14*s.* a week, and seem comfortably though rather too closely lodged.

Common lodgings.

The definition of a common lodging in use here is where the whole house is *let in lodgings, but with a common kitchen.* There are 28 such houses registered, but they are all small, perhaps receiving an average of 8 lodgers. I visited some threepenny houses which were very well kept, doing credit to the inspector. As may be supposed from the peculiar system here so successfully carried out, there was no need to be very exact in getting all such houses under licence, for if not licensed they were under inspection as small houses, and the end was gained. The amount of space prescribed is 250 feet. It was worthy of remark that the good effect (observed everywhere) of paving the courts was well known here. The houses, previously always filthy, became, when the yards were smooth and cleanable, clean and decent inside as well as out. Almost every privy has now given place to a watercloset, often, however, only flushed by a bucket of water being thrown in by the occupier.

## CHICHESTER.

Chichester.

Chichester is managed in matters of health by the Town Council, who have a local act, but who under it do not possess any special powers of dealing with unhealthfulness of dwellings. A lodging house committee and a nuisance removal committee are formed out of the council, but they seldom meet. Mr. Harris the relieving officer has been appointed inspector of nuisances; he receives 20*l.* a year and is re-appointed annually. He is supposed to report to the mayor, but no regular presentment book was known in the town clerk's office. Formerly there were occasional cases before the magistrates. The city had taken no action under the Labourers' Dwellings or Labouring Classes' Lodgings Acts. I visited Chichester because I had heard that the city was notorious for tramps. I found the character was altered for the better, a result of the police having undertaken the relief of vagrants, and that it was only in race weeks that the evil crowding existed in its old intensity. Mr. Everett the superintendent of police receives 10*l.* a year for his care of the common lodgings. There are seven of these houses. They were measured when the Act first came into force, and the system of inspection was good. The definition in use was *a house which received notorious tramps.* Drink was sold at most of them. I visited all. Mrs. Shepton's was very good; her rent was 6*s.* 6*d.* a week; and she maintained 14 beds at 3*d.* a night each. Shippam's had six beds, and was decent, except that the house was beside a ditch called the Lavant, which exhaled a penetrating putrid scent. Hurn's had 21 beds, and had a cesspool. Randall's 10½ beds, and a privy on the brook. The owners of these houses send a weekly return of their lodgers to the

police. All were dependent on wells for water. Several were poor old places and the floors were occasionally too old to be easily cleaned. Except the absence of back openings and the narrowness of a few of the courts there did not seem to be any incurable defects in the poorer houses. Chichester is one of the oldest seats of population in the country, and the ground on which it stands must almost necessarily be everywhere a heap of rubbish in which cesspools have stood for many centuries. Under these circumstances a supply of water from a distance and liberation from dependence on the old contaminated wells seems a condition necessary to the continued life and strength of the place.

Chichester.

## COLCHESTER AND CHELMSFORD.

Colchester.

At Colchester the Local Government Act is not adopted, and the local authority remains vested in a body of commissioners to whom Mr. Gooddy is the clerk, and who, although until lately rather supine, have now begun to stir, and have appointed a new officer as inspector, under whom much improvement is expected. The best streets in the town are handsome, but behind them are groups of old rotten and damp cottages barely fit for inhabitation. Among them are to be found several instances of closets in the back kitchens, which have drains leading either to the common sewer or to an adjacent cesspool. In one instance at least,—in Dead Lane,—the receptacle stood underneath the bed-room. Uncomfortable as some of these houses are, they are far from cheap. A long row visited had no gardens, no water supply, and only one bedroom, yet the rent was 2*s.* a week. Some four-roomed cottages at 2*s.* 8*d.* were cheaper, but here also potable water had to be bought by the bucket, the supply from all the neighbouring wells being thoroughly poisoned by the soakage of cesspools and pig-styes of 2,000 years standing.

When in the autumn of 1865 the local authorities revived to a sense of their responsibilities, there was found to be no register of common lodgings, and only three were known to exist. A register and the necessary forms have been ordered. The poor-law authorities have a vagrant ward in the town, and the public houses usually receive poor travellers, so that there is not probably a great necessity for common lodgings; still, in the neighbourhood of a great camp, it is desirable that the usual regulations to preserve order should be made by the gentlemen intrusted with the administration of the law. Two of the lodging-houses which were visited in October 1865 were in very good condition, Lewis's particularly so. Overcrowding was not suspected by the police.

Chelmsford.

In the other Essex capital, Chelmsford, are some cottages as damp, miserable, and decrepit as in any country village. One unilocular, for instance, which measured only 10 feet 6 in. by 6 feet 6 in., and was 7 feet high, stood in an alley 3 feet wide. Several were built in great part of wood, and were worn out, the foundations sinking, the windows gone, and the floors sloping. On the other hand, there was hardly a cesspool to be found, and the inspector reported the waterclosets to answer well in the hands even of the poorest people.

The authorities had induced the closing and even the destruction of some bad cottages. No overcrowding was suspected, although there were some single-room sub-lettings. Most of the public houses received poor travellers, and there were in consequence only two registered lodging houses. These accommodated about 30 lodgers, and were in a good condition.

## COVENTRY.

The corporation of Coventry as a board of health has appointed Mr. Webster inspector both of nuisances and common lodgings. He does not visit by night, but has the assistance of frequent visits by the night sergeants of police. He attends to the lodgings, and their general condition was remarkably good and tidy, and this without a single exception. He prosecuted occasionally, and with success; but the magistrates seem to have dealt very leniently with offenders. It is plain that offences against the Common Lodgings Act may in most places go on a long time before they are found out, and if nominal penalties only are inflicted it must prove more profitable to the offending owner to pay a trifling occasional fine than to obey the law. The following convictions which make the whole list are quoted in explanation; 1862, April, for opening a lodging house, condemned in costs; 1862, June, the same; 1863, February, for mixing the sexes, condemned in costs (5*s.*); 1864, August, the same; 1864, May, for mixing the sexes, fined 2*s.* 6*d.* and costs; 1864, September, for not registering, costs. These convictions were chiefly obtained by persons informing, not by night visits, although the inspector claims a right to visit all suspected houses by night. The number of registered houses is now only 13. The number of persons whom each room can accommodate at the rate of 250 cubic feet per head is legibly painted in black and white on the door. No objection was made to beds being made on the floor, nor to persons lying in bed by day; but this was the fault of the byelaws, not of the inspector. The whole were visited, and were found to hold about 200 persons. No new houses have been registered since 1853.*

There appeared to be no reason to think that any unlawful overcrowding could be found in Coventry. There were 9000 houses to the comparatively small population of 40,000, and about 1,000 were to be let. Small houses of a kitchen and bedroom were numerous, and were let at about 1*s.* 9*d.*; very few cottage houses were being built, the demand being slack. People who had lived in the large old houses of the centre of the town had whenever their means allowed got out into newer parts, and many single rooms were either empty and almost abandoned, or offered to be let at 1*s.* a week. There were no cellar bedrooms, nor bedrooms over privies. Of this latter class of nuisance the whole number, about 50, have been either removed or the privy converted into a watercloset by the board, who in these cases will provide a watercloset at its own cost in the first instance. No process before the magistrates has been necessary for these purposes. In the large houses of single room tenements the approaches, passages, and staircases were often filthy, and the board would do well to provide lime and brushes so as to encourage if not enforce cleaning. In one of these single rooms, let at 1*s.* 4*d.* a week, lived a family of a pair with 5 children; the rest of those visited were not full, and in most large houses half the rooms were empty.

The town clerk and surveyor had never expected the byelaw directed against unfit dwellings to carry a conviction against old property. They wished to have such a byelaw legalized, the town clerk arguing,

* The seventh byelaw is peculiar. "The keeper of every common lodging house "who shall permit or suffer persons of opposite sexes, except children under the age "of 8 years, to sleep in the same room, unless such persons be man and wife, or such "keeper shall, in the opinion of the adjudicating justices, have had reasonable cause "for believing them to be not man and wife, shall for every such offence forfeit," &c. It is difficult to understand the working of such a byelaw. If the word "not" be an error, still no byelaw can prevent a number of married couples from sleeping in one room.

with reason, that the 13th section of the Nuisances Removal Act was almost inoperative, because the unfitness of the house must be proved by the existence of a nuisance described by witnesses, the magistrates never going to view to form a judgment, while under the byelaw the board itself goes to view, and the magistrates have only to enforce the board's decision, which is made from the best evidence, their own senses.

The following resolution of the local board, and the blank letter annexed, are copied from the forms in use. The process is unusual, and not entirely satisfactory ; the law itself not allowing always of sufficiently prompt action, no additional and indiscriminate delay should be imposed by the board.

Coventry. Unusual delay.

"Coventry Local Board of Health.

At a Meeting of the Local Board of Health of the City of Coventry, held at St. Mary's Hall on Tuesday the 10th of April 1860, the following Order was made, viz. :

That before the city surveyor reports to this board any properties on which sanitary works have to be executed, private notice be given by the surveyor to the owners of the properties, calling their attention to the nuisances existing, and requiring them to abate the same, and that only in default of compliance within fourteen days the surveyor do report the same to the board."

Coventry,
Sir, 186 .

In compliance with the above order, I beg leave to call your attention to

_____

_____

_____

_____

and to request that you will be pleased to take the necessary steps in the matter forthwith.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
City Surveyor.

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## DERBY.

Derby.

At Derby the corporation as a local board has appointed Mr. Jones as clerk, Mr. Thomson as surveyor, and Mr. Bailey inspector of nuisances. The byelaws are of the usual character, except that cesspools are permitted to be made where new houses are built. There are no local acts of importance. Among the byelaws is the one which professes to close unfit houses, and under it forms with the corporate seal are in use, and people are occasionally induced by fear or persuasion to close houses which could not be dealt with under the 13th section of the Nuisances Removal Act. No judgment on the matter has, however, been given by the local magistrates. Derby is not without the class of houses which require such a byelaw. In Willow Row, for instance, in a group called Turpin's, were houses of a kitchen and bedroom, each measuring 8 feet by 8, and about 6 feet 6 high, the bedroom

without a fire-place. In one such lately lived a pair with four children. Two such houses ought to be thrown into one; as it is they are let to small families, one, for instance, let furnished at 1*s.* 8*d.* a week. Among them were some houses uninhabitable on account of dilapidation. In larger houses in this immediate neighbourhood were a few single-room tenements, and beds were to be seen on the ground floors; but it was confidently stated that such arrangements were rare, and confined to this part of Derby. There were no cellar bedrooms. Instances of crowding and internal filth had been rarely meddled with, the officers feeling the want of a medical officer in these matters. The inspector related that he once turned out of a dozen cottages in one yard 163 persons, who were sitting round the fires at 3 in the morning; but there was not much of such crowding, and indeed little reason for it. There were hundreds of 4-roomed houses with gardens let at 3*s.* Many more, without gardens, were let at 2*s.* 6*d.*, while single rooms brought from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* The surveyor is replacing cesspools by waterclosets with tumbler cisterns, wherever there is necessity. The cesspools are exposed to an unusual mischief here. Some of them stand open like ash-middens between two privy closets; but as a scavenger's cart goes by to collect ashes which are exposed in baskets, none are thrown into the middens, and the cesspools therefore stand full of fermenting liquid, deserving the name. This might be easily remedied. Wilmot Street, one of the best in the town, was visited. Here, at No. 47, in a house let at 17*l.*, and having all the appearance of comfort and respectability, the back bedroom, in which a person slept, was directly over the privy receptacle and ash-midden, which establishments occupied the place of a ground floor room of the house. Other houses near had waterclosets, but some had privies built against the wall of the back kitchen, beneath the bedroom windows.

The common lodgings were inspected by the inspector of nuisances. As is usually the case where these houses are not placed under the police, there was little certainty as to whether all were brought under registry. The inspector was a good officer, and the houses showed proofs of his attention; all were large houses; and although some were untidy on a forenoon visit, all which were visited were clean. One had a bed too many, and two had the windows closed; but the general character was above the average.

The form in use for closing houses is appended. It must be stated that the clerk has no hope of maintaining the legality of the process. Mr. Jones has lately issued a paper on certain defects in the sanitary laws, which is sent in. Derby presents a strong instance of the difficulty and yet desirableness to which Mr. Jones alludes, of extending the power of a local board over new suburbs as they grow up beyond the boundary of the borough.

### Borough of Derby.

*Order as to Buildings unfit for Human Habitations.*

Whereas notice has been given by the local board of health to the owner or agent of certain premises situated in Court, 2, St. Helen's Street, in the borough of Derby, now or late in the respective occupations of Hitchcock, Levers, Farnsworth, Morrell, that such buildings are unfit for human habitation, as appears by the certificate of the sanitary inspector of the said local board: And whereas the owner or agent of such premises has not, pursuant to the said notice, rendered the same fit for human habitation, as required by bye law 31, with respect to streets and buildings: We therefore, acting as the local board of health in and for the said borough, do hereby declare such premises as aforesaid unfit for human habitation, and that from and after the 10th day of May 1865 the same shall not be inhabited; and any person who

after the date or time mentioned in this our order lets or occupies, or continues to let or occupy, or knowingly suffers to be occupied, such buildings or any part thereof, shall be liable for every offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which the same are so let or occupied, unless in the meantime such houses or buildings shall be rendered fit for human habitation, by limewashing, cleansing, and repair, to the satisfaction of the said local board of health, when in such case this our order shall be revoked.

Given under the common seal of the council acting as the local board of health, this 3d day of May 1865.

## DUDLEY.

Dudley.

At Dudley, Mr. Brooke the clerk, the surveyor, and the inspector of nuisances agreed in opinion that there were no houses of such incurably bad construction as to require a power of closing or of destroying old property in that town to be conferred on the local authorities. There were no cellar bedrooms, no privies under bedrooms, and no bedrooms originally built for stables. The officers therefore, while they would gladly see such a power given, have no case within their Dudley experience; and indeed, though very near Wolverhampton, where the expediency of such a power has been much discussed, had not made up their minds on the most important part of the matter,—the question of compensation. Mr. Smitheman, the town constable, is inspector of common lodgings. He has 19 licensed houses, all at threepence, and intended for tramps, of whom they accommodate nearly 200. There are 38 known brothels in the town, and these were at first brought under the Common Lodgings Act, but the board has latterly forbidden this practice. There have been no prosecutions under either the Common Lodgings Act or the 29th section of the Nuisances Removal Act for four years. The inspector allows nominally about 250 feet to each lodger, but he does not seem to be very exact about the space, the number of persons in some houses being very large. There were many beggars in bed when some of the houses were visited at 10 a.m., and the whole arrangements, though neither very dirty nor untidy, were without order. The inspector trusted to his intimate acquaintance with the town to obtain the requisite information respecting unlicensed houses, a task rather difficult here, as even the police find it difficult to enter the houses of the sturdy inhabitants.

Inspection of town.

In some of the poorest lanes in the town the ownership, having become disputed and uncertain, has practically lapsed, and the tenants in possession have paid no rent for a long time. The two worst quarters were said to be the Mambles and Brandy Row. The main alley of the Mambles is set out with poor but sufficient houses which did not seem to be crowded or very filthy inside, but there were adjacent parts which were so very bad indeed as almost to justify compulsory destruction. One house, for instance, had no back opening, and stood in an alley only five feet six wide, with a wall opposite to it 16 feet high. Brandy Row had a main alley of nine feet width, and houses without back openings. Rents seemed high for so confined a place; 2*s.* 9*d.*, for instance, was paid for a cottage with two bedrooms. But this part is inhabited by a people rather dissipated than poor, and is central and convenient.

The byelaws of Dudley provide for the duties of an officer of health, should one be appointed. The duties are described at considerable length, and as this is rarely done a copy is sent in; among other duties he is to give instruction for the diminution of overcrowding among occupants of single room tenements, if of more than one family.

The appended table is received from the police authorities. The visits were made by night, and the table is doubtless authentic in its figures; but the remarks in the last column must be understood to be merely the opinions of the visiting constables. It will be remembered that wherever the number of adults of each sex in a room is not equal, there is an illegal mixing of the sexes, except where all the adults are of one sex.

Inspection of Lodging Houses at Dudley, 18th October 1865.

| Names and Residences. | No. of Rooms. | Adult Males. | Adult Females. | Children. | Total. | No. of Beds. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Parkes, Queen's Cross | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 6 | 3 | Too confined. |
| | 2 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 3 | |
| | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| Richard Griffiths, Snow Hill | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 6 | 3 | Too confined and dirty. |
| | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 3 | |
| | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | |
| Isaac Wittick, Snow Hill | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | Good. |
| | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 3 | |
| John Purcell, Snow Hill | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | Very clean, but rather too confined. |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | |
| Jonathan Cooper, Wolverhampton Street | 1 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | Filthy. |
| | 2 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | |
| | 4 | 3 | 4 | — | 7 | 4 | |
| Charles Price, King Street | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 6 | 3 | Very much confined, but tolerably clean. |
| | 2 | 4 | 2 | — | 6 | 3 | |
| | 3 | 8 | — | — | 8 | 4 | |
| | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | 5 | 3 | |
| | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| Thomas Lester, Birmingham Street | 1 | 7 | — | — | 7 | 4 | Clean, but rather too confined. |
| | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | |
| William Smith, Birmingham Street | 1 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 3 | Good. |
| | 2 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | |
| Thomas Cooper, Birmingham Street | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | Good. |
| | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| George Davies, Birmingham Street | 1 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | Clean, but too confined when full. |
| | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| Elizabeth M'Intosh, Birmingham Street | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | Too confined and dirty; small-pox in the house. |
| | 2 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | |
| | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | |
| Thomas Maloney, Birmingham Street | 1 | 2 | 5 | — | 7 | 4 | Very much confined, and very dirty. |
| | 2 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | |
| | 4 | 10 | — | — | 10 | 5 | |
| Thomas O'Donoghue, Birmingham Street | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 6 | 3 | Too confined. |
| | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | |
| Isaac Langley, Birmingham Street | 1 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | Tolerably good. |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | |
| Ann Prior, Birmingham Street | 1 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | Tolerably good. |

## Inspection of Lodging Houses, 18th October 1865—*continued.*

| Names and Residences. | No. of Rooms. | Adult Males. | Adult Females. | Children. | Total. | No. of Beds. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph King, Birmingham Street | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | Too confined when full. |
| | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | |
| Cornelius Rogers, Birmingham Street | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | Too confined and dirty. |
| | 2 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | |
| | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| William Shaw, Birmingham Street | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | Too confined and dirty. |
| | 2 | 4 | — | — | 2 | | |
| HOUSES NOT REGISTERED. | | | | | | | |
| Joseph Parkes, Queen's Cross | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 6 | 3 | Tolerably good. |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | |
| Ann Gallagher, Stone Street | 1 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | Too confined when full. |
| | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | |
| | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | |
| Elizabeth Noakes, Snow Hill | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | Too confined. |
| | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 5 | 4 | |
| Mrs. Bishop, New Hall Street | 1 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 2 | Good. |
| | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | |

## Inspection of Lodging Houses, 20th October 1865.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Shaw, Birmingham Street | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 3 | House dirty. |
| | 2 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | |
| Charles Price, King Street | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 5 | 4 | House tolerably clean. |
| | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | |
| | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 5 | |
| | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 3 | |
| Jonathan Cooper, Wolverhampton Street | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | House very dirty. |
| | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 | |
| | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 | |
| | 4 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 | |
| | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | |
| Richard Griffiths, Snow Hill | 1 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | House dirty. |
| | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | 6 | 3 | |
| | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | |
| | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 5 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | |
| Thomas Maloney, Birmingham Street | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | House very filthy. |
| | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | 6 | 5 | |
| Joseph King, Birmingham Street | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | House tolerably clean. |
| | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| Thomas O'Donoghue, Birmingham Street | 1 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | House tolerably clean. |
| | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 | |
| Joseph Parkes, Queen's Cross | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | 3 | House clean. |
| | 2 | 5 | — | — | 5 | 3 | |
| HOUSE NOT REGISTERED. | | | | | | | |
| Joseph Parkes, Queen's Cross | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 | House clean. |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |

## EXETER.



At Exeter the town council is the local authority. There is a body of commissioners under a local act of 1831, and the inspector of nuisances, Mr. Dobell, is an officer of both bodies. He is said to have the confidence of his employers. He keeps no regular book of presentments. His proceedings before the magistrates have always been successful. The whole city is drained, and nearly every closet is trapped. The Local Government Act has not been adopted, and no action has been taken under the Labourers' Dwellings Act. There are now no cellar-bedrooms, but many large houses are let in rooms, when a whole family will often have one room only. There are but few small houses in the town ; some new rows have been built in the outskirts, at rents of 8*l.* or 9*l.* In the large old houses of the middle of the town, many rooms contain four or five people, but in no case that I heard of were these of more than one family. The local act does nothing to strengthen the powers of the local authorities against nuisances, and no action has been taken against crowding. On visiting the poorer quarters I found unusual poverty and misery, dirt, and darkness in every court. A miserable little cottage held seven persons at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week ; an equally miserable furnished room fetched the same rent. The passages, stairs, and yards were among the narrowest, closest, and altogether the worst I have seen.* In Preston Street I visited a house of six rooms, each let to a separate tenant. There were in all 11 adults and 20 children, the largest of these families being 2 adults and their 5 children, who thus had only one upstairs room for all their necessities. A similar family was the largest confined to one room in Shearman's Court, West Street, where some paid 1*s.* 3*d.*, and some 1*s.* 9*d.* a week for their accommodation, and 1*s.* a room was common. In Uwin's Lane I visited a house of 4 rooms, in each of which lived a family of 7, 6, 5, and 6 respectively. In another, near by, were families of 6, 2, and 6, in single rooms. In both houses the rooms were large. In Taylor's Buildings, Commercial Road, the rooms were large. Some people here have less than two rooms ; the largest families sleeping in one room were a pair with 6 children and a pair with 4. No lodgers or other strangers were heard of in any of those families. I visited Stones' Court, and found a very similar condition.

The town clerk told me that 20 or 30 families were sometimes supplied with but one privy-closet in Exeter.

At Colyton Grove I saw an old couple or two whose only accommodation was a kitchen in a dry arch under a house, such as would usually be called "underground" or a "cellar kitchen," though not accurately described so. They were not uncomfortable. One said " people about were " lately " much distressed when Mr.——— pulled " down a row of houses."

Common lodgings.

Contrary to the usual practice, the common lodgings seem to have been fixed in some of the worst houses. The inspection of them is the duty of the superintendent of police. The definition adopted here turned upon *nightly tenancy.* No fixed cubical area was exacted, but the convenience of ventilation was in each case taken into consideration. The superintendent considered a drained closet and a good supply of water the principal necessaries. He had several times taken proceedings under the Common Lodgings Act. There were 9 of these houses, and they were all visited. John Cornelius had one room with 4

* There was in Exeter much of the squalid character of the London house accommodation for the poor, without the compensations which good wages can provide.

beds for 7 persons at 3*d.*; it measured 14 feet 8 by 11 feet 10, by 7 feet 9. There was no privy for the lodgers' use. He was a "general dealer." Emery's, 13 beds at 3*d.*, very dirty and untidy; no privy. Leppell's was better. A quantity of ashes was in the cellar. The privy also was in the cellar, and communicated with the river by a short untrapped drain or shoot. Brown's had 9 beds, and was a wretched dirty place from bottom to top; large holes in the rough and rotten flooring of a room went through to the room below. Best's had 8 beds at 3*d.*, like the rest. The privy-seat stood like a box on the landing of the staircase, with no pretence of seclusion. Chamberlain's was the only decent house. It was to be observed that this was the only house whose owners had taken care to be supplied with proper tickets and regulations, and it was by far the best. In explanation of the crowded rooms the superintendent told me that in unhealthy times, or in hot weather, he would, and had twice, shut up half of the beds. He also explained that there were public privies, cleaned by the authorities, to which the lodgers who had no privy had easy access.

The numbers quoted above as inhabiting the single rooms were merely those given me by combined testimony of inmates and neighbours. There is no reason to think they are any nearer to the truth than those given in places where, as at Newcastle, a nocturnal surprise proved that very many families received lodgers. There was, however, at Exeter no means of making such verification.

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## GRIMSBY.



At Grimsby, during the summer about 150 German emigrants land every week. They proceed directly to Liverpool; but it occasionally happens that through want of correspondence between the ship and the train they are obliged to spend a night at Grimsby. There is a large room in the dockyard where they are accommodated with sloping boards on which to make their beds, but there is no better lodging to be got. It is for their own good, as well as for the convenience of the railway company, that the emigrants are deterred from going into the town; and for ordinary shelter and refreshment, doubtless, the accommodation is sufficient. It has however to be observed that there is no provision whatever for a sick emigrant, who might land with cholera or other contagious disease. The workhouse is several miles off, and there is not even a vagrant ward in the town. The course most likely to be attempted is to send the sick on to Liverpool, through want of accommodation at Grimsby. The railway company has, however, as I am told, recently taken the subject of making some provision into consideration. Emigrants were not known at the common lodging houses. These houses were 11 in number, and accommodated a nightly average of 50 to 100 persons. Mr. Campbell, the chief of police, has been appointed inspector of nuisances as well as of lodgings, under the board of health. The price of a lodging was 3*d.*; the allowance of air 250 feet a head. The indigent tramps were sent to these houses by the police at the parish's expense. The reports of constables and the tales of neighbours were relied on to procure the registration of all the common lodgings, and for several years there has been no prosecution.

As a general rule, the houses when visited proved to be untidy; and the windows were often shut. On the other hand, they, especially O'Brien's, were clean. There were too many beds in a garret,

and sometimes a bed on the floor. There were beds on many ground floors, and in some private houses of a small kind lodgers were taken, and the people obliged to sleep in the kitchen, but no instance of marked overcrowding was detected, nor were there any cellar bedrooms. Some of the lodging-houses were made by throwing two cottages of 2*s.* rent together into one.

Grimsby.

There was no medical officer, and no proceedings had been taken against overcrowding, or the use of unfit houses. Nothing had been done under the Labouring Classes' Lodgings Act.

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## HULL.

Hull.

At Hull the corporation, by means of a committee of which Alderman Mayfield is chairman, carry out the health acts and local act. There is no medical officer. Mr. Miller is inspector of nuisances and common lodgings. He has subordinate officers, and gives his whole time to his official duties. In the local act clauses worth remark were observed. Section 83 gives power to compel owners to lay down flags; 95 puts the cellars under the rule of the Public Health Act; 100 forbids the conversion of a building, originally otherwise intended, into a dwelling house; 107 enables the corporation to seize, repair, and hold, or let any unoccupied property, from the owners of which their share of the cost of paving, &c. cannot be otherwise more easily obtained. 50,000*l.* were authorized to be borrowed, and with this new streets were laid out and much bad property destroyed. Sections 97 and 98 provided sufficiently for yard accommodation for new houses. A meeting of the sanitary committee of the corporation was attended. The committee dealt with a number of complaints, chiefly about noxious trades, or neglect of removal of nightsoil. There are about 40 such complaints attended to weekly. Orders were given to limewash, and were readily obeyed, chloride of lime, lime, and brushes being supplied to the poor. The committee was supplied by the district registrars with the locality of the various causes of death operating in the borough. Nothing had been done under the Labourers' Dwellings or Labouring Classes Lodgings Acts. The surveyor saw no way of making the local act or other law control the old property in the town except such as lay in the lines of the projected streets.

There seemed to be here some misapprehension of the duties of guardians under the Diseases Prevention Act, the latency of which does not seem to be understood. Indeed the last amendment of that act is not unlikely to mislead, through the position of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th sections, and especially the uncertainty whether Section 14 is latent or active. It was alleged by officers of the corporation that the Diseases Prevention Act would be defeated in its most important clauses by the present division of Hull into two poor law unions. It was stated that a year and a half ago a ship brought in a crew sick of smallpox. The authorities were charged with delay in interfering, the ship was said to have moved from one union to the other, and was never got at. Many men were said to have died, and many were removed sick into the town where there is a sailors' home.

The 13th Section of the Nuisances Removal Act had only been used in instances where there was the presence of fever.

Common lodgings.

No prosecution under the Common Lodgings Act had tested the point, but it was generally thought that the definition of a house subject to the Act, turns on a *nightly tenancy*. At Hull the inspector of common lodgings has contented himself with a general super-

vision, without any exact registration or measurements. There is no difference known between a registered lodging and any other poor lodging house, a great number of the poorer houses being subject to inspection, and all the common lodgings being supposed to be included among these. The register ended with the 706th entry in March 1860, consequently the number is not known, and no record is now kept. The plan supposed to be followed was that each house was judged to be able to hold so many persons, according to a guessed estimate of its capacity and means of ventilation, and this estimate was to be made by the committee, not by the inspector.

There are very few inhabited cellar-bedrooms. No proceedings have for five years been taken against overcrowding. The committee estimated the houses in the borough at 24,768, and the population at 117,648, or 4·75 per house. The increase of houses and people was said to go on evenly; but there proved to be reason to doubt the low estimate of persons per house. Many of the houses are large, and in such a crazy filthy staircase will lead to 8 or 10 rooms, let at 1*s.* or 2*s.* to a small family. Sometimes, in a single room of this sort a number of lodgers were to be found; and the inspector mentioned having lately opened a door, and seen a quantity of women (as he described them) shiftless and sheetless, "like naked mermaids in a sea of shavings." These lodgings were sometimes furnished with a few shillings' worth of goods, when a high price was asked. A good deal of such misery was seen. The rooms were in very poor condition, and the people very destitute. Still overcrowding was not usual, for as a rule, single-room occupiers do not here take lodgers in addition to the family. When they do, the inspector, who occasionally visits by night, orders the lodgers out, and warning notices are served. No. 17 Trippet Street was visited. There were 10 rooms; one family of four adults with two children occupied two rooms, and paid 1*s.* 8*d.* a week; another family of five adults and a child occupied three rooms, and paid 3*s.* The rest had one room to each family, at the following rates:—a pair with four children paid 1*s.* 4*d.*; four adults paid 1*s.* 7*d.*; four adults paid 1*s.* 10*d.*; the two garrets, of prismatic form and six feet high, received two persons in each, at 7*d.* a week.

In Leadenhall Square numerous rooms were let to small families at 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Strelitz's and Moss's were emigrants' agencies and lodgings, and were sadly neglected places.

In Blue Bell Yard a house of four rooms was visited which held four families, of which the largest was a pair with five children. The rents were 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* a room.*

In Todd's Entry there were houses every room of which held a small family, at 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* rent. Some of the houses had six, seven, or eight rooms. Indeed large houses were common, and were placed very close together.

In Mill Street and South Street were a few dirty German families, but all had beds. A lot of musicians might sometimes be seen lying asleep on a floor, but only for a single night

Jackson's Square was of small "back-to-backs" with two bedrooms; in one the family was of nine, in others of four or six, and in one a family of two received four lodgers.

In Mill Street, in single rooms, were found a pair with four children, and a woman with five. Some of the accommodation here was miser-

* The occupiers were not residents in these old parts of the town, and the kitchens were let as bedrooms.

Hull.

ably small and filthy. The large lodging-houses were almost without exception untidily kept in very important particulars. Some of the back rooms of the ground floor were really unfit for inhabitation. Among the worst instances of large families crowded into single rooms were those of three adults with six children, of two with four, of three with four, and of two with six, and such, though very bad, were uncommon.

Ropery Street supplied an instance of want of yard and privy room, where a property was so confined that nothing short of destruction of a house would give room for a privy.

The privies were often within the house, under bedrooms; but it must be explained that the cesspools were very small and shallow, easy to get at, and intended to be weekly or oftener emptied by the nightman by means of a shovel and tub. The sewers were flushed by the sea-water being let in at high-tide from the docks which encircle the old town.

No town would gain more than Hull by a judicious adoption of the principle of the Liverpool Act. The courts are remarkably narrow, and a house might here and there be removed with infinite advantage to light and air. In the rather newer parts the houses are often of two storeys only, and have a garret in addition in the roof. Ten feet by ten is a common size. A little house of this sort may be let at 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, and their great number must be a source of comfort to the Hull labourers. It is not possible to build new houses in accordance with the building byelaws for less than 120*l.* to 140*l.*, and although something may be taken off for the diminished profits of builders, the main difference of cost must be found in an increased rent. The wisdom of the byelaws is not here attempted to be impugned, for as has been before stated there is no general overcrowding in Hull, nor are cottage rents high. The only streets in which cellar-bedrooms were found were Sykes Street and Charterhouse Lane, where single-room lettings seemed to prevail. The cellars had generally the required front areas, and only one was seen to be less than three feet above ground. The rents of cellars were 1*s.* 6*d.*

A public-spirited lady has built some rows as model houses for working men, and as adding to the gross number of houses and reserving a large yard she has done much good. The houses are immensely solid and costly. They are on the principle of flats, a principle unreasonably forbidden by the byelaws of some towns as against public health. The ground floors are let as houses of four rooms with a scullery at 11*l.*, or in smaller takes with one bedroom at 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. Above are other flats with an outside staircase and gallery. Each tenement has a water-closet.

Old Hull completely covered the island on which it stands with buildings, and this position explains the general want of space; but now, when building has long crossed the water, there are plenty of environs in which small houses may be built, with sufficient breathing room, and the ordinary long rows will supply the cheapest houses. A rent of 11*l.* ought to command a very good house, without either loss or charitable gift on the part of the owner.

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## IPSWICH.

Ipswich.

The corporation of Ipswich as a local board have the usual officers, but have rather forborne to press the law against such evils as might be found, because of the poverty of some of the cottage owners. The

officers have no very difficult task, for, except a place called the Barracks, there is not a really bad quarter in all the town. There are a few little cottages of one bedroom found on the Charity land, but hardly any where else. There are no properties without privies, no cellar bedrooms, and in only one instance (in Curriers' Lane) was there a privy under a bedroom. A watercloset in a cellar was known to exist in Brook Street. Attention was called to Dove Lane, Long Lane, and Short Lane, as close ill-built places, but here were no alleys with opposite houses less than 7 or 8 feet apart, nor less than 4 feet wide where one side only was built on. The privies were not emptied by the corporation, and were not very well attended to. In a few instances only were there houses sublet by the room, and a visit of inspection confirmed the testimony of all the officers that overcrowding was hardly known. So far as good buildings can be a source of comfort, Ipswich seemed to be a most desirable place of residence for a working man's family.



No byelaws had been issued for the regulation of common lodgings, and therefore no exact measurement was made. Mr. Mason, the head constable, kept a register, and visited the houses, There were only about half-a-dozen, and of them several were beer-houses. Only one new entry had been made in the last 12 years, but the houses on the register were well inspected and in good order. In consequence of its remote position, the town is not visited by many tramps, and the public-houses receive a large proportion of such as come.

Common lodgings.

Mr. Norcutt, the town clerk, related an instance in which he thought the local authorities were so hardly treated that they might fairly expect an alteration of the law so as to give the justices a discretionary power of making, varying, or refusing an order. The board had made a watercloset drain for a man who refused to do it himself, and lost their money, because the owner proved that the workmen had varied a little from the original plan contained in the notice. Such variations cannot be secured against even by the most skilful surveyors, as unexpected differences of soil are occasionally met with, which require exceptional treatment.

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## LEICESTER AND LOUGHBOROUGH.



The corporation of Leicester as a board of health has appointed Mr. Moor medical officer at 100*l.* a year, and he has published a series of annual reports, of which copies are sent in. The clerk to the board is Mr. Stone, the well-known writer of the Justices' Manual. The inspector of nuisances and common lodgings is a sergeant in the police force, who, however, reports directly to the board. He visits the registered lodging houses occasionally by night, but does not think it right to visit suspected houses. There are 29 registered houses now open. The last entry of a newly registered house was in March 1863, and probably a few more houses have commenced receiving lodgers since, and require to be put on the register. There were a few years ago some convictions for crowding and for mixing sexes in registered houses, but the inspector had not lately seen occasion for prosecution. Eight of the houses were visited, of which two, Conroy's and Conolin's, were unusually filthy and miserable. Mr. Stone's opinion on the subject of the definition of a common lodging was that expressed in the first opinion of the attorney and solicitor general of 1853; but he did not understand by the words "short period" any time necessarily under a

Common lodgings.

week or even a month. The board has often threatened proceedings against overcrowding under the 29th section, but only a few instances have been prosecuted. There is not supposed to be any overcrowding now, but two years ago, when trade was very active, and a number of houses in the old town had been destroyed, and before there was an adequate supply of new, there certainly was overcrowding, and Mr. Moor described it as taking the form of the filling a four-roomed house with two families, or if small in number with even three, each family having a bedroom, and the kitchen being used in common. Single room tenements are now very rare indeed, are nearly always let furnished, and never to persons of more than one family, while cellar bedrooms are quite and bedrooms over privies nearly extinct. Orders to clean are readily obeyed. The new houses are dear, but through the industry of the women incomes are large. Mr. Moor holds the "one family" of the 29th section to mean no more than parents and their children, and demands 250 cubic feet for private just as for registered lodgings.

There is the common byelaw claiming power to close unfit houses, and its terrors have enabled the authorities to shut up several, when the medical officer has certified them to be uninhabitable by reason of the walls being unsafe, the roofs ruinous, or the windows out. Mr. Stone, in a letter to the Local Government Office, dated 19th December 1864, points out several of the byelaws of his board which though almost identical with the models furnished by the general board are not as he considers warranted by the Act. Among the doubtful byelaws is of course this power of closing old houses, and also an exceedingly valuable regulation, which although not bearing exactly on the subject, may be quoted here for its singularity. "11. Every room in any
Day schools. "house or other building now erected or to be erected which shall "be used as a day school shall, unless supplied with special means of "ventilation to the satisfaction of the local board, be so used subject "to the following regulations; namely, if the room shall be less than "8 feet 6 inches in height . . . . . the space for each scholar shall be "9 superficial feet at the least; and if such room shall be 8 feet 6 inches "or upwards in height, the space for each scholar shall be 8 superficial "feet at the least." The medical officer thought 40 feet the average cubic space for each child before the byelaw was made.

The medical officer's report for 1862 states that the number of persons to a house in Leicester varied in the several parishes from 3·75 in Black Friars to 4·75 in St. Mary's and St. Martin's.

In 1858 the medical officer reported, "The overcrowded state of "dwelling houses is a part of our sanitary legislation over which at "present there is only a partial control. The local board can only "interfere for its prevention where there is more than one family in "the house, and this power has been exercised very beneficially in "many instances, especially where there has existed disease of a "zymotic character; but unfortunately there are cases in which the "house is too small for the health even of one family . . . . . A man, "his wife, and eleven children were all living in a small two-roomed "house, which had no back door . . . . . and all slept in the only "bedroom, which measured 12 feet by 10, and was 8 feet in height. "In this room, under our byelaws of common lodging-houses, only four "persons would have been allowed to sleep. It is from this class of "dwellings that we have most to fear for the origin and spreading of "zymotic diseases."

LOUGHBOROUGH. At Loughborough the local board of health employs an officer as inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings, at a salary of 20*l.* a

year. It seems to be no part of his duty to make night visits. He has not had occasion to prosecute any instances of overcrowding under the Nuisances Removal Act, and has had no complaint against breakers of the Common Lodgings Act. The administration of these houses was not, however, satisfactory to the police, who, on occasional visits for police purposes, or for the half-yearly return to the Home Office, had found mixture of the sexes and other offences against the law, which they thought would not have been attempted had occasional night visits by an inspector hung over the offenders. The houses were five in number, and received 66 threepenny lodgers. Although 250 feet of space was demanded by the board, the beds seemed too many, and some were without bedstocks. The floors were of concrete. Horsby's was an ill-supplied house, and Clarke's was wholly unfit to remain open, for there was but one bedroom, parted by a low wooden frame into two cells. Here was a sick man in bed, and sad neglect of tidiness.

There could hardly be any crowding, rents being low, and 200 or 300 houses being reported to be to let. Houses which had become ruinous had lately been patched up, at the instance of the board, but without legal process, and there is not probably a single house unfit for habitation in the town. Cleaning orders, though informally given, were never resisted. The board had new byelaws awaiting sanction, and among them was that useless one so often referred to, under which local boards thought they had power to shut up unfit houses. There were no cellar bedrooms, nor bedrooms over privies. Some almshouses for old ladies were the only single-room tenements.

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## MERTHYR AND ABERDARE.

Merthyr

At Merthyr Tydvil, which is united in a borough with Dowlais, and is managed by a board of health, there is an inspector of nuisances, Mr. Jenkins, who, with the tacit sanction of the board, has felt compelled by circumstances to suspend action against many nuisances, and especially against overcrowding.* Through him the board supplies lime and brushes, and does a little to maintain cleanness. But the board expects speedily to obtain a general sewerage of the town, and is therefore unwilling to order an increase of the number or size of privy receptacles. For want of houses, no action is taken under section 29 to abate overcrowding. The guardians of the poor have occasionally been moved by their medical officers into representing this evil of overcrowding to the authorities, reporting cases of fever where there were, for instance, "five beds in two small rooms," but no action was taken. These cases were not reported to the police, although the superintendent of the county force is the inspector of common lodgings. The inspector has reported to the board that, if the byelaws affecting common lodgings (which are in the usual form) are carried out, half the registered houses will have to be for some reason or other closed. For want of a workhouse or vagrant ward the police are obliged to send vagrants to the registered lodgings. There are about 60 of these houses, accommodating an average of 10 persons with 250 cubic feet space to each. Even in these houses the board has felt obliged to permit the entire absence of privy or yard. The definition here depends *on nightly tenancy*, and consequently there are a great number of unregistered lodgers taken. The houses where this goes on are well known to the superintendent, who, although he kept no list, nor recognised them as a sort of second class

* A better management has commenced at Merthyr since my visit, with the appointment of Mr. Dyke as officer of health.

of inspected houses, as is done at Cardiff, still visited them at night, in order to abate crowding, and thought he had met with success in doing so. He said that several hundred houses were let in single rooms, and of them many were crowded; but he felt obliged, through the want of houses, to tolerate them, so long as the inmates were of decent behaviour. There appeared to be no cellar bedrooms. The surveyor occasionally recommends the board to make orders for ventilation and cleaning, and the board has in a few instances, under the supposed authority of a byelaw, shut up houses unfit for habitation. No action has here been taken under the Labourers' Dwellings or Labouring Classes' Lodgings Acts. The registered lodgings showed the result of this paralysis of the authorities action. Griffiths' had no privy and no yard; the inmates "went to the river." There was in the house every conceivable dirtiness and untidiness. Barry's was like it, but had a yard. O'Malley's was crowded, but cleaner. So was Rhodes' cleaner, but mobbed with tramps and cadgers, whose bags and rags lay all over the house.* Although there was this great pressure for houses, the rents did not seem high; 2*s.* a week was often paid for a four-roomed cottage. The old town was built of back-to-backs chiefly.

Officer's explanation.

Having made these unfavourable comments on the state of the Merthyr common lodgings, I feel it right to present the following letter (dated October 16,) which I have received from the chief of police :—

"In reply to your inquiries, I beg to state that I am superintendent in the Glamorgan Constabulary, and have held the appointment of inspector of common lodging-houses, under the Merthyr local board of health, for the last 12 years.

The population of Merthyr last census was 50,000. We have in the parish about 60 registered lodging-houses.

I was asked to take the office of inspector because it was found that a private individual did not carry with him the requisite authority, and was consequently frequently opposed.

When I took the office, I found the houses in a crowded and dirty state. A code of byelaws for their regulation was published by the local authority, and the keepers of the houses were made acquainted with them, by their being printed and circulated amongst them, and by verbal instruction from me.

I have laid a great many informations against the keepers of the lodging-houses, and always obtained convictions for breaches of the byelaws. None of

* At Merthyr, in 1865, Timothy Coffee was summoned for keeping a common lodging-house without its having been inspected and without its being licensed. The house is in Brecon Street, Dowlais, and was visited on Sunday night by P. S. Howlett. He found four beds in two rooms, and they contained 10 persons. There were three in two beds. The rooms were very small and dirty. The landlord, his wife, and three children, were in one bed downstairs in a very small room. There are four rooms in the house. Defendant said he did not keep so many lodgers regular. Some of them came in that night. The officer had been to the house on other occasions, and had not found so many there then. There were only five persons besides his family. Mr. Wrenn said the house had been inspected over and over again. It was a very poor place, and was not fit for the purpose for which it was used. Mr. Bishop said it was a bad case, and he must therefore be fined the full penalty, if not, to go to prison for a month.

Patrick Sullivan, George Street, Dowlais, was also summoned for keeping a lodging-house unlicensed. P. S. Howlett proved the case. There were nine people in three beds, and himself, his wife, and three children in one bed downstairs. Defendant said two of the people were visitors. The magistrate fined him 20*s.*, or to go prison for seven days.

John Downey, another unlicensed lodging-house keeper at Dowlais, next appeared to a summons. The defendant said he had never received a notice; but Mr. Wrenn stated that about two years ago large placards were posted to the effect that it was necessary that all lodging-houses must be licensed. Downey said he would just as soon have his house licensed as not. He did not know it was necessary to have a licence. Mr. Bishop said the house was not large enough for a lodging-house, and he must be fined 1*l.*, including costs, or go to prison for seven days.

them were professionally defended, and consequently no legal objection has yet been taken, and I have hitherto found that the Acts 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28. and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 41. contain sufficient powers for the proper regulation of those houses.

The inspection has been attended in this neighbourhood with great benefit to the health and decency of the localities in which the lodging-houses are situate. It has also greatly facilitated the detection of offenders. Before the passing of the above Acts, common lodging-houses were private, and admission to the police was frequently refused; but I have never met an instance of refusal since they have been under my inspection.



As Merthyr was without water, and but partially drained, it was found impossible to carry out the byelaws in their entirety, but as a plentiful supply of water has been now laid on the town, and its drainage commenced, they will in future be carried out stringently.

The board of health has recently appointed Mr. Dyke, a surgeon of great experience, as medical officer, and I anticipate that his assistance will be most valuable in carrying out the regulations.

In addition to the registered lodging-houses, there are from 200 to 300 cottages in various parts of the town, tenanted principally by Irish, who are constantly in the habit of overcrowding them with lodgers who are railway or occasional labourers. I also visit and inspect these, and report upon them to the board of health, who have ordered the occupiers to be summoned, and I have obtained a great number of convictions against them before the stipendiary magistrate for "keeping unregistered lodging houses;" and penalties varying in amount from 1*l.* to 5*l.* have been inflicted. In many instances they have been paid, and the others have been sent to gaol.

I have, of course, no right to enter these houses, but having been actively engaged in the constabulary of this district for upwards of 20 years, and thereby well known, the occupiers pay deference to and admit me. The practice goes on unchecked, I know, in other places, and as the occupiers may refuse to open the doors if they choose, I would suggest that the police or other persons appointed inspectors should, by Act of Parliament, be armed with a general warrant giving them power to enter, such as we have for inspecting weights and measures. Overcrowded houses are easily discovered in the night time, from the stench generally emitted from them.

I append particulars of some of the cases of overcrowding in these unregistered houses.

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Some particulars of overcrowded and unregistered lodging houses.

House of Jeremiah Shea, Thompson's Court, Dowlais, October 3d, 1865. 12 persons, viz., Shea, his wife, and four children in one bed, and six more in two beds, in one small room.

Michael Lane, Union Street, Dowlais; 12 persons, viz., eight men, three women, and a boy, in five beds, in two small rooms; and the house very dirty.

John Connors, Castle Street, Dowlais; 11 lodgers, viz., nine men, a woman, and child, in five beds, in two small rooms up stairs; Connors, his wife and child, sleeping down stairs.

James Shean, Castle Street, Dowlais; eight lodgers, viz., six men, a woman and child, in two small rooms, in four beds.

James Keefe, Rosser's Court, Dowlais; 16 lodgers, viz., four men, four women, and eight children, in two small rooms upstairs; Keefe, wife, and three children sleeping down stairs.

Daniel Shea, Brecon Street, Dowlais; nine lodgers, viz., five men, two women, and two children, in two small rooms up stairs; man, wife, and child sleeping down stairs.

Philip Connor, Brecon Street, Dowlais, having 10 lodgers, viz., eight men, one woman, and a child, in four beds, in two small rooms.

The above are a sample of the whole; a great number of the others can be given if required."



Aberdare is a new town of about 40,000 persons, governed by a local board of health, who administer the acts in question through the sergeant

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in command of the Glamorganshire Constabulary there, who has an appointment as inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings, on which matter he reports directly to the board, although he is, as a police officer, in the district of Superintendant Wrenn, of Merthyr. No inconvenience was thought to have arisen from this arrangement. The sergeant was apparently a prudent and industrious man. He had the advantage of a medical officer of health (Dr. Davis) to refer to, and the town being new was free from the great difficulties which beset the officers in old cities. Dr. Davis had accepted his office at the nominal salary of 12*l.* 12*s.*; and it appeared that his official position relieved him from all the odium which may attach to a medical practitioner's interference with private interests, and and gave him the confidence of the magistrates. Wherever disease was found to be nesting he directed the inspector to make a minute examination, and in consequence he had obtained by magistrate's order the closing of all cellar bedrooms, and also of all bedrooms made out of stables, brewhouses, or other buildings not intended for inhabitation, except where they could be made quite suitable.

In respect of overcrowding the officer of health occasionally measured the rooms, and gave evidence as to their capacity to accommodate certain numbers, while the inspector proved the numbers resident. The cases had been proved, and the offenders cautioned by the magistrates. In September, the day before my visit, the inspector reported to the board three instances of overcrowded houses, which were ordered to be tried under the 29th section of the Nuisances Removal Act, and were certified by the officer of health. The cases were of 14 persons, of 15 persons, and of 14 persons, respectively, living in three small houses of three rooms each.

Common lodgings.

In this great town there are but seven common lodging houses, and the explanation of this seemed to be the diversity of opinion as to what the act meant to comprise. This diversity of opinion paralyzed the inspector, who seemed to make no attempt to push his powers, no new house having been put on the register since 14th October 1861. The space demanded was 250 cubic feet. I visited all the common lodging houses. With one exception, the floors and walls were good, and all had privies and small yards, without which a common lodging is not tolerable. The charge was 3*d.* Taylor took 16 lodgers, and kept a clean house. On inquiry, the mistress complained of a difficulty in getting rid of sick people, which seemed to be due rather to the distance of the workhouse than to any officer's neglect. She told me that in her house this year there had been two deaths from typhus and one from small pox, and the mistress herself had been ill ever since the typhus. Next door to this unfortunate house was Fry's, a dirty house, taking another 16 lodgers. Murphy's was the best house, but there was a bed on the floor. Another Irish house had no tickets, and an excess of beds beyond the measure.

Rents were rising; a house of three bedrooms might, however, be had for 3*s.* or 4*s.* a week. There seemed to be a paroxysm of good trade, and Dr. Davis said he thought there was not now a house to be let in the town. The small houses were not often back to back, and a large proportion were real models of good arrangement. The sergeant told me that the town was so full he could not always find a bed for a way-worn vagrant. I visited a few of the private houses, and saw proof of the necessity of some more direct interference with the crowding. I called on O'Connell. He paid 4*s.* 2*d.* a week rent. There were four beds upstairs, and a man sleeping in one. At Day's I found the front bedroom was the whole house of two married pairs and two children; the back bedroom belonged to two single men; in the side bedroom lived a pair with one child. The ground floor of two rooms below was occupied by

a pair with four children. In another house, with an earthen floor, there was a bed in each kitchen, and three beds in the only room upstairs.

I quote from the local papers the following example which lately occurred at Aberdare of a very common defence used in prosecutions under the 29th section of the Nuisances Removal Act.

Aberdare.

Frederick Day was summoned by the board of health for carrying on a house as a lodging house, 15, Hale street, it being overcrowded.—Dr. Davies, medical officer to the board, proved the case, and certified it as being dangerous to the health of the inhabitants. On the 23d September he found 17 persons in the house, which contained two sitting-rooms and three small bedrooms. Nine at the utmost was a sufficient number for it to contain at one time.—Defendant said there was a man and woman and four children in his front-room, whom he had been waiting to get rid of for the last six months, but they would not go.—Mr. Hollier said he had during that time increased the number of his lodgers, and called P. S. Matthews, who stated that he found 19 persons there on the 23d inst.—Mr. Fowler having explained to the defendant the danger of his conduct to those in his house and to the inhabitants, he fined him 40*s.*, and in future to have only nine persons residing there at one time. Defendant: I'aint got 40 shillings or 40 sixpences, or one in the world, if it were to save my soul. He was then in default ordered to be imprisoned for 14 days.

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## NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle.

Like many old towns of England which have retained their prosperity, Newcastle consists of a number of large old houses within the walls, and a vast surrounding suburb of comparatively small houses, inhabited by the best of the artizans and the lower middle-class. All are crowded; but it is among the large old houses, formerly the residence of opulent tradesmen, that the system of letting single rooms mostly prevails, and most of these are overcrowded, both in the sense of every room being a bedroom, and also in each room being itself often much overfilled. The many thousands of persons who thus crowd the old nucleus are poor, and for the most part of a dissolute class. It follows that, pressed on as they are by the want of houses, they require to be treated with great judgment by those who have to administer the laws against overcrowding and the use of unfit dwellings. The corporation has made fortunate appointments; the inspectors showing skill, boldness, and yet consideration in controlling this difficult matter to the extent permitted by the law and the material peculiarities of the town.

Administration of Acts.

The process is done through the Common Lodgings Act chiefly. Two inspectors, serjeants Hall and Ellison, are named by the watch committee, and report through the chief constable. Their duty is to inspect the common lodgings every night, and to push the registry by visiting suspected houses and bringing offenders to justice. For this purpose they divide the town into two districts, serjeant Hall taking 64 and serjeant Ellison 75 registered houses, and from ten till two every night they remain on their beats, entering all houses let in single-room tenements, and routing out the worst instances of dangerous overcrowding. This proceeding is, as has been previously explained, not surely supported by the Acts. The pushing of the Common Lodgings Act in Newcastle is a professed system of nightly house-to-house visitation. Overcrowding of persons not related, as certified by medical authority to be prejudicial to health, is not exactly the same thing as a violation of the law of common lodgings, and there is some doubtful

legality in mixing up the two cases; but although they have found and reported on hundreds of instances of single-room holdings in the first eight months of 1865, and have prosecuted 36 instances of crowding with success, such is the tact of the officers, that no anger or resistance seems to have been produced. The 29th section of the Nuisance Removal Act is not used; for the inspector of nuisances, although frequently and energetically attacking internal filth, and finding lime and brushes, does not interfere with crowding.

The number of lodgers ordinarily received at the registered lodgings does not much exceed 500, but it is not for this number that the organization is maintained, for persons who do not like the name of a common-lodging keeper evade registry to a number perhaps equal to the number registered. The constant interference of the officers is said to drive the lodgers round and round the town. Not that the definition used here is too narrow for easy conviction; but there is delay, and notice to be allowed, and a fine is seldom inflicted except for the continuance of the offence. A recent fine seemed to have had much effect; but if the lodgers disperse after a notice, and reassemble elsewhere, to return to the old house with perhaps a new occupier, the law is evaded. There seemed to be an understanding that comparatively high-priced lodgings were free of the law, and this sergeant Hall (a good judge) thought was not a wise exemption, as it set free from control a number of abominable brothels which might be kept more decently by the simple arrangement of registry under the Common Lodgings Act. It certainly is not often that in brothels two or more occupied beds are found in one room; but this abomination is far from unknown, and in such a case a prosecution under the Common Lodgings Act has been occasionally attempted, but without success. The plea (so often heard), "I'm just "a poor woman, and take a few girls for a living," gives, if accepted, a practical immunity to any crowding, for the women are regular residents or else visitors, and the men necessarily visitors. On cross-examination of the contents of some such places in Edinburgh and other towns it was found that the women guaranteed to their landlady a minimum payment of 2*s.* a week as lodging money, and where this is the custom I should think all might be brought under law and order in the simple way proposed. Where the custom of lodging money was notorious, the onus of disproof in single instances would practically lie with the defendants. The inspector thought, and perhaps with reason, that a small stamp duty on a common lodgings licence would tend to make the holders value it, and assist to discover smugglers. He also, as all right-minded officers do, wished the law was made strong enough to give him undoubted authority for the duties imposed on him.

**Extraordinary condensation of population.**

I have heard about 1,000 single-room holdings are annually reported on. The reason that all are not convicted when overcrowded is that the people disperse on the first notice. The examples quoted proved so extraordinary that I asked to be favoured with copies of the whole return of nightly visits for this year, and a most unexpected state of society was exposed. It is known that on an ordinary inquiry made by day no such numbers are returned, and the immense number of these cases in a single town proves, either that the population is really much greater (and who can guess to what extent ?) than was returned to the Census, or that the effect of the laws against crowding is but to drive the people about the town, to reappear in fresh places every few weeks, as the officers find them. I do not think the names given in to the officers could be depended upon to prove whether this was the case. The nightly inspections have brought to light the following extraordinary

instances of families who have only one room for both night and day. Each room is one of perhaps six or more in a house.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A pair with | 4 | children took | 2 | lodgers. |
| „ | 5 | „ | 6 | „ |
| „ | 6 | „ | 3 | „ |
| „ | 3 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 3 | „ | 3 | „ |
| „ | 0 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 5 | „ | 2 | „ |
| „ | 3 | „ | 2 | „ |
| „ | 4 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 3 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 5 | „ | 3 | „ |
| „ | 4 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 8 | „ | 0 | „ |
| „ | 6 | „ | 2 | „ |
| A woman | 0 | „ | 7 | „ |
| „ | 4 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 0 | „ | 4 | „ |
| „ | 4 | „ | 2 | „ |
| A man | 0 | „ | 4 | „ |

These are selections, but the mass reported in the appended table should be read. The following is a list of instances to show the nature of the facts proved when convictions were obtained.

1. Sleeping in the kitchen,
2. Reception of 3 men as lodgers in a single-room tenement.
3. Two men, three women, and three children received as lodgers by a family of four adults and two children, in a single room on the ground floor, measuring 14 feet by 11 by 7 feet 7 inches. Fined 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, but went to prison.
4. 3 men, 1 women, and 1 child received as lodgers by a family of 6 in a single room 13 feet by 13.
5. 3 men, 2 women, and 2 children received by a family of 6 in a single room.
6. 2 men and 3 women received by a family of 3 in a single room.
7. 1 man and 4 women received by a family of 2 in a single room.
8. 1 man and 2 women received by a family of 2 in a single room measuring 10 feet by 8.

In 1861 five distinct lodgings were prosecuted out of one house. About 50 such are prosecuted annually, of which prosecutions about three fourths are successful.*

State of registered lodgings.

There is no model lodging house, as such places are called, in Newcastle. They have been elsewhere a very great advantage to all the poor, but especially to the more meritorious, not as models, but for the accommodation they themselves afford. They have usually paid the proprietors well, and more would do so in places where, as at Newcastle, the law is vigorously applied. A number of registered lodgings were among other houses visited. The clayed floors gave to all an appearance of tidiness. Clyde paid a rent of 24*s.* a week, and received 70 lodgers. Conneton paid 27*l.* 10*s.* a year, and received 21. At these and other houses the beds were of chaff. The use of the urinal bucket was defended as the cleanest, on ac-

* With the great majority of extra-metropolitan magistrates these prosecutions would have failed. They are a precarious use of the law. Newcastle might with advantage adopt the principle of the Glasgow Act, returning the compliment which was paid when King David copied his "Laws of the Four Boroughs" from the laws and customs of Newcastle.

count of the rough and drunken character of the customers. Henry paid 12*s.* rent, and received 33 in a clean but very poor house. Another class of houses were the fourpenny lodgings, which were clean and well furnished; such were Gott's (9), Scott's (9), Baron's (31). Sewell's was a well-managed house for 40 persons, all single men, except in a few small rooms let singly to married pairs. Mabon paid 20*l.* for a house of four rooms, which held 16 persons at 4*d.* Some houses had lately been refused licence on the ground of being too small to ensure seclusion of the sexes. Convictions were obtained in 19 instances against registered lodgings keepers in the first eight months of 1865.

Cleaning.

The byelaws of many towns prescribe that all occupiers shall whitewash, wash, or cleanse interiors, "so that no offensive smell shall be caused by or *proceed* from the same." These terms seem rather to show an intention of protecting the outside strangers or neighbours than the inmates. There does not in Newcastle seem to be any difficulty in enforcing whitewash orders. Much is done by friendly advice, with the supply of lime and brushes; and a constant visitation is going on, aided by the lodging-house inspectors. There is no medical officer, but the union surgeons are available as witnesses. No prosecution has ever failed, as judgment is shown in selecting cases. Cellars have been effectually cleared of beds, and houses have been closed during the presence of a nuisance. The number of complaints against nuisances received in the last year was about 4,000, and the instances were chiefly of unclean privies or want of whitewash. 44 of these cases had gone to trial. The powers proved sufficient, and the people paid their fines. The last case was in August 1865. In May 1865 a person was fined 7*s.* 6*d.* for internal filth. In March about a dozen cellars were closed by medical certificate; the Newcastle Act not prescribing any conditions of cellar inhabitation, but leaving "unfitness for human habitation" to be proved in each instance.

These are the provisions of the Act of 1865 :—

Cellar clauses in New Act.

Sect. 83.—For preventing the use, for human habitation, of underground places unfit for that purpose, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:

(1.) In case, at any time after the commencement of this Act, any cellar, vault, or underground room occupied as a separate dwelling, is unfit for human habitation, regard being had to the mode of its construction and its condition, or to the supply or want of sanitary or other conveniences to be used therewith, the corporation may, by order served on the owner and occupier thereof, order that the occupation thereof as a separate dwelling be, from the expiration of one month from the service of such order, discontinued;

If any owner appeals against any such order, the occupation as a separate dwelling of the cellar, vault, or underground room to which the order relates, need not be discontinued until the expiration of fourteen days after the confirmation of the order of the corporation, unless such appeal ceases to be prosecuted;

If any person lets, or suffers to be occupied, or occupies as a separate dwelling, any cellar, vault, or underground room, after the time when the occupation thereof as a separate dwelling ought to be discontinued according to the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for every day during which the offence continues; but any owner shall not be liable to such penalty in respect of any time after he has given notice to his tenant to quit and deliver up possession of such cellar, vault, or underground room, and has ceased to receive or claim any rent for the hire or occupation thereof, and the burden of proving such notice, and the cessation of receipt of and claim for rent, shall be on the owner;

Upon the application of the corporation, and proof of the order for the discontinuance of the occupation as a separate dwelling of any such cellar, vault, or underground room, and proof that no appeal in relation thereto is pending, any justice may order the occupant of such cellar, vault, or underground room to be removed, and any constable may enter therein, and do, or assist in doing, all matters and things necessary for that purpose, and in the event of access thereto for that purpose being refused, any justice may grant a warrant for forcibly entering therein; and if any person resists or wilfully obstructs any constable in the execution of his duty under the present section, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Throughout Newcastle and Gateshead houses have been recently destroyed in considerable numbers, and the town is described as being fuller than has been ever known before, hardly a room being to be let. Houses which were let as houses a few years since are now let in rooms, the occupier being sometimes, though not always, resident. A flat of three rooms brought 10*l.* Single rooms varied in price from 8*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.*

The corporation was reported to be about to make a new byelaw on the subject of uninhabitable houses. The Newcastle Act of 1865, being one of the latest local acts obtained by towns which are unwilling to receive the Local Government Act; the following extract bearing on the subject of street improvement will be interesting :—

Sect. 40.—The corporation shall, not less than eight weeks before they take in any parish fifteen houses or more occupied either wholly or partially by persons belonging to the labouring classes as tenants or lodgers, make known their intention to take the same by placards, handbills, or other general notice, placed in public view upon or within a reasonable distance from such houses; and the corporation shall not take any such houses until they have obtained the certificate of a justice that it has been proved to his satisfaction that the corporation have made known their intention to take the same in manner herein-before required.

Powers were taken to make many new streets, and the operations will probably end in an improved town; but certainly there is at the present moment a difficulty in providing for the people to be ejected from the demolished houses. House building does not go on very fast, only 187 having been built in the year ending August 31, 1864, and of these 99 were of 25*l.* per annum value and upwards. In the same year the corporation's annual report records 29 rooms closed as unfit, and 12 served with the notice for the same purpose, a considerable deduction from the new accommodation; and as trade is very brisk, a long time will probably elapse before any sensible relief of pressure is found. Whether that time ought to be and can be hastened is a question which requires the most serious consideration of the nation.*

* The annual report of a physician to the Newcastle Fever Hospital, Dr. Embleton, says, "from various inquiries and observations that have been made, there can be little doubt that the great cause of the continuance and spread of the typhus has been the overcrowding of human beings and the uncleanliness of their dwellings. The rooms in which labourers in many cases live are situated in confined and unwholesome yards and courts, and for space, light, air, and cleanliness are models of insufficiency and insalubrity, and a disgrace to any civilized community; in them men, women, and children lie at night, huddled together; and as regards the men, the night-shift succeed the day-shift, and the day-shift the night-shift, in unbroken series for some time together, the beds having scarcely time to cool; the whole house badly supplied with water, and worse with privies; dirty, unventilated, and pestiferous;" and the doctor's strong colours are sufficiently justified by the details here given. It seems strange that public spirit is not sufficiently roused to provide a few large and wholesome lodging houses.

Cases in which notice was served on persons keeping lodgers OCCUPYING ONLY ONE ROOM in the A and D divisions, extracted from the Register kept by the Lodging-house inspectors:

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 3d January - | Bridget Gaffeny and 2 children, 4 men and 4 women lodgers. | Seven Stars Entry, Pandon. |
| ,, | ,, - | John McGraw and Mary W. - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Letitia H. and Thomas Wilson - | Entry, Pandon. |
| ,, | ,, - | Ann Harrison and 4 children - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Gormerly, wife, and 3 sons. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary Ann Liddell and 1 lodger | Tinn Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael McGuire, wife, and 4 children. | Pandon. |
| ,, | ,, - | Richard Hewitt, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | 5th January - | —— Clark and Mary G. - - | Hall's Yard, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Elizabeth Smith and 3 daughters | 19, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Weir, wife, and Charles Broom. | Meeting House Lane. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Coleman, 2 female lodgers | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Ellen Ruddy and 2 lodgers - | 25, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Edward Tunnah, wife, 1 child, 1 lodger. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Melvin, wife, 4 children - | 23, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Gormorly, wife, 4 children. | 17, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Scanlin, wife, and 5 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick McAllister, wife, 5 children. | 23, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Martha Brotherton and 1 lodger | Silver Street. |
| ,, | 9th January - | James Watkin, wife, and 1 lodger | Dog Bank. |
| ,, | ,, - | Morty Flyn, wife, and 7 children | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Laydon, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Muloy, wife, 2 children, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Maria Appleby and one lodger - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Francis Forest, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| | ,, - | Martin Welsh, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | 12th January | David Hartly, wife, 4 sons, and 3 lodgers. | Pandon. |
| ,, | ,, - | James McQueen, wife, and 3 children. | Deane. |
| ,, | ,, - | Edward Lewis, wife, and 3 children. | 11, Deane. |
| ,, | ,, - | Peter McGinley, wife, 1 child, and 3 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | 13th January | Archibald Craggs and 8 lodgers | Weddels Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | Jane Anderson and 2 lodgers - | Broad Chare. |
| ,, | 16th January | Patrick McDonald, wife, and 3 children. | St. Ann's Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Timlin, wife, 1 child, mother, and 2 lodgers. | Rows Gallery. |
| ,, | ,, - | Dorothy Cockburn and 5 children | Ropery Bank. |
| ,, | ,, - | William Kelly, wife, and 6 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Bridget Partland and 2 sons, 1 daughter and 1 male lodger. | Do. |

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 16th January | Elizabeth Campbell and 4 children. | 78, New Road. |
| „ | 18th January | Samuel Gibson, wife, and 4 children. | Sweep's Entry. |
| „ | „ - | Catherine Campbell and 1 lodger | 14, Wall Knoll. |
| „ | „ - | Joseph Tait, wife, and 4 children | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Patrick Conlin, wife, and 3 children. | High Yard. |
| „ | „ - | John Clark, wife, 6 children - | Do. |
| „ | „ - | John Dowd, wife, and 5 children | Do. |
| „ | „ - | John Siron, wife, and 6 children | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Patrick Riley, wife, and 5 children. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Edward M^cAndrew, wife, and 4 children. | Dummie's Entry. |
| „ | „ - | John Hunt, wife, and 3 lodgers - | Do. |
| „ | 20th January | Charles Greffen, wife, and 4 children. | 15, Cowgate. |
| „ | „ - | Catherine Normanby and 4 lodgers. | Do. |
| „ | 23d January - | John Lyn, wife, son, and mother | Grey's Yard. |
| „ | „ - | Martin Radiken, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Charles Stewart and Mary Ann C. | Ormston's Yard. |
| „ | „ - | Ann T. and Thomas Crawley - | Do. |
| „ | 27th January | William Callighan, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Blacksmiths Entry. |
| „ | „ - | John Shannon, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Bridget Gorvan and 2 lodgers - | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Margaret Humble and 2 lodgers | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Mary Harrison and 1 lodger - | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Ann Roberts and daughter, 1 lodger. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Jane Brown, 1 male lodger - | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Thomas Hannan, wife, and 5 children. | Do. |
| „ | 30th January | Owen Coxon, wife, 5 children, and 6 lodgers. | Chapel Buildings. |
| „ | „ - | James Goodfellow, wife, 3 lodgers | Pandon. |
| „ | „ - | John Johnston, wife, and 5 children. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Elizabeth Ann Keegan, 2 children, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Francis Marron and 1 female lodger. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Andrew Montgomery, wife, 2 children, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Mary Nelis and 2 lodgers - - | Killing House Entry. |
| „ | „ - | William Watson, wife, and 4 lodgers. | Plummer Chare. |
| „ | 16th February | John Sheridan, wife, and 3 children. | Stock Bridge. |
| „ | „ - | Margaret Amos and 6 children - | Do. |
| „ | „ - | Francis Holland, wife, 4 children | Silver Street. |
| „ | 17th February | Thomas Curley, wife, and 4 children. | Pandon. |
| „ | 23d February | James Donoghou, wife, and 4 children. | Bank. |
| „ | 4th March - | Mary Morman, 2 female and 1 male lodger. | Hall's Yard. |
| „ | 6th March - | Francis Tomey, wife, and 3 children. | Blue Bell Entry. |

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 6th March - | Mary Lavan, mother, and child - | Blue Bell Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | Martin Graham, wife, and 5 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick McLaughlan, wife, 5 children, 1 lodger. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Macken, wife, and 5 children. | Blacksmiths Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | Dinnes Dawd, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Matthew Moor, wife, and 3 children. | Anchor Bank. |
| ,, | ,, - | Ann Roan and 5 children - - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Armstrong, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Rochford, wife, and 6 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Laydon, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | 8th March - | John Boyce, wife, and 4 children | 1, Broad Chare. |
| ,, | 13th March - | Francis Forest, wife, and 3 children. | Dog Bank. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Brady, wife, and 1 lodger. | Do. |
| ,, | 15th March - | James Scott, wife, and 3 children | School Yard, Pandon. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Smith, wife, and 3 children | Bell's Yard. |
| ,, | ,, - | Arthur Conlin, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | 22d March - | John Davies and 1 female lodger | Hall's Yard. |
| ,, | ,, - | Bridget Tauge and 2 lodgers - | 4, Meeting House Lane. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Brown, wife, and 3 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary Gallagher and 2 daughters | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Collins and Ann D. - | 7, Meeting House Lane. |
| ,, | ,, - | Philip Foy, wife, and 5 children | Do. |
| ,, | 23d March - | Hugh Cunningham, wife, 3 children, and 1 lodger. | Cowgate. |
| ,, | ,, - | Sarah Jane Smith and 2 lodgers | 16, Wall Knoll. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Breckins, wife, and 4 children. | Wall Knoll. |
| ,, | 27th March - | Thomas Murray, wife, and 6 children. | Timer's Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | William Watson and Elizabeth T. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Bridget O'Hair, John Collins, Bridget Murphy. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Margaret C and John Harris - | Do. |
| ,, | 30th March - | Andrew Gaughan, wife, 3 children, 2 lodgers. | Grenville Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | John McAvoy, wife, and 4 children. | 2, Grenville Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Mularky, wife, and 5 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | William Pringle, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Garvin, wife, and 5 children. | 3, Grenville Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Lynch, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Cosgrove, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Barret, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Fleming, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 30th March - | Patrick O'Hare and 3 lodgers - | 3, Grenville Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Bridget Kelly and 4 sons - - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Henratty, wife, and 4 children. | 5, Grenville Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Peter Smith, wife, and 5 children | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Collins, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Barret, wife, and 5 children | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Charles Mulvey, wife, and 2 lodgers. | 8, Grenville Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Bridget McVey and 3 sons - | 9, Grenville Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Forbs, wife, and 3 sons - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Burns, wife, and 5 children. | Bedford Street. |
| ,, | 22d April - | Thomas Quin, wife, and 4 children. | Egypt Square. |
| ,, | ,, - | Richard Collins, wife, and 6 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary Taylor, 2 children, and 3 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | 25th April - | Elizabeth Bell and 3 lodgers - | Cowgate. |
| ,, | ,, - | Hannah Little and 3 lodgers - | Travellers Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Richardson, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Elizabeth R. and William Linton | Bake House Entry. |
| ,, | 28th April - | Mary Wood, 2 children, and 8 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Martin Welsh, wife, and 5 children. | Double Entry. |
| ,, | 6th May - | Christiana McKinzie and 2 lodgers. | Bake House Entry. |
| ,, | 15th May - | Bridget Hughs, son, and 2 lodgers | Anchor Bank. |
| ,, | ,, - | George Anderson, wife, and 6 children. | Downie's Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick McLaughlan, wife, and 4 daughters. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Martin Conway, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Dark Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Riley, wife, and 6 children | Wide Open. |
| ,, | ,, - | Benjamin Downing, wife, and 5 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Charles Craigg, wife, and 3 children. | Pandon Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Owen Cox, wife, and 5 children - | 19, Pandon Street. |
| ,, | 20th May - | John Hughs and 2 female lodgers | Hall Yard. |
| ,, | ,, - | William Mason and Elizabeth B. | Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Butler, wife, and 2 male lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Morty Flyn, wife, and 5 children | Allison's Yard. |
| ,, | 25th May - | Patrick Giblin, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Akinside Hill. |
| ,, | ,, - | Susan Anderson and 2 lodgers - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Henry Braley, wife, and 2 lodgers | Dog Bank. |
| ,, | 29th May - | John Flannighan, wife, and 2 lodgers. | St. James Court. |
| ,, | 31st May - | Edmond Fish, wife, and 2 lodgers | Pandon. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Knox and Catherine R. - | Bake House Yard. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary Cassidy, daughter, and 2 male lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Rose O'Harra and 3 lodgers - | Akinside Hill. |
| ,, | 1st June - | Ellin McMillan and 4 children - | Pilgrim Street. |
| ,, | 2d June - | Isabella M. and Thomas Welsh - | High Bridge. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Crystle, wife, and 6 children. | Do. |

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 3d June - | Robert Loxley, wife, and 2 brothers. | Stock Bridge. |
| ,, | 5th June - | John Tweddell, wife, and 4 lodgers. | Pilgrim Street. |
| ,, | 6th June - | Patrick Lynch, wife, and 4 children. | Croft Stairs. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Morgan, wife, and 6 children. | 10, Croft Stairs. |
| ,, | ,, - | William McKenna, wife, 3 children, and 4 lodgers. | 11, Croft Stairs. |
| ,, | 9th June - | Mary Ann McKay and 4 children | Cellars Entry. |
| ,, | 17th June - | Elizabeth Millar and 6 lodgers - | Wall Knoll. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary Myers and 2 female lodgers | Do. |
| ,, | 20th June - | William Duck, wife, and 2 lodgers | Church Walk. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary Lee and 4 lodgers - - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Peter Fox, wife, and 4 children - | Grey's Yard. |
| ,, | 5th July - | William Hedley and 2 lodgers - | Ormston's Yard. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Curly, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary McKelvie and 5 lodgers - | Manor Chare. |
| ,, | 10th July - | John Murphy and 4 children - | Meeting House Lane. |
| ,, | ,, - | Michael Quin, wife, 2 children, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Mullen, wife, and 2 lodgers | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Coleman and Ann H. - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Bridget Tauge and 6 lodgers - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | William Robson and Mary G. - | 25, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Donkin, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick M'Kay, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Felix Lemon, wife, and 3 children | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Jane Wilson and 2 lodgers - | Double Entry. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Airley, wife, 7 children - | 6, Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Campbell, wife, 3 children, and 3 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John McShane, wife, 3 children - | 4, Silver Street. |
| ,, | 14th July - | John Butler, wife, and 2 lodgers | Stock Bridge. |
| ,, | 15th July - | Margaret Hays and 2 children and 2 lodgers. | 20, Low Bridge. |
| ,, | ,, - | Robert Wilson, wife, and 2 lodgers | Do. |
| ,, | 25th July - | Michael Skelly, wife, 5 children - | Factory Yard. |
| ,, | ,, - | James McCredy, wife, 3 children, 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Cornelius Malcomb, wife, 5 children, 3 lodgers. | Wall Knoll. |
| ,, | ,, - | James McWilliams, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | 26th July - | James Douggan, wife, 1 child, father, and mother. | Ormston's Yard. |
| ,, | ,, - | Winfrid Devaney and 2 brothers, and 4 lodgers. | Egypt Square. |
| ,, | ,, - | Lucke Carr, wife, and 4 lodgers - | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | James Moran, wife, and 6 children | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Battles, wife, and 3 children | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick M'Laughlan and wife, 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Mullen, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Martin Carrol, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Charles John Reed and 2 lodgers | Swirl. |
| ,, | 28th July - | Daniel Goodwin, wife, and 4 children. | Dog Bank. |

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 28th July - | John Thompson, wife, and 3 children. | Dog Bank. |
| ,, | ,, - | John M$^{c}$Lawrence, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |
| ,, | 5th August - | Elizabeth Teel and 4 children - | Pilgrim Street. |
| ,, | 10th August - | Francis Duffy, wife, and 4 children. | 58, St. Ann's Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Hopper Longstaff, wife, and 4 children. | Sandgate. |
| ,, | 11th August - | Patrick Lynch, wife, 5 children - | High Yard. |
| ,, | 23d August - | Charles Graham, wife, and 5 children. | Silver Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Owen M$^{c}$Kenna, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Double Entry. |
| ,, | 2d September | Thomas Hunt, wife, 2 children, and 5 lodgers. | Sandgate. |

In the B and C divisions.

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 5th January - | Ann Mooney, 1 child, and 1 lodger | Last Makers. |
| ,, | ,, - | John Kelly, wife, and 4 children | Entry Side. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas M$^{c}$Cail, wife, and 2 children, and John M$^{c}$Gillon and Ann Graham, lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Mackey, wife, and 3 children, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | 9th January - | John Knox and Catherine R. - | Tuthill Stairs. |
| ,, | 18th January | George Allen, wife, and 4 children | 10, Queen Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Patrick Duffy, wife, 3 children, and 1 lodger. | Do. |
| ,, | 30th January | Henry M$^{c}$Klusky, wife, 7 children, 1 lodger. | Side. |
| ,, | 1st February | James O'Neil & Son and 2 lodgers | 19, Marlborough Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Gill, wife, daughter, 2 male lodgers. | Place. |
| ,, | ,, - | George Lamb, wife, and 5 children. | Fenkle Street. |
| ,, | ,, - | William Lamb, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | John M$^{c}$Ewen and 2 female lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Johanna Grey and 2 sons and 1 lodger. | Do. |
| ,, | 11th February | Louise Harrison and 7 lodgers - | 24, Prudhoe Street. |
| ,, | 15th February | Ann Reay, 1 male and 2 female lodgers. | 2, Rosemary Lane. |
| ,, | ,, - | Thomas Young, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Ellen Kelly and 2 sons and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, - | Mary Ann Butler and 3 children and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | 17th February | Ann Henry, 6 children, and 2 lodgers. | 5, Long Stairs. |
| ,, | ,, - | Jane Dockerty and Patrick Herron and Jane Brown. | 29, Sheep Head Alley. |
| ,, | - | Hugh M$^{c}$Gowan, wife, and 3 children. | Do. |

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 17th February | Robert Atkin, John Mass, and Sarah Robson. | 29, Sheep Head Alley. |
| ,, | ,, | John Bryant, wife, and 4 children | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Isabella Murphy, 1 child, and 1 lodger. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Catherine Brown and Mary Ann W. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Henry Brown, wife, and 2 sons | Do. |
| ,, | 23d February | Andrew Gallaghan, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Jones Entry. |
| ,, | ,, | Mary Ann McLaughlan and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Margaret McKenna and 5 lodgers | Grove's Entry. |
| ,, | 4th March | Elizabeth Herrington and 2 lodgers. | St. John's Place. |
| ,, | 13th March | James Carley, wife, and 6 children. | Rosemary Terrace. |
| ,, | ,, | Francis McNane, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Arthur McGarr, wife, and 1 lodger. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Martha Hewett and 5 children | Do. |
| ,, | 29th March | Sarah McCloud and Elizabeth Duck. | 6, Long Stairs. |
| ,, | ,, | Mary Ann Gardner | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Michael Brown, wife, and 6 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Peter Henry, wife, and 2 children. | 9, Long Stairs. |
| ,, | ,, | Robert Gordon, wife, and Harriet Lawson. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | William Fletcher, wife, and mother, and Elizabeth Rochester and 4 children. | Vickers Entry, Side. |
| ,, | ,, | Michael Ferguson, wife, and 4 children. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Joseph Hanley and Marth H. | 2, Rosemary Lane. |
| ,, | ,, | Richard Shillinglaw, wife, and 6 daughters, and 3 male lodgers. | 22, Pudding Chare. |
| ,, | ,, | Thomas Johnston, wife, and 3 children. | 38, Pudding Chare. |
| ,, | 21st April | Mary Cullen and 3 sons | 4, Westgate Street. |
| ,, | ,, | Esther Carron and 4 children | 2, Westgate Street. |
| ,, | ,, | John Burk, wife, and 2 lodgers | 1, Baliffgate. |
| ,, | 5th May | Mary McGuire and 2 lodgers | Black Gate. |
| ,, | ,, | John Derwine, wife, and 2 lodgers | Do. |
| ,, | 8th May | Owen Kelly, wife, and 3 children, and 4 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Francis Kelly, wife, 3 children, and 3 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Patrick Carr, wife, and 4 lodgers | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Peter Dobbs, wife, 5 children, and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| ,, | 25th May | John Rogers, wife, and 3 lodgers | Denton Chare. |
| ,, | 2d June | Mary Simpson and 4 lodgers | 38, Low Friar Street. |
| ,, | 3d June | Elizabeth Batty and 2 lodgers | 2, Rosemary Lane. |
| ,, | 8th June | William Finney and 4 lodgers | Forth Banks. |
| ,, | 19th June | Thomas Brady, wife, and 3 lodgers. | Low Friar Street. |
| ,, | ,, | Peter McCabe, wife, and 3 lodgers | Monk Square. |
| ,, | ,, | Rosannah McInally and 4 lodgers | Do. |
| ,, | ,, | Hugh McLawren, wife, 1 lodger | 5, Monk Square. |
| ,, | ,, | Peter Quin, wife, and 4 children, and 2 male lodgers. | 40, Shields Street. |

| Year. | Month. | Name and Number of Family. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 7th July - | Michael Keegan, wife, and 3 children. | Irishman's Stairs. |
| „ | 10th July - | Edward Curran, wife, and 2 lodgers. | Hanover Square. |
| „ | 29th July - | Jane Roy, 4 children, and 2 lodgers. | 14, Temple Street. |
| „ | 5th August - | Ellen Smith and 2 lodgers - | Westmoreland Lane. |
| „ | „ - | Margaret Middlemiss and 2 lodgers. | Do. |
| „ | 21st August - | Patrick Murphy, wife, and 2 children, and 2 female lodgers. | 10, Queen Street. |



There are 140 more of these visits reported which are omitted here in order to curtail the list.



At Gateshead the chief constable is the appointed inspector of common lodgings, and his duty is done both in person and through the help of two detectives who work on alternate weeks. Only seven houses are licensed, but these are rather large, accommodate 208 persons, and are kept well in hand by the inspectors. Visits are made every night, and a regular return sent into the police office of the number of persons found in each house. For instance, on the 23d of August 101 males and 31 females were reported. There is not now room in the workhouse vagrant ward for all who apply, and consequently the police issue tickets for a night's lodging in a registered house. The prescribed area was 250 feet. The houses were visited. Riley took, with comfort, 24 persons at 3*d.*; Maclaren, 44, all men. This was a well-managed house, the rent only 16*l.* Taylor's (35) was a ruinous house, but with good beds. Tribble's (55) was the house patronized by the police ; it was a good house with good beds. A bucket was used and excused, as at Newcastle. The owner said he had had occasional difficulty in moving the sick. Where overcrowding is met with in unregistered houses, the crowd is usually scattered, on being warned, but on September 4, 1863, a man was fined under section 29 of the Nuisances Removal Act. At Gateshead (as indeed nearly everywhere) there was want of room. A few streets were visited. In Grosvenor Street 3*s.* a week was paid for two kitchens in a basement. A back kitchen was let to a pair with four children for 1*s.* 6*d.*, while the front was let for 1*s.* 9*d.*, to two families, counting two men, a woman, and eight children. This kitchen measured 18 feet by 14.5 by 7.5. In Victoria Street kitchens, usually sunk a few steps, were let at 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 1*s.* 9*d.* a week, in one instance accommodating a very tidy pair with seven children, in another a mother with four, and in another two women with two children. Cellars of the sorts proscribed by law were not seen in Gateshead.

## NEWPORT (MONMOUTH).



The towns of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire contain a large proportion of houses built since the adoption of the Local Government Act, and therefore of a better character than if old. The administration of the health acts varies much in its efficiency, and in many streets the inhabitants, whether Welsh or Irish, do not appreciate the conveniences which modern improvement has given them.

Newport (Monmouth)

Newport has a board of health in the corporation, under whom an officer of police, Henry Williams, is appointed inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings. He reports fortnightly to the committee of the board. The board has also appointed Dr. Davies as officer of health, and he visits both nuisances and common lodgings. Dr. Davies gives medical attendance to the police, and attends to the ordinary duties, very much to the satisfaction of the authorities. He is paid 50*l.* a year. Nearly all Newport is drained, so that there are no houses rendered uninhabitable through the existence of privy receptacles; nor are there any cellar bedrooms left. Before the judgment in the case of Burgess v. Peacock, the board caused the shutting up of some dilapidated houses under the ordinary byelaw, and more lately, some back kitchens having been detached from their houses, and let as separate tenements, the medical officer induced the proprietor to turn out the tenants, and return the kitchens to their original destination. There are no stables or sheds now inhabited. Houses have not here been temporarily closed for cleaning or for overcrowding. The scarcity of houses is very bad; there is hardly an empty house in the town, though the population, being rich, can pay high rents. The corporation has land on which stand some poor old rows of houses, and as the leases expire the corporation pulls them down. Much space has already been obtained in this way. The corporation lends brushes and lime for cleaning, freely to all.

Common lodgings.

The present inspector when first appointed found a quantity of small unfit houses on the list of common lodgings, and these he has, with the consent of the medical officer, and gradually as changes of tenancy occurred, removed from the list. Thirty or forty have thus been got rid of, and the licence has been renewed to a new tenant only once. This a good measure, only on condition that all the crowded poor are looked after. Where there is no medical officer, the inspectors object should be to get as many houses under control as common lodgings as he can. There are now open 12 houses, with an average of 20 lodgers each. There is no sailors' home here. The only public institution for lodgers is the House of Refuge, which is really a vagrant ward, to which the police have power to send poor people.

To discover common lodgings, and to find out overcrowding, the inspector pays nightly visits once a week, and formerly some convictions for overcrowding took place on his evidence. The offenders were however merely cautioned, and mulcted of costs. All such cases are difficult of prosecution, for here prevails the notion that a *weekly tenancy exempts* a lodger from the operation of the Common Lodgings Act. To remove this impression, the clerk has now obtained the opinion circulated by the General Board of Health in 1853, and proposes in future to press the cases, irrespective of term of tenancy. No resistance to inspection had been experienced, the poor here not knowing their power, or having confidence in the medical officer that he would not abuse inspection. Still the doctor did not feel quite easy about his position in this matter, and was anxious for a statute going directly to the object desired. The space to each lodger was not laid down by byelaw, and the custom existed of allowing 250 feet, but subject to the inspector's discretion. Selby's house for 40 persons, Barley's for 17, and Podestas' for about 60, were good houses; Anthony's was better, and had 9 fourpenny lodgers; most of the others were Irish and decent. The walls were all limewashed, and the windows opened. The only fault was a custom of taking baggage upstairs.

Some private houses also were visited; one in Friarsfield was unilocular, the outside measurement being 11 feet 10 by 11 feet 6.

It was the sublet back outhouse of a house of 2 kitchens and a bedroom. The rent of the whole was 2*s.*; but the poor woman with 4 children who inhabited the outhouse paid 1*s.* a week for her share. Other houses, of one kitchen and one bedroom, let at weekly rents from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*, and measuring within about 12 feet by 12, held families of 4 adults with 5 children, of 5 adults, of 5 adults, and of 4 adults respectively. A house of 5 rooms let to 3 families gave this population: A. 2 rooms 2 adults with 5 children, paying 2*s.* 9*d.* B. 2 rooms, 2 adults with 3, paying 2*s.* 7*d.* C. 1 room, 2 adults, paying 1*s.*

No great proportion of the town is let in single rooms; two rooms at a time is, however, a common tenement in the worse parts. Formerly single rooms were common, and in one instance before a prosecution had caused reformation 60 persons had lived in one house.

The want of closet accommodation is no longer felt here; but Dr. Davies told me he remembered it as a great evil, and knew it now to be productive of much disease in Welsh towns, where he said the enforced constipation and re-absorption of fæces was a well-known disease.* In the Welsh schools the use of the sitting-closet has been made a subject of instruction; but when the uniform disinclination which the Welsh, the French, the Scotch, and the Irish have for our system of resting the body while discharging the fæces is considered, one might be disposed to think that some little variety of bony structure may make the squatting position most natural to their races.

## NORWICH.



The corporation of Norwich as a board of health has the local authority in that city, and has, besides a clerk and surveyor, the services of Mr. Clarke as inspector of nuisances and common lodgings. Mr. Clarke deals with overcrowding and the use of unfit dwellings almost solely through the means supplied by the Common Lodgings Acts, there having been no prosecution under the 29th section of the Nuisances Removal Act. The Common Lodgings Acts are carried out by means of night visits and a well kept register. The result was that the six houses on the register were more than usually good and especially well cleaned and ventilated. But the smallness of the number diminished the value of the services bestowed on them, and the principal reason of the small number was not satisfactory. The explanation is, that besides beerhouses there are more than 600 licensed public-houses in Norwich. These, in consequence of their number, are of necessity mostly poor, and in nearly all their windows one sees lodgings advertised, for which only threepence is charged. The six registered houses are indeed public-houses, and only voluntarily submit to the registry and control, so that in reality there is not a single

* I extract from a letter of Dr. Davies:—

"Undue and prolonged retention of fæces, brought about through enforced habits of constipation, and occurring in women only, is a recognized complaint in those districts. Females suffering from this semi-paralyzed condition of the bowels have a peculiarly dirty sallow complexion, flabby coated tongue, and the breath is exceedingly offensive, having quite a fæcal odour.

"Rows of cottages in some instances have no privy accommodation. In others there may be two or three provided for a row of houses 30 or 40 in number; but, far from any attempt at privacy being made, these privies are mostly stuck like sentry boxes on the open plain in front of the cottages.

"I have heard decent women complain so often of the sufferings both in mind and body they have had to endure through the want of common conveniences, and the disgusting disregard of privacy, that I feel compelled to write strongly on the matter . . . ."

common lodging in Norwich. This immunity of the licensed public-houses is a weakness in the Common Lodgings Acts, the framers of which could never have expected to find a town so loaded with poor victuallers as to have even its common lodgings undersold. Another reason was sometimes alleged for the small number of houses; this was that Norwich was not a thoroughfare, and not being in itself worth much for their purposes was not favoured with the visits of the regular tramp population, and for this reason the union vagrant ward was not over filled. The custom did not prevail of receiving lodgers in workmen's families, though of course there were instances. The only reported crowding was in the form of houses let in single-room tenements, with or without a resident landlord, and in this sort of accommodation there were thousands of families. These small tenements do not usually receive lodgers; and as the authorities decline to deal with the whole as a single overcrowded house, there is really no power efficient to abate overcrowding, except by consent. The rents of single rooms were so low as from 6*d.* to 1*s.*, and if furnished were 1*s.* 6*d.* or 1*s.* 9*d.* No overcrowding was found on a visit. Indeed there seemed to be few large families about.* The inspector had obtained the closing of a few smoky unfit unilocular cots until they were made better; he had also succeeded in obtaining the erection of privies. He was desirous of inducing the corporation to add to the accommodation on some property under the walls, where 12 families and two houses to be let were supplied with two closets only.

## NOTTINGHAM.

Nottingham.

The old town of Nottingham† stood on a small and irregular surface, artificially circumscribed by the existence of certain common rights of pasture over nearly all the lands around the town, which rights interfered to prevent any additional ground being let or sold for building. When the town, through the natural growth which followed good trade, had got so full of people it would hold no more, and high rents and bad accommodation repelled all immigration, the surrounding villages outside the belt

* Population in 1861.

| | | Above 35 years. |
|---|---|---|
| Norwich - | 74,891 - - | 25,769 |
| Nottingham - | 74,693 - - | 22,949 |

The following table is a Return of Persons sleeping in 29 houses let out as ready furnished rooms on the night of November 14th, 1865, made by order of Mr. Hitchman, the Chief Constable:—

| Name of Landlord. | Situation. | No. of Houses. | No. of Rooms. | Occupiers. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | |
| Mrs. Francis - | St. John's Head Yard - | 5 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 2 rooms unoccupied. |
| Mr. Corman - | St. John's Head Yard - | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Mr. Coman - | St. Miles Church St. - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Mr. Plumstead | St. Miles St. - - | 1 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Mr. Meadows - | St. Miles St. - - | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 room unoccupied. |
| Mr. Dawson - | St. Miles - - - | 5 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 1 room unoccupied. |
| Mr. Wines - | St. Miles Church Alley | 5 | 25 | 24 | 19 | 6 rooms unoccupied. |
| Mr. Finch - | Magpie Road - - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| Mr. Hayward - | Pockthorpe - - | 5 | 10 | 9 | 9 | |
| Mr. Gardiner - | Pockthorpe - - | 3 | 11 | 8 | 13 | |
| Total - | | 29 | 99 | 94 | 102 | 10 |

† An interesting account of Nottingham by Dr. Greenhow is to be found in the Second Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, 1859.

of common land grew up into considerable towns, while the old town seemed about to sink into a mere inferior dependency on its new neighbours.

At this crisis, in the year 1845, an Act of Parliament was obtained which empowered persons who were so disposed to buy small lots of what had been the reserved land, and to build upon them. The preamble of the Act, 8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 7, recites.

Nottingham.
Old town described.

And whereas the population of the said town is very considerable, and would naturally increase, and large and important manufactures are carried on, and would greatly extend therein, but the want of proper habitations and sites for building purposes is now and hath long been felt to be a great disadvantage, and the labouring classes have thereby been necessitated to crowd together in bye lanes and close courts, and to live together in small and inadequate tenements, and to reside in places of abode erected upon impure and improper sites: And whereas the crowding together of the labouring classes in manner aforesaid is extremely prejudicial to the comfort, education, and morals of such persons, and is subversive of social decency, productive of disease, mortality, and destitution, and greatly injurious to the general health and well-being of the inhabitants of the said town: And whereas the ratio of mortality in the said town is exceedingly great, and is strongly marked in those districts where due attention to light, ventilation, and drainage hath not been observed, and where the poorer classes are most densely crowded together, and it hath been found that the drainage of houses is frequently so imperfect as to endanger the health of the inhabitants, and that in many places, by reason of the narrowness of streets, lanes, courts, and alleys, the due ventilation of crowded neighbourhoods is often obstructed or impeded, and that many buildings and parts of buildings unfit for dwellings are used and occupied, whereby disease is engendered, fostered, and propagated.

The following clauses show how strictly building regulations were laid down.

Back-to-backs forbidden.

CXXIV. And for the purpose of insuring the admission of light and fresh air to and amongst the buildings which may be hereafter erected within the limits of this act, and for the purpose of preventing the unhealthy and inconvenient overcrowding of the dwellings of the poor, and for the purpose of securing due accommodation and privacy, be it enacted, That no dwelling house shall adjoin any other dwelling house or other building (except an outhouse ordinarily occupied with such dwelling house) on more than two sides, and that every dwelling house shall be provided with an attached yard or garden (separate and distinct from any other yard or garden) to extend at the least to a distance of thirty feet from such dwelling house, or so much on each of the two opposite or adjacent sides of such dwelling house as shall together extend at the least to thirty feet, and that every dwelling house shall have within its own curtilage or garden a separate privy or watercloset and dustpit.

Every house to have three bedrooms.

CXXV. And in order to provide for the greater convenience, and for the more decent separation of the sexes, and for the improvement and preservation of the moral and social condition of the population, be it enacted, That every dwelling house shall be constructed with and possess at least three distinct bedrooms above the ground the floor thereof, each with a fireplace or sufficient ventilating flue and window thereto, and a ceiling, of which a part at least equal to two thirds of the area of the floor shall be horizontal, and not less than six feet and six inches high above the floor, and that no apartment any part of which shall be situated below the level of the ground, or which shall not contain a proper fireplace and chimney, or ventilating flue and window, shall be let off, or be used, occupied, or be suffered to be used or occupied as a workshop or sleeping apartment, or be slept in, or be suffered to be slept in.

No privy to be within 15 feet of a building.

CXXVI. And for the purpose of insuring the salubrity of the air in and about such dwellings, and in and about workshops, warehouses, and other buildings in which the labouring population are occupied or employed, be it enacted, That no watercloset without a trapped soilpan, and a sufficient supply of water to cleanse the same, privy, ashpit, stable, cowhouse, piggery, or other building from which any noxious stench or effluvium can or may arise or escape, shall be erected or used within fifteen feet from any living room, bedchamber,

workshop, warehouse, or other apartment or building in which human beings shall dwell, or in which they may by the nature of their employments be necessitated to remain during their usual hours of labour; and every such apartment or building in which there shall not be an open chimney and fireplace capable of being used shall be constructed with a ventilating shaft or flue extending from or near the ceiling to and through the roof, and the area of such ventilating shaft or flue shall be at least one eighth of a square inch for every square foot of surface in the floor of such apartment or building.

Cellars were dealt with thus :—

CXXIX. And be it enacted, that every apartment (except store cellars) any part of which shall be below the surface of the ground shall have an area extending along each side which would otherwise be in contact with earth, and the width of such area shall be at least equal to the depth of such apartment below the surface of the footpath or causeway adjacent if such footpath or causeway be within ten yards thereof, or below the surface of the ground if such footpath or causeway be ten or more yards therefrom; and such apartment and the area thereto shall be properly and effectually paved and drained.

CXXX. And for the purpose of discouraging and prohibiting the use of buildings unfit for dwellings, and the improper appropriation of buildings, and for the purpose of diminishing the evils arising from the production, introduction, and communication of disease, and for the better security of the morals of the population, be it enacted, That every person shall be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings for every day that he shall act contrary to any of the following provisions; (that is to say,) every person who shall let separately to hire, or suffer to be occupied as a dwelling, any underground room or cellar, or any room any portion of the floor of which shall be below the level of the causeway or footpath of any public road if within ten yards thereof, or below the level of the adjacent ground if ten yards or more from the causeway or footpath of any such public road; every person who shall let or hire, or suffer to be occupied, any such room or cellar (separate from a dwelling house erected over or adjoining such room or cellar) for any purpose except for a ware room or store room; every person who shall let or suffer to be occupied, or use or appropriate, any dwelling house, as and for a lodging house for the reception of accustomed tramps and vagrants; every person who shall subdivide any dwelling or other building into separate apartments, approached by a common stair or entrance in the way and manner of a barrack building, and shall let or suffer to be occupied any dwelling or other building, or any part thereof, in such way and manner.

North country and Scotch system forbidden.

The following section is remarkable, and the question whether the word nuisance here has the meaning which has been attached to the words in later Acts seems of much importance.

CLI. And for the purpose of more effectually enforcing the observance of the provisions of this act with regard to any buildings, walls, drains, sewers, roads, or ways, or other things, which shall be hereafter built, made, formed, or altered, contrary to the provisions hereof, be it enacted, That if the same be not built, made, formed, or altered in the manner and according to and in conformity with this Act, and if any person build or begin to build, or cause the building or beginning to build, or alter or cause to be altered, or make or form, or cause to be made or formed, or use or cause to be used, any part of any ground or building, drain, sewer, road, or way, or other thing, contrary to the provisions in this act contained, and if in any of such cases it so appear by the certificate of the official referee, then the said building, wall, drain, sewer, road, way, or other thing, or such part thereof so irregularly built or begun to be built, or so irregularly altered or begun to be altered, or so formed or made, or begun to be formed or made, or so used, shall be deemed a nuisance.

New suburb.

The result has been that at the end of only 20 years a town nearly as large as the old Nottingham has been built on a plan under which an unfit house could not be erected.* It will be observed that the

* Unfit; that is in plan. Scamped work is found in Nottingham, and in October 1865 a singular accident happened at a house in Napoleon Cottages, Northumberland Street. The house is occupied by a working man, and at about four o'clock one of his children, a little girl eight years old was in the kitchen with another child, when the

Nottingham Act is stricter in its demands than are any byelaws under the Local Government Act, and that cause, together with the good price (about 3*s.* a yard which the new land fetched) might have been expected to have entailed high rents, and houses crowded with lodgers, but such is not the case. Among Nottingham families, it is usual for the adolescent daughters to be employed in the lace and hosiery manufactures, in which they gain good wages for delicate handiwork. These girls remain with their parents at home until they have married and have a small family, when they move off, and seldom continue to work. Thus the income spent in a working man's house is large, and the producers demand good bedroom accommodation. The rent of houses is remarkably low. So many were built at once that the builders have to accept very small returns. Houses which, when first built, were let at 4*s.* 10*d.*, may now be had at 3*s.* 6*d.* a week. Some such were visited. A porched door led into a passage from which a door at the side led into a parlour, 12 feet by 12, and 9 feet high, over which, with the passage, was an excellent bedroom, 15 feet by 12. Behind were the kitchen and staircase, and also a scullery, with two more bedrooms upstairs. Each house had a watercloset and tidy yard. The operation of the Small Tenement Rating Act had led to a reduction of rents, landlords having brought the rents down in order to be within the terms most favourable for compounding.

Old town.

The old town still remained. The restrictions of previous ages had caused every available yard of land to be built on, and people had thronged every habitable cellar. The Local Board of Health, when created, adopted no building byelaw, because there was no surface to build on, but have from time to time made many judicious improvements in the town. First, they have pierced the crowded mass of houses by new streets, which were rendered necessary by the new form of the town. Then they have from time to time closed cellar bedrooms which did not conform to the Act. Nottingham cellar bedrooms are now chiefly to be found in Tyler Street, Coldham Street, and Currant Street. All of those which were seen were let at about 1*s.* a week to small families. All had areas, but in other respects they did not always conform to the requirements of the General Acts, not always having an underdrain, nor in every instance being seven feet high. Two beds were often seen in such places, and families were owned to of four children and their parents. The class of people who prefer a cellar at a low rent to any accommodation whatever which will cost more are to be found here as elsewhere, but here they have little excuse, for in consequence of the great new supply in the outskirts, the old town is no longer even ordinarily full, and though rents are very low indeed, many of the meanest class of houses stand to be let. A change in the mode of the hosiery manufacture, rendered possible in Nottingham by the Act of 1845, has been a principal benefit derived from that wise measure. Room has been found for the erection of great mills, and the stockingers who used to work in the top room, a third or fourth storey of a cottage-house, now go from home to work. This change has set the top storey at liberty, and it now forms a third bedroom in a great number of the cottage houses of the old town. Large old houses of four bedrooms and a kitchen were let at 3*s.* 3*d.*, rates included, in Currant Street. In Albert Place, houses of three bedrooms and a kitchen, quite clean and

brick floor suddenly fell into the cellar beneath, a depth of seven or eight feet. Both the children fell with the floor, and also a table and other articles of furniture, the little girl was all but buried in the débris. Napoleon cottages have not been erected more than one or two years, and the cause of the floor falling in was attributed to the faulty way in which the builder did his work.

decent, stood to be let at 2*s.* 2*d.*, and when with an additional bedroom at 2*s.* 4*d.* In worse built parts a house with one bedroom, the rent 1*s.* 1*d.*, measured internally only 9 feet by 7 feet 6. Others let at 1*s.* 9*d.* had two bedrooms, and contained families of three, four, or five persons, but no more. Very few lodgers were heard of anywhere, and large families were only found where there was large accommodation.

Nottingham.

For about 19 years it has been the practice of the corporation to obtain the removal of houses or parts of houses here and there throughout the town, in order to admit light and air to crowded neighbourhoods, and indeed to practise on a small scale the powers which have been by special Act lately conferred on the Liverpool corporation. With this view proprietors have been called on to erect privies where they had reserved no land for the purpose, and have by a little compulsion of this sort been induced, for the gift of a small sum of money (the highest instance was 200*l.*), to improve the remainder of their property and the health of the whole town, by the extraction of a house or two which might cork up the end of a yard, or even by the destruction of one of two rows which stood too close together. There is no byelaw directed against unfit old houses, but there has been much of very efficient action. About 12 houses remain unfit for inhabitation, but not nuisances within the meaning of the 13th section of the Nuisances Removal Act. The worst instance is in Ripon's Court, where is a close cluster of unilocular huts, let at 1*s.*, 9*d.*, and 6*d.* a week, and measuring about 9 feet by 9. The pavements are sunk below the outside level, the privy so difficult to get at as to be choked, while houses round about them stand 3 or 4 feet apart to the height of three storeys. Another bad instance is St. Ann's Alley, which measures but 6 feet across, and where squalid rows of houses, let at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, contained only a kitchen and bedroom, each measuring 9 feet by 9, by 7 feet 6 high. Privies under bedrooms are said to be now unknown, the inspector, who is an excellent officer, and who seems to have the support of the magistrates, having waged war with them for years. There is no medical officer.

Common lodgings.

The administration of the Common Lodgings Act is entrusted to Mr. Richards, the inspector of nuisances, and is peculiar in some respects. The bedroom tickets declare the sex of the lodgers to be received, and whether they are married or not. The licence also is peculiar in being annual. The area of floor prescribed is superficial, and is not measured, but judged, having regard to special circumstances. The only mode of bringing new houses on the register was by receiving the informations of neighbours, and consulting the police. The number was 34, accommodating 467 persons. There were no recent entries on the register. The only definition laid down depended on the *temporary, casual, character* of the lodgers. With the following remarkable exceptions, the common lodging houses were of ordinary character. In Narrow Marsh the street runs along the front of a rock face, between which and the street, is a strip of land, perhaps 18 feet in depth. Here, in a row, built with fronts to the street, and backs built up against the rock face, stand six common lodging houses, three storeys high, each receiving about 26 lodgers, yet not having a back opening nor a yard into which to put dirty pots and clouts. The rent of each was 7*s.* a week. Above them, accessible from the high level of the back at the top of the rock, stood a warehouse yet five storeys more, eight storeys in all. The houses were supplied with in-door water-closets, had five large rooms and concrete floors, but through having no yard were quite unfit, it is submitted, for the purpose to which they were put.

The reports of the sanitary committee of the corporation are singularly interesting, and contain precedents for action highly necessary, but seldom resorted to in any towns. For instance, the report for 1855 contains this passsge :—

" Your committee further observed that Foundry Yard, which is densely inhabited, and only approached by a narrow passage at one end, and by a covered entrance at the other, and considering that an opening for the admission of fresh air would be of great benefit to the locality, agreed with the owners for the removal of one house at the south end, and parts of two houses at the north end; the owner has also repaired the houses, and repaired the yard, and the improvements effected are admitted now to be of the greatest utility to the immediate neighbourhood."

Again in 1860 :—

" Your committee have paid special attention to the state of Lees Yard in Red Lion Street. This yard contains 70 dwellings, inhabited by a large population, many of whom appear to be in much poverty. The sanitary arrangements, with respect to water supply, privy accommodation, drainage, and pavement, were previously very defective. The peculiar position of the property, combined with the want of sanitary powers prior to the adoption of the Local Government Act, prevented the application of those effectual remedial measures which are now being carried out. The water supply has been improved, the sewerage amended, seventeen new privies and two ash-pits have been built, the entire surface of the yard is now being paved with Ilkeston bricks, and your committee hope to be able to make arrangements for removing some of the buildings in this yard, so as to afford more light and ventilation to the residents."

In 1852 the report says—

" In Thurman's Yard, Castle Gate, Sherwood Lane, Pump Street, Dakin's Yard, Cavendish Street, Chapel Yard, Cur Lane, Nelson Street, Holland Street, Maltmill Lane, Wood Court, Province Court, and Mechanics' Square, dwelling rooms have been removed from over privies.

Twenty-one cellar dwellings have ceased to be occupied, and have been added to the houses above them."

The annexed forms explain the peculiarities in the administration of the Common Lodgings Act which have been mentioned above :

Town of Nottingham.

Common Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 & 1853.

I, William Richards, being a duly appointed officer of the town council of the borough of Nottingham, for the inspection of lodging houses situate within the said borough, do hereby give you notice, that you, being the keeper of a common lodging house in the said borough, must attend at my office, Saint Peter's Church Side, on the day of at o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place the Sanitary Committee will attend, for the purpose of renewing the licences of lodging-house keepers for the term of one year.

Dated this day of one thousand eight hundred and .

Wm. Richards,
Inspector of Common Lodging Houses.

To Mr. ,
Lodging-house Keeper,
Nottingham.

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Registered Lodging House, No. .
Room No. .

For single Women only.

Registered to accommodate Lodgers.

W. Richards,
Inspector of Lodging Houses.

The subjoined table is obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Superintendent Raynor. The visits were made by night, and the table is supposed to present a fair example of the amount of bedroom accommodation in the poorest parts of Nottingham.

| No. | Name. | Number of Family. | Number of Lodgers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **CROWN COURT, MILLSTONE LANE.** | | | |
| 1 | John Brazill | 3 | — | 3 sleeping rooms. |
| 2 | Martin Bailey | 6 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 3 | Thomas Kennesley | 4 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 4 | James Glinn | 4 | 1 | Ditto. |
| 5 | Patrick Dognan | 3 | — | Ditto. |
| 6 | Patrick Higgins | 5 | — | Ditto. |
| 7 | John Holding | 2 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 8 | Dennis White | 8 | — | Ditto |
| 9 | Patrick Smith | 2 | 4 | Ditto. |
| 10 | James Lawrence | 3 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 11 | Sarah Flaiser | 1 | 6 | Ditto. |
| | **PROVINCE COURT, MILLSTONE LANE.** | | | |
| 12 | Peter Kirk | 4 | 6 | 3 sleeping rooms. |
| 13 | John Moran | 6 | — | Ditto. |
| 14 | Edward Cox | 4 | 5 | Ditto. |
| 15 | John Ward | 2 | 4 | Ditto. |
| | **MILLSTONE PLACE, MILLSTONE LANE.** | | | |
| 16 | William Cooper | 6 | — | 3 sleeping rooms. |
| 17 | Joseph Tower | 4 | — | Ditto. |
| 18 | Elizabeth Dawson | 1 | 7 | Ditto. |
| 19 | Thomas Smith | 7 | — | Ditto. |
| 20 | Cornelius Kelley | 5 | 1 | Ditto. |
| 21 | John Makin | 5 | — | Ditto. |
| 22 | James Cockram | 3 | — | Ditto. |
| 23 | Thomas Hicking | 8 | 6 | Ditto. |
| | **PEAR STREET.** | | | |
| 24 | Nathan Meades | 7 | — | 4 sleeping rooms. |
| 25 | William Bailey | 7 | 3 | Ditto. |
| 26 | Rosetta Meekley | 1 | 4 | Ditto. |
| 27 | Thomas May | 8 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 28 | Mary Read | 2 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 29 | John Bradley | 5 | 6 | Ditto. |
| 30 | Patrick Nicholson | 2 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 31 | John Brown | 7 | 2 | Ditto. |
| 32 | | 6 | — | A cellar kitchen. |
| 33 | Cornelius Foley | 2 | — | 4 sleeping rooms. |
| | **CURRANT STREET.** | | | |
| 34 | John Smith | 4 | 2 | A cellar kitchen and 1 sleeping room. |
| | **PLUM STREET.** | | | |
| 35 | James Richards | 2 | 13 | 6 sleeping rooms. |

Lees Yard, Narrow Marsh.

| No. | Name. | Number of Family. | Number of Lodgers. | Remarks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | John O'Conner - - | 6 | 4 | 2 sleeping rooms, very small. | Nottingham. |
| 37 | Absolam Bickley - | 9 | — | Ditto. | |
| 38 | Thomas Wym - - | 5 | 3 | Ditto. | |
| 39 | Winfield Dyer - - | 5 | — | Ditto. | |
| 40 | Andrew Dyer - - | 6 | — | Ditto. | |
| 41 | John Parkinson - | 5 | — | Ditto. | |
| 42 | Elizabeth Rothera - | 4 | — | Ditto. | |
| | Leen Side. | | | | |
| 43 | Mary Henson - - | 1 | 8 | 4 large sleeping rooms. | |

## OXFORD AND BANBURY.

Oxford.

In the two towns visited in Oxfordshire there seemed to be something peculiar in the police arrangements which would not permit of much assistance being afforded by that force in carrying out the clauses of the Nuisances Removal and Common Lodgings Acts on which report was to be made. At Oxford, the University police undertake the ordinary police duties by night, and the City police come on by day.* There does not seem to be such a regular system of correspondence as could admit of the inspector of common lodgings being a member of either force. The present inspector is the city surveyor, and he deputes the execution of the office to the inspector of nuisances, who gives all his time to the local board at a salary of 24*s.* a week. The number of registered houses is only five, they are all threepenny houses, and were remarkably clean and tidy. Some of the houses were old and decrepit, but all were in important points far above the average. Haslin kept a registered house for 24, and hard by had a non-registered house let in private rooms, and here the contrast between registered cleanliness and unregistered filth and disease was conspicuous. Few keepers had the usual tickets, and some did not know the number they might receive. In these houses and throughout the city the poorer population ebbed and flowed with the term time. The city was visited in the long vacation, and the number of lodgers was few. The workhouse is a mile off, and there is no vagrant ward in the city. There was no delay in removing the sick. The small number of registered houses is in part explained by the existence of a mendicity society, whose lodging house contains 34 beds, and receives eight or ten thousand persons a year; still as there is no search made, and as information was given by a qualified person that many unregistered common lodgings were open, the number five might probably, with a police system applied to the subject, be increased.

There were no cellar bedrooms, indeed the floods would prevent any such plan. There were said to be very few houses let in single rooms, and these were chiefly let furnished. In these rooms, as was

* There may shortly be a third force, the railway police, when the Great Western depôt is formed.

Oxford.

confidently stated by the officers, few or no instances of more than a single family could be found. Cottages of the poorest class were let at about 2*s*., and in none was observed any excessive numbers. There had been no prosecutions for over crowding under either Act. The Local Acts of Oxford have just now been set aside, and the Local Government Act adopted. The authorities do not seem to see their way to condemning uninhabitable houses, and are considering what byelaw could be planned for the purpose.

On reference to the annual report for 1864 of the Oxford Mendicity Society, it will be seen that the society does not consider professional tramps and vagrants as the class for whom they provide lodging: these ought to go, it seems, to the workhouse, and very serious evil is anticipated from the removal of the workhouse to a mile distance. The society does not appear to have a good opinion of the Oxford common lodgings, and in recommending itself to the public uses these words: "At the lodging house, to which the beggar *must* go "if you give him money, he *must* endure filth and vice; he *must* be "tempted to drink and smoke instead of taking wholesome food; he "*must* be thrown into the worst company. All the money you can "give will not rid him of these evils."

Banbury.

Banbury is a continuous town of about 10,000 persons, and here, as at Oxford, there are two bodies of police who have only recently (if at all) undertaken regular correspondence. Just beyond the confines of the town a third police, the Northamptonshire, takes up the duty. The county police of Oxfordshire and the borough police of Banbury divide Banbury town about equally. The inspector of common lodgings and nuisances, who seems a good officer, is not on either force, and has found his action in matters, for instance of diseased meat, where promptness is required, defeated by those apparently inconvenient divisions.

The registered lodgings were well kept, 250 feet were allowed, and the only things to be complained of were the small openings of the windows, and the tendency to fill the rooms to the very greatest number possible. The keepers return weekly the number of lodgers. There were only four houses, and their average number in the last week of September was 32 each night in the four. No new houses were ever registered, and beer houses were considered exempt. The inspector did not visit by night, but he supposed the police did.

There had been no prosecutions for over crowding. In one case of some houses being inaccessible except through a dangerous gallery, the local board of health had obtained the closing of the houses, but not by magistrates' order. The clerk, the surveyor, and the inspector were of opinion that there was no cellar or unfit house inhabited in the town, and no such instance was found. New cottages were numerous and rents low. A single bed-roomed house would be about 1*s*. 6*d*., and a house of three bedrooms would be got for 3*s*. 4*d*. No large houses were let in single rooms, and hardly an instance existed of more than one family in a single bed-roomed cottage. The great majority of the houses have syphon waterclosets, and cesspools are becoming very few. This new accommodation seems here to suit very well when there is a closet to each house, but when the closet is common property, and becomes the children's playroom, the syphon is often stopped up.

## PLYMOUTH, &c.

Plymouth, which has always been reputed to be a town of uncomfortable residence for poor people, has been fortunate in having lately had among its inhabitants a number of gentlemen who have taken a warm interest in ascertaining and relieving the peculiar destitution of house accommodation in the town. The Rev. W. J. Odgers and other gentlemen conducted a house-to-house visitation, and a great amount of information on the subject was presented to Mr. Rawlinson in 1853, when he made his inquiry preliminary to the adoption of the Local Government Act.*

Plymouth continues to be one of the few towns in which a house-to-house visitation is conducted by the inspector of nuisances, and it certainly requires all his attention. The Town Council, as a local board, have no special powers under any Local Act. They have a clerk, a surveyor, and an inspector of nuisances. This last officer has no other engagement, and receives 100*l.* a year. He does his duty well. His reports were regularly filed, and the usual character of his complaints was against choked drains. He said there were only about 30 cesspools left in the town. Instances had formerly occurred of reference to the magistrates being required, but now the proceedings went smoothly in ordinary cases. The sanitary committee, which met monthly, authorized him in more important cases, and had given him two warrants on parchment constituting him "sanitary inspector" and "inspector of nuisances."

The records of the board afford the following instances of action against indoor nuisances.

18th November 1856. In three instances persons were fined 5*s.* each and costs "for an overcrowded room, consisting of more than one "family."

The inspector thought that any number exceeding five in a bedroom was overcrowding.

7th December 1860, W. D., "for not cleansing and keeping free from "filth the interior of the apartment which he occupies at No. 1, John "Street," was, under byelaws, second section, sent to prison for a month in default of payment of a fine.

In December 1862, under the committee's orders, people were removed from some storing sheds where they had obtained shelter.

In April 1862, on notice being given to some occupier to quit, the owners came forward to offer to improve the accommodation.

11th April 1865. A man was sent to prison for a filthy state of his room, and the inspector, as was usual, had the room cleaned.

In Jay's Court, King Street, people obeyed an order to quit some "underground apartments."

Large private enterprises, foremost among which may be counted the railway, and the widenings and clearings of streets by the corporation, have destroyed the residences of thousands of persons in this great

* The following remarks on room tenements in Plymouth are by the Rev. W. J. Odgers, and are appended to Mr. Rawlinson's Report. In 4,045 houses there are 37,129 inhabitants, or 9·17 persons to each house; the average number to each house for England and Wales being 5·5. There are 2,267 houses having neither privy nor watercloset accommodation, or 20,788 out of a population of 37,129. Again, 2,703 houses have neither wells nor pumps; that is 24,786 persons have no form of water supply; 11,560 persons reside in single rooms; 573 singly; 2,016, two persons to each room; 1,893 persons, three in each room; 2,500 persons, four in each room; 1,600 persons, five in each room; 1,596, six in each room; 784, seven in each room; 392, eight in each room; 126, nine in each room; and eight single rooms having 10 inmates and upwards.

Plymouth.

town, while a peculiar geographical position between the water and the hills, on which the houses of the gentry are built, makes it very difficult to find room for poor houses within a reasonable distance of the water side and parts where industries are carried on. The people are consequently now confined in smaller space than ever, a rise has occurred in rents of rooms, and houses such as about the Octagon and Arundel Crescent, which were lately built for and inhabited by families of competent means, are now let by the room to immense numbers of poor people.

"Cottages."

The small houses in Plymouth are new and few, and are not likely to be much increased. The poor people of old probably lived as they do now in chambers in large houses built for the purpose. Nothing has been done under the Labourers' Dwellings Acts. I visited a colony marked in the map as the "working men's cottages." They proved to be 51 in number, set back to back in one row. With two or three exceptions, they consisted of a kitchen and one bedroom. The internal measurement was 12 feet 8 by 10 feet, and the rent was 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, including a good supply of water, and the use of a privy and cesspool. The 51 houses contained 54 kitchens and 54 bedrooms, 105 adults and 110 children. The crowded instances were 4 adults with 3 children; 3 with 3; 2 with 5; 2 with 5; 3 with 2; 3 with 3; 2 with 5; 4 with 3; 2 with 6; 2 with 7; 2 with 5. The owner was said to have been a quarrier who had built the cottages for his men.

I went to some cottages called Shaftesbury Cottages, which had been built (as was understood) as a benevolent or public spirited measure. Each had a room and little back kitchen, small yard and privy. Above were three small bedrooms. The roofing had not been economically managed, and the walls were thin. However, they were excellent working men's houses. The rent was 4*s.* a week, including rates. Ambrose Cottages were let at 6*l.* 10*s.* and 7*l.* 10*s.*, but had no back opening. They had only one bedroom. In these were families of three adults with two children, and of four adults with one. Of single bed-roomed cottages, I also visited Cecil Cottages (1*s.* 9*d.*) and Octagon Cottages (2*s.* 3*d*). In one of these lived seven persons, and here the people said that the owners of small houses refused large families, except in the most dilapidated accommodation. In these visits I saw instances where the inspector had caused the top sash of the windows to be opened, or other little improvements made. But one nuisance was prevalent everywhere, and no authority had been given him to abate it. This was the insufficient pavement of the courts and yards. They were paved with large irregularly round pebbles, from which the waste water had washed the matrix, so that it was now impossible to get the ground either clean or dry. Between the stones lay bits of refuse, and the oftener a besom is applied the deeper the hollow chinks become. Flagging is sadly wanted everywhere.

Large old houses.

Another class of labourers' dwellings was shown to me by Mr. Harper, one of the union surgeons, old tumble-down houses of large size, of which the best specimens were in Higher and Lower Streets. For instance, No. 20, Lower Street, had a common passage, a common yard, and two common staircases, and was three storeys high. It contained 24 rooms, and each room, of 20, was the whole lodging of a family. Only four families had more than one room, and no room was vacant. Six of the rooms were, however, taken as a venture by one person, and let as furnished lodgings; the rest were held direct of the landlord at 10*d.* or 1*s.* a week. The rooms were of

two sizes; one about 15 feet 9 by 13, the other about 11 feet by 10. The whole house contained about 52 adults with 46 children. Instances of two adults with six children; of four adults; two with four; two with four; two with five; and two with four, were found as families having but one room for bedroom and kitchen and all, and as some of these were at the top of a dark and cramped staircase, it is not too much to suppose that the duty of watercloset as well as larder was added to the multifarious uses of the room.

There may be difference of opinion as to whether this was unlawful crowding. In no case did I even suspect that the people were not all of one family. Cases occasionally arise in which it is difficult to say what is a "house," and who is "an occupier." On the occurrence of a cholera an order to shut up a house might often be obeyed in Yorkshire or Lancashire, with only the inconvenience of providing reception for four persons; but what should be done with such houses as this at Plymouth, where lived 98 persons? On the last inspector's report to the committee, a magistrate's order was asked for to compel "the occupier" of one of these rooms at No. 6, Quarry Street, to clean it, and there was a little anxiety as to whether the mere occupier of the room or the tenant of the house was responsible.

Mrs. Marshall in Higher Street is a general or marine store dealer and rag sorter by trade. Her house, for which she pays 17*s.* a week, including rates, serves for her trade, and enables her to let 18 rooms to 10 families at 1*s.* 9*d.* a tenant. Here were three families of eight persons, but with two rooms. A few doors off was a house where 19 rooms were let to 13 families at 1*s.* 6*d.* Many of the heads of these families were at sea. Another house of 13 rooms, held 9 families of 31 persons at 1*s.* 6*d.* a week; Another, 12 rooms, 10 families; one room to be let; 15 adults with 26 children. The proportion of adults to children was reversed at 16, Moon Street, where were 8 families of 14 adults with 4 children. In one room however, a single woman kept a day school. On and about the Parade, each tenement seemed to be of two rooms. The same in the courts of High Street, where, however, I found five adults with five children in a house of one kitchen and one bedroom. Skarden's Court was of four houses of four tenants each. Each room was 1*s.*, and no family had more than one room. Here were no large families. Jay's Court, which was let in single rooms, contained Irish families of eight and of seven in a room.

Degraded modern houses.

Of the third class of labourers' dwellings at Plymouth, where decent modern houses had been invaded as a consequence of the destruction in the old centre of the town, there is a good instance in Arundel Crescent. Here is a modern row, such as a Londoner would expect to find inhabited by people of means of 400*l.* or 500*l.* a year, but the majority of the families in it have but one room. Each room is let at 4*l.* or 5*l.* a year. There were families of seven or eight in a drawing-room, in a kitchen, or in a garret, according to their means. The kitchens were in the "areas."

Common lodgings.

The charge of the common lodgings was committed by the local board to the superintendent of police, by whom it was deputed to two very good officers named Wreford and Julian. There are 17 of these houses. The definition of a common lodging-house in use here was, *where lodgers were received for a day.* A weekly return was made by the owners of the number of persons who had slept in each. The police inspectors made unexpected visits, and everything which depends on them was done well. But they had not received from the local authority any rule as to the minimum cubic area to be

Plymouth.

allotted to each head, and it was too much to expect them to judge correctly in such a matter, consequently many of the rooms were licensed for more beds than they could properly hold. The price was universally 3*d.* a night. Rossi, 21 beds, complained of difficulty in removing the sick. Hamilton, 10 beds, had insufficient accommodation. So had Rowley, who sold marine stores. One room at Painter's had a slate roof, was not underdrawn, and was unfit for occupation on the hot day when the houses were visited. At Kelly's was a room where 1,250 cubic feet were allotted to eight persons. The majority were good houses.*

Stonehouse.

At Stonehouse the local authority is a paving board, of which Mr. Kent is the honorary secretary. The board has recently appointed an inspector of nuisances for a year. The board has for several years been engaged in forwarding the drainage of the town, until only about a third of the houses now remain in dependance on cesspools. The complaints of the inspector have been almost wholly against foul privies ; no action has been taken against crowding or filthy rooms, and nothing has been done under the Labourers' Lodgings Acts. No surveyor is employed, the members of the board doing much of the superintendence in person. Very few workmen's families have a whole house in Stonehouse, and a large proportion have only one room. The houses are generally newer and smaller than in Plymouth. They are leasehold, and land is difficult to find for inferior buildings. I visited many houses with Mr. Kent ; the rooms were of an average size of about 12 feet by 12 by 8 feet high. In Brownlow Place a house of eight rooms held eight families, at 2*s.* a room. Large families were here refused. Peel's Cottages had a kitchen and bedroom ; the rent 7*l.* Wellington Cottages had four rooms in each house, let at 4*l.* a room. Cleve's Cottages were of four rooms each, and had no back opening ; the rent 1*s.* 3*d.* a room. In rooms where 2*s.* a week was paid I found instances of five, of six, and of seven persons living together. The accommodation afforded in barracks for the married men among the Marines seems insufficient, and many lived in the rooms in the town. Their families form some of the poorest population, and although their number is decreasing the members of the board thought their residence in the town a cause of unwholesome crowding.

Common lodgings.

There was no inspection of common lodgings in Stonehouse. The superintendent of the county police was willing that one of his sergeants should be appointed inspector by the local authority, but he was of opinion that no common lodging house existed in the district.†

Devonport.

At Devonport the corporation is the authority for carrying out the Nuisances Removal Acts. The Local Acts do not strengthen the authorities ; no more money can be borrowed, and the drainage is still very imperfect. Nothing has been done under the Labourers' Lodgings Acts. Mr. Bartlet, the surveyor, has been appointed by the sanitary committee to be inspector of nuisances and sanitary inspector, by special appointment, but without any separate salary. His duties are done in person. He seldom has to trouble the committee with any cases of nuisances in houses, and has no prosecutions. He is assisted by the beadle of the commissioners under the Local Act.

The houses are let in single rooms at a three months' tenancy. They are not generally so large as those in Plymouth, but I heard of 40 persons living in a house of eight rooms, and certainly four or five

* Plymouth, 1861.—Inhabited houses, 6,084 ; people, 62,599, or 10·2 per house.
† Stonehouse, 1861.—Inhabited houses, 1,245 ; people, 14,343, or 11·5 to a house.

persons in a room are commonly found. Cases of unlawful crowding were said to be very rare. One or two notices had been served on the subject in bad instances. The habit of occupying a single room is strong among labourers who were said to be in regular work, and the corporation was not willing to interfere for the abatement of this unpleasant custom. They were, however, just about to interfere on the complaint of the neighbours in a case where fowls were kept in an upstair room. The cesspools were described as peculiarly disagreeable here, because liable to overflow. Good water was plentiful.

Devonport.

Devonport is leasehold. The owner of the freehold is not willing to improve the property held of him under lease, and the leaseholders, who are placed in a precarious position by the custom of life leases, do not think it worth while to do many things desired by the surveyor and inspector. This officer related that when a lease in the space confined by the fortifications determined, the owner of the reversion often obtained the building of another house on the ground plot, and that thus every yard in the town was getting covered with houses, built without the protecting rules now usual in large towns.

Tenure.

I visited Samuel's Court, which was recommended as a specimen of the worst of Devonport. Here were ten houses let in tenements at about 1*s.* 6*d.* a tenement of two rooms, or about 1*s.* a room.

No. 1 had 3 rooms, 3 families, 5 adults, and 5 children.
No. 2 „ 4 „ 3 „ 5 „ 7 „
No. 3 unoccupied house.
No. 4 } ground floor a rag and bone store; over it two rooms contain
No. 5 } two families of eight persons.
No. 6 had 2 rooms, 2 families, 3 adults, and 3 children.
No. 7 „ 2 „ 2 „ 2 „
No. 8 „ 2 „ 1 „ 1 „
No. 9 „ 2 „ 2 „ 3 „ 2 „
No. 10 „ 6 „ 6 „ 10 „ 3 „

An ordinary room which I measured here was 11 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches.

Common lodgings.

There was no inspector of common lodgings. Mr. Lynn, the superintendent of the Devonport police, said there were no common lodging houses, not a tramp sleeping in the town, the number required being supplied from the lodging houses of Plymouth.*

In these towns the rent of rooms is received either by the collector of a non-resident owner or by such owner himself, or is received by the occupier of one of the rooms, who farms the whole house. The rent seemed a precarious income, and ownership seemed often under dispute.

## PORTSMOUTH AND GOSPORT.

Portsmouth.

At Portsmouth a local board of health has just now been created. There were no clauses of importance in the old local Acts but what are continued under the Local Government Act, and nothing has been done under the Labourers' Dwellings Act. The subject of the appointment of a medical officer has never as yet been proposed to the board. The system of inspection was said to have worked well and never to have been resisted on the ground of want of form. The inspectors of nuisances present to the surveyor, but are sergeants of police, and

* Stoke Damerel, 1861.—Inhabited houses, 4,189; people, 50,440, or 12 to a house.

Portsmouth.

therefore under command of Superintendent Barber, who is himself the inspector of common lodgings, and in respect of the Health Acts an able and industrious officer. There are two inspectors of nuisances, Sergeant Read and Sergeant Moore, and they have two defined districts. Sergeant Moore's nuisance report was examined. There was only one instance of a complaint of nuisance which had not been satisfactorily abated, this was against some pigs in Park Lane ; the place was visited, and it was found that, although the accused party proposed to resist, he was clearly in the wrong. Although the inspectors considered structural nuisances to come within their jurisdiction, nearly all the nuisances reported were cases of over full cesspools. The refuse was removed twice a week by the scavengers, and there were the usual powers to clear the town.

Only one instance had occurred of a house so crowded as to become subject to prosecution ; this was about two years ago, and immediately on police interference the lodgers, who were Irish, moved off ; and the evil was abated. There were 1,100 houses to be let in Portsmouth borough, and I was assured by the police that instances of crowding would be difficult to find. Some of the courts and alleys, as on Fisher's property in Marylebone Street, were not only inhabited by a dirty and dissolute population, but contained some abandoned unlet houses ; the shutters, windows, doors, and even the flooring had by piecemeal disappeared, and the houses, though without responsible "occupier," had become filthy nuisances not easily dealt with by the present law though provided for in the new Scotch Act. The houses in Parker's Place, Marylebone Street, were three storeys high, comprising a kitchen and two bedrooms ; these the police thought were the most crowded houses in Portsmouth. Each room measured about 10 feet by 10 feet 6. Of 13 houses eight only were let, and the families occupying them numbered respectively 8, 4, 7, 6, 6, 6, 2, 5. So that 150 cubic feet was the least allowance to each head in a bedroom. In another court of the lowest class I found the mischief of a privy to each house ; these were in a row in an entry, and the more remote privies were barely accessible through the dirt which was strewn about the doors of the rest. These houses had two bedrooms each, and were much larger than in Parker's Place, but the numbers were high ; in two instances there were families of 10 persons.

Common lodgings.

The definition of a common lodging house was here clear enough, *a house let by beds with a common kitchen*, but the superintendent would have been glad to have introduced a condition stating the price of the bed. There are about 90,000 inhabitants of Portsmouth, yet only seven or eight common lodgings, a number whose surprising smallness can only be explained by the fact that tramps avoid the promontory as leading nowhere, and push their way direct from Chichester to Southampton. All the common lodging houses were visited. Their price was 3*d.* a head, or 4*d.* for a single bed. The space ordered to be the minimum was 250 feet ; *Walter*'s, however, which was licensed for 15 beds, held six persons in a room 13 feet 9 by 11, by 6 feet 9, or 170 cubic feet per head. *Whymark*'s contained 57 persons in 34 beds. It was a well conducted house. The owner said the inspector visited him every day. He complained of a difficulty in getting rid of sick people. *Ludwig*'s held 35 persons in 16 beds ; a very good house. The rest were smaller and of various quality. These houses were supplied with papers and cards, and the inspection was proved to be a reality by the owner's evidence. The small number, however, showed how little protection the Common Lodgings Acts extend to the population of this large town.

The town of Gosport is governed, under a local Act of 1763, by a board called the trustees or commissioners, who are the local authority for administering the Nuisances Removal Acts. The arrangement is said to have worked well, and there is great difference of opinion as to whether any advantage is likely to follow the introduction of the Local Government Act. The town is wholly undrained, and the cesspool system which prevails is especially unpleasant here, because the ground is low and wet. The use of private wells is being discontinued, there being an excellent water supply from an artesian well. Mr. Compigné, the clerk to the trustees, stated that for every reasonable purpose except a main drainage the present board had sufficient power. He and some gentlemen well acquainted with the circumstances (although others did not agree with them) thought that a main drain having its exit at low-water mark might drain the town, but would be liable to be frequently filled up with harbour mud, and would be open only four hours out of every twenty-four under the best circumstances. The board was energetic in its function, and its officers appeared to do their duty. The inspector of nuisances and lodgings, Mr. Frisby, was paid 25*l.* per annum for the nuisances, 5*l.* for the lodgings, and 30*l.* for collecting the rates: he did a little house-agent business besides. Mr. Frisby presented his nuisance book at regular periods to a sanitary committee of the trustees, and gave opportunity to poor people for making anonymous complaints. The book had been in use about eight years and contained 700 presentments, of which five out of six were cases of overfull cesspools. No prosecutions under the Nuisances Removal Act had proved unsuccessful, and people had generally yielded to the inspector's requirements. Farmers emptied the cesspools at night. The board had the courts and even such privies as their hose could reach flushed with water weekly, and it sometimes lime-washed the narrow passages and courts.

The board had done nothing under the Labourers' Lodgings Act and meditated nothing, for there were very many houses to be let, and my visits showed that crowded houses are at any rate rare if they exist at all. The question of appointing a medical officer had never been discussed.

A monthly report of the common lodgings was also presented, but they were always few and now only one remained on the register. The definition of a common lodging in use here was a house where "*tramps*" *were supplied with lodging by a night at a time.* I visited the common lodging called James's. There were six and a half beds in which nine persons had slept the night before at 3*d.* each. The rent was 3*s.* 3*d.* a week. No sheets were to be seen, the beds were not made (p.m.), and a pail was substituted for the necessary chamber pots. This wanted reform. Burke, who wished to register, had only two rooms, but better accommodation than James. Small houses should not be encouraged, as the inspectors cannot then depend upon the necessary decent seclusion of the sexes and of the married. Smith was not registered, but received six beds in four rooms.

A great proportion of the squalor which characterizes much of Gosport is due to the dissolute sort of inhabitants. Very decent tenements at low rents stood to be let, while the more ruinous, dirty, and every way wretched were occupied. I visited Wyse's Alley (two bedrooms, rent 2*s.* and 2*s.* 3*d.*, no crowding); Rodney's Head Alley, where a ground floor, divided by a thin partition into two poor rooms, was let at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a first floor at the same, although no water was supplied; Rimes Alley, where houses measuring 10 feet 9 by 9 feet 7, the ground storey being only 5 feet 11 high, were let at 1*s.* 6*d.*, but found no crowding.

I visited with Mr. Frisby two instances of nuisances; one was a cesspool which leaked into an adjoining house, the other was the dangerous, filthy, and neglected property said to be Mr. Austen's. Attention was promised to both places.

Liberty Gosport.

Extra Urban or "Liberty" Gosport, a part of the parish of Alverstoke, is governed in matters of health by a nuisance removal committee, which works in accord with the highway board. Mr. Thomas White, who has no other profession, is appointed clerk and inspector at 50*l.* a year. He is re-elected every year, and is, in the opinion of a gentleman long the chairman of the committee, a faithful officer. His nuisance book is presented regularly, and he obtains the chairman's sanction for all his orders for removal. Much good has been done, dirty privies, and dung heaps had been removed, the night carts had been compelled to carry their manure farther from the town, and offensive ditches had been covered. Only one summons to the petty sessions had been issued, and that had been compromised.

There was no common lodging in the Liberty. Population was moving from the old town inland to the parts of Forton, near the new forts. Some of the houses there were a bad class of cottages, but no great crowding could be heard of in any district of Gosport. Of the low population a large proportion are prostitutes by trade, and in their establishments the number of residents is seldom large. The better sort of labouring poor seemed to prefer Portsmouth.

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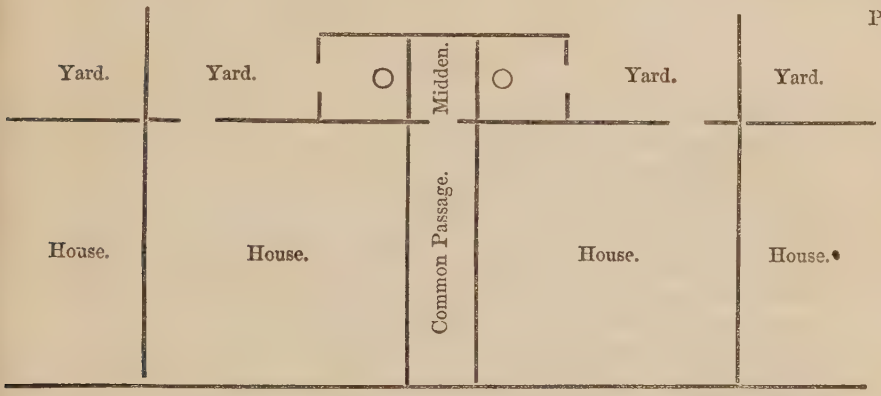
## PRESTON.

Preston.

There are no extraordinary powers of dealing with crowded or unfit houses at Preston. The local authority is the corporation in its character of local board of health. There is no medical officer. The inspector of nuisances has, in common with two sergeants of police, the inspection of the common lodgings to attend to. The inspector seems to measure the rooms and grant the licences, but when that is done the ordinary visits are made by the police. The inspector has no private engagements. Preston fortunately contains a large number of small houses at rents varying from 1*s.* to 4*s.*, and, in the inspector's words, "every working man, if he likes to work, can have a comfortable house of his own."

The officers thought there was no overcrowding in the town, and the last information on that subject given by the inspector to the local board was dated 15th February 1864. There were but few rooms let off in large houses to poor people, less than 200 as it was reported. The small houses stood on very little ground, and in some parts of the town they seemed to be rather too full. For instance, in the four streets called Young Ireland, it did not appear that two couples clubbed together to keep house, but that single men or single women, mill hands, lodged often two in a bedroom at these houses, and joined the family in the kitchen. The definition of a common lodging laid down by the local legal opinion was founded on *nightly occupancy*, and the police were therefore unable to control this system. The registered common lodging-houses which had once been 70 were now only 25 in a population of 85,000, the decrease being due to the want of a more inclusive definition. Nothing is likely to be done under the Labourers' Dwellings Act. Since the Local Government Act has been introduced an excellent class of cottage houses has been built at

about 3*s.* or 4*s.* a week. The land on which each stands is worth about 20*l.*, and bricks are so cheap as 16*s.* or 18*s.* a thousand. All the new small houses, and they form about a third of the town, have little walled off yards and separate privies, with an ash midden between the privies, to which access is got by a passage, to which a locked door is always attached, between every two houses.




In the older part some cellars are used as bedrooms. Near the markets I visited three double cellars, in which lived eight persons. Each of the three households paid 1*s.* 2*d.* a week. The nearness to the markets caused this neighbourhood to be crowded with buildings, but the general condition of the homes even here was not bad. I saw in High Street a cellar bedroom, which being only 6 feet 6 inches high, and only 1 foot 10 inches above the surface, was apparently in violation of the law, and the inspector explained, on inquiry, that during the recent poverty caused by strikes and by war the law had been relaxed by the borough authorities. In Buckingham Street, in Young Ireland, the alley at the back of the houses into which the back doors opened was only 3 feet wide. The houses were two storeys high, and were let at 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* At the back of Rhodes Square for 1*s.* people got little houses of one bedroom, and in such were families of six and five members. I examined the neighbourhood of Avenham Lane and of Brook Street with much satisfaction. Where the yards were very small the board had insisted on waterclosets being put down in new buildings, but they were often put out of order by ashes being thrown in. It is to be observed here, as throughout the North, that the custom of supplying the children with a low seat does not prevail, and that consequently the little creatures are seen to deposit in all unsuitable places. The insides of the houses were generally very decent. The landlords customarily do the whitewashing, or allow a week's rent for the purpose, yearly. Very few complaints for omitting to whitewash go to the board; the last was dated 27th July 1865; but the inspector usually succeeds in inducing the people to whitewash without formal process.

Inspection of town.

The officers would be prepared in case of the visit of an epidemic or other reason to institute a house-to-house visitation, but see no need for it at present.

With the exception that the definition in use allows a large number to escape, the visitation of the common lodgings is very good. The area per head exacted is 250 cubic feet. Whitewashing is required every three months, and a regular diary kept of the state of each house and the number received. In this summer of 1865 a woman was sent to

prison for continuing to receive lodgers in an unfit house after her licence had been withdrawn. There were no partitions for the seclusion of couples. The price of a night's lodging was, in one large house, so low as 2½*d.*, but the accommodation was proportionately inferior.

## READING.

Reading.

At Reading there is not that pressure of population which should make the local authorities anxious about overcrowding. The chief of police is the inspector of common lodgings and of nuisances, under the local board of health, which is the corporation. He relieves vagrants, and sends to the union vagrant ward about 9 tramps a day. The rest of the shifting population is received by 7 registered common lodging houses, which are seldom full, but which are licensed for 96 lodgers, and by a large model lodging maintained by public spirit which receives about 60 persons every night. This house is not registered. It is a good building, and the equipment is very good. It was very clean, though with a little untidiness as regards the pots and windows, which was important in the very hot weather when I visited the town. Among the common lodgings was one licensed inn and several beershops. The allowance of air seemed to be 250 feet, and there had been some convictions for exceeding the licensed number, when the offenders were fined 1*s.* each. These were the only prosecutions for overcrowding which had occurred, and the authorities thought the Common Lodgings Acts sufficient in Reading to control the evil. The explanation of the small number of houses licensed was, that beds let on weekly tenancy were not supposed to come within the scope of the Acts. In private houses there did not seem to be any crowding, the inspector, when he visited houses to order limewashing, not finding any great number of beds. There were no cellar bedrooms, and very few persons having only one room as their whole tenement. The surveyor had recently reported some houses unfit for habitation, as being dilapidated and of original bad construction, but he did not expect any action to be taken on his report. Mr. Walford is appointed medical officer.

## SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield.

In Sheffield the Local Government Act has been but very recently applied; it is administered by the corporation as a board of health. The growth of the town in the last 20 years has been enormous, and in consequence of the excellent custom of building very small houses, and the use of yards, which very few houses are without, the town covers a great area in proportion to its inhabitants, who probably do not much exceed 200,000. Back-to-back houses are by far the commonest houses in Sheffield; but one of the principal evils of that system, indeed the only one upon which all persons are agreed, viz., the difficulty of disposing of the dungsteads, is lessened by the custom of dividing the yards into which the back houses look by means of walls running from one back house to that opposite to it, at distances varying from six to 12 house-widths, according to the size of the different properties.

Thus in few or no cases are there front houses looking into one street and back houses into another, the yards being usually wider than streets, and all traffic down them being prevented by the cross-walls. Nearly all the small houses built in the last 40 years are of this character, are let at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, and contain two bedrooms. Under this system there was never known to be but one cellar bed-room in the town, and houses let in single rooms were very rare indeed. Now, however, the new byelaws, which seem to be in great part founded on those of Preston and Bradford forbid back-to-back houses altogether, and if houses of the same external size are built, and not divided into backs and fronts, but let as six-roomed houses at 5*s.* to 7*s.* a week, being both too large and too costly for workmen's families, sub-lettings and lodgings will become the rule here, as now in the old towns, which have always been considered examples to be avoided. As at Birmingham, however, there is a sufficient number of small houses already built to give a general character to the town as regards house accommodation far superior to the English average. The high death-rate in Sheffield is probably chiefly due to the cold climate, the employment of women,* and the unhealthy handicrafts. Nothing had been done under the Labouring Classes' Lodgings Act, and nothing is likely to be done, the working men being able to secure a supply of houses by ordinary means. Very few houses are now to be let, but the demand fluctuates. In 1851 only 270 houses were to be let, while in 1861 the number was 3262. Of internal filth requiring police interposition, not a single instance was found,† and there had been no report by any officer of an instance either of overcrowding or of neglect of internal cleaning. Every Friday, in ordinary seasons, the women seem to lay the whole place under water, throwing water against the windows, and flooding the kitchen floors and pavement, even in the back lanes and courts.

The worst part of the Sheffield dwellings is the bad repair; the dilapidation here amounts to prejudice to health, but is beyond the reach of the authorities. Bedrooms over privies have always been condemned by the magistrates. Wherever proceeded against, the occupier would be fined until the nuisance was abated, and no such nuisance is now thought to exist.

It is not easy to determine whether there is much overcrowding, no visitation being made. I attempted in various parts to ascertain, calling at 45 suspicious looking houses for the purpose. The worst instances were a pair with six children, in a kitchen and bedroom; four adults with three children in a kitchen and bedroom, rent 1*s.* 6*d.*; six adults with three children in a kitchen and bedroom, rent 1*s.* 8*d.*; eleven adults in a kitchen and two bedrooms, paying 2*s.* 4*d.* rent; three adults with six children in a kitchen and bedroom; five adults in a kitchen and bedroom; and four adults with three children in a kitchen and bedroom. A night visit to these houses would probably disclose higher numbers, and as the people were chiefly Irish there is probably a fluctuating number. The size of one of these full cottages was 12 feet 6 by 10 feet 6. Most of the people paid rates; the

* Going into a house at Sheffield we saw a haggard infant, and asked what was the matter with it. A woman gave it a glance, and said "*t'mother works;*" a disease with which I was sufficiently familiar, but for which the name was new.

† Of course I could not search the whole town, but I took nearly all the streets called "crofts," and went into each yard. The houses of some of the German sugar bakers are said to be sometimes dangerously filthy, but they are not numerous.

rents varied from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* The following table shows the quantity of house accommodation in some poor quarters of Sheffield :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court | A | 7 | houses | 9 | bedrooms | 19 | adults | 19 children. |
| „ | B | 5 | „ | 6 | „ | 16 | „ | 4 „ |
| „ | C | 9 | „ | 14 | „ | 20 | „ | 22 „ |
| „ | D | 2 | „ | 2 | „ | 4 | „ | 7 „ |
| „ | E | 6 | „ | 9 | „ | 21 | „ | 10 „ |
| „ | F | 9 | „ | 12 | „ | 17 | „ | 5 „ |
| „ | G | 7 | „ | 9 | „ | 20 | „ | 18 „ |

There was no arrangement for emptying the ash and dung middens; the matter was left to private enterprise, and yet the emptying was better done than at Leeds, where it is supposed to be provided for by the authorities.

There are 70 common lodging houses now licensed, and the number is rising. An inspector of the police inspects and reports to chief constable Jackson. It is the practice here to consider that a *weekly tenancy liberates a lodging* from the control of the Act. The inspector makes nightly visits to registered houses, but takes no measures to bring other houses under licence, except by inquiry among the licensed owners. No return of the number of lodgers is demanded. The space allowed is 250 cubic feet. The prices are 3*d.* and 2½*d.* With two exceptions, the common lodging houses visited were very poor houses, but were decently kept. They lay chiefly about Water Lane, Millsands, Bridge Street, and Spring Street. The largest was built as a model lodging, but hardly deserves a licence at all, having no yard whatever, and yet receiving 71 lodgers. Clothes are dried indoors; there is a water-closet in the house. The same owner has a much better house in Millsands, where he receives 47 lodgers. His rent altogether is 63*l.* No partitions between beds were in use. The inspector was called occasionally to remove the sick. No other house contained more than 12 lodgers.

New byelaws have been issued this year. No. 25 provides for the closing of houses unfit for habitation, but it is of no value since the decision in *Burgess* v. *Peacock*.

The visit of the Social Science Congress to Sheffield in 1865 induced much adverse criticism on the subject of the north-country ash-midden, which was an arrangement probably new and disgusting to many of the members. The small number of *closets* was animadverted on. For this deficiency there can be no reason except the saving of cost; but a multiplication of *receptacles* seems to be a measure very undesirable. It would seem beyond the scope of this report to relate the arguments so frequently and conclusively used in favour of sewering towns, and therefore accepting, as one must, the ash-midden system as the only one now existing in most of the great towns of the north, it only remains to report that the average quantity of accumulation in the Sheffield pits was when the town was visited low as compared to other similar places.

I subjoin the result of a few visits made at night.

## BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD.

| Country of Occupier. | No. of Day-rooms in the House. | Size in Cubic Feet of each Day-room. | Size in Square Feet of Window in each Day-room. | Number of each Sex living in the House. | | | | Total Males and Females. | No. of Bedrooms in the House. | Size in Cubic Feet o each Bedroom. | Size in Square Feet of Window in each Bedroom. | Size in Square Feet of end of Chimney in each Bedroom. | Number of each Sex sleeping in each Room. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Adults. | | Children. | | | | | | | Adults. | | Children. | |
| | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Ireland - | 1 | 1598·62 | 20·52 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1664·0 | 10·0 | 1·69 | 4 | 3 | | |
| | 2 | 286·87 | 7·23 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1130·0 | 13·75 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Ireland - | 1 | 739·2 | 14·7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | 8 | 1 | 858·23 | 14·7 | 1·76 | 4 | 1 | | |
| | 2 | 409·94 | 9·55 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 925·75 | 6·25 | 1·32 | — | — | 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 3 | 420·42 | 3 29 | | | | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 936·0 | 16·20 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1040·0 | 15·12 | 1·76 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| England - | 1 | 699·84 | 14·44 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 890·12 | 15·0 | 1·21 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 756·0 | 15·937 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 1 | 1039·5 | 12·96 | 1·32 | 4 | 1 | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 906·75 | 16·2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1129·92 | 15·3 | 2·25 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Ireland - | 1 | 820·8 | 14·025 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 945·0 | 13·76 | 1·2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| England - | 1 | 966·0 | 14·025 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 877·8 | 14·4 | 1·44 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 858·0 | 11·55 | | | | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 823·0 | 16·8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 776·25 | 15·12 | 0·5625 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 819·95 | 11·55 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 |
| Ireland - | 1 | 912·0 | 17·94 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 654·5 | 11·76 | 1·5625 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 775·0 | 11·0 | | | | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 742·5 | 16·65 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 744·0 | 16·875 | 1·8 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 741·0 | 16·875 | — | 2 | | | |
| Wales - | 1 | 1020·0 | 20·25 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1144·0 | 21·16 | 1·2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1274·0 | 20·25 | 1·8 | | | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 802·125 | 14·4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1109·3225 | 11·55 | 2·4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| England - | 1 | 912·0 | 14·0 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1201·0 | 11·0 | 1·44 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Ireland - | 1 | 1376·55 | 19·08 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 6 | 1 | 1285·63 | 12·8 | 1·56 | 3 | | | |
| | 2 | 988·125 | 9·1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 956·25 | 9·0 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 829·15 | 15·3 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1309·0 | 15·12 | 1·32 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Ireland - | 1 | 825·0 | 14·0 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1144·0 | 14·7 | 1·44 | 1 | 1 | | |
| England - | 1 | 825·0 | 14·0 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1144·0 | 14·7 | 1·44 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Scotland - | 1 | 731·5 | 14·0 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 900·0 | 14·0 | 1·44 | 1 | 1 | | |
| England - | 1 | 1042·5 | 18·49 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 924 0 | 15·05 | 1·2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 924·0 | 15·05 | — | 2 | | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 811·84 | 13·5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 799·0 | 9·0 | 1·56 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 799·0 | 9·0 | 1·56 | | | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 811·84 | 13·5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 799 0 | 9·0 | 1·56 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 2 | 763·0 | 9·0 | 1·56 | — | — | | 1 |
| Ireland - | 1 | 803·0 | 14·4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 803·0 | 13·5 | 1·69 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Scotland - | 1 | 765·0 | 14·0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 759·7 | 13·5 | 1·3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| England - | 1 | 662·4 | 9·6 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 630·0 | 14·0 | 1·32 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Ireland - | 1 | 525·72 | 11·7 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 685·44 | 8·75 | 1·43 | 2 | 2 | | |

The houses stand at the bottom of Coalpit Lane. Chief Constable Jackson, to whose courtesy I owe the opportunity of presenting this Table, has very properly considered all persons above 13 years of age to be adults, as no doubt they must be in all statistics of concubinage. The houses are a fair sample of the worst class in Sheffield. It need scarcely be added, that in none was there any ventilation, except that derived from doors, windows, and chimneys.

## SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton.

At Southampton all the Local Acts were in effect superseded on the formation of a board of health under the Local Government Act. The board, which is identical with the corporation, has proceeded far in extensive drainage, and it is probable that of about 6,000 houses 4,000 are now in connexion with the board's system; the rest are supplied with cesspools, and among this rest are very few but labourers' tenements. The board has an active medical officer, Mr. Cooper, to whom it pays 200*l.* a year. He engages in private practice of his profession. He and the surveyor between them have the services of a street keeper and reporter of nuisances, but the real inspection, both of nuisances and of common lodgings, is performed by the medical officer in person. A sanitary committee of the board has been formed, and for a while it met regularly, but now the officers seem but seldom to require reference to it. The people fall in willingly to the requisitions of the board, and no objection has been raised on the ground of the street keeper not being himself the inspector.

Nothing has yet been done under the Labourers' Dwellings Act. A joint stock company formed for the purposes of the Act has not yet begun operations. There is no peculiar difficulty attending the acquisition of land on which to build small houses. Working men are generally able to pay the rent of a whole house, and the rents were certainly high.

Common lodgings.

The definition of a common lodging sanctioned by the board is *a lodging-house where the lodgers take beds for a single day.* The cubical area assigned to each bed is 250 feet. There has as yet been no prosecution under the Common Lodgings Act, and the owners are anxious to obtain registration, and to conform, as far as their means allow, to the requirements of the medical officer. From the definition accepted it might have been expected, as actually occurred, that on the officer's withdrawing his licence from a house which was manifestly improperly kept, the owner eluded the law by accepting no lodgers for so short a term as that defined. Though fewer than formerly, there are still 25 common lodgings in Southampton. I visited various common lodgings and other poor tenements in Simnel Street and Blue Anchor Lane, and also in the neighbourhood called the Rookery. As a general rule, the walls of the registered lodgings were limewashed; there were sheets and utensils to each bed; the floors were decently clean. The worst of the accommodation was that the houses were old and tumble-down. It was represented that lords and ladies had slept in the mouldering garrets now occupied by itinerant musicians and journeymen out of work; but, except for spaciousness, there was nothing good about these rooms. A "bed," as usual, means room for two; a single bed is a "half-bed." The beds were let for 3*d.* a night each person. The bedding was usually good; there was seldom a dirty floor or a bundle of dirty clothes to be seen. The married were always separated from the single, and the sexes of the latter parted. I visited the houses of Mary W. and Mr. S., who had applied for a licence without success. These houses were quite unfit, and the contrast which they presented to the registered houses showed the usefulness of the law of registry. The sheets were ragged, the floors filthy; there were heaps of dirty rags and clothing, and beggars' baggage on the bedroom floors. The privy, which served seven houses, was covered, floor and seat, with fresh dung. The broken windows were numerous, and stuffed with rags. The houses

were short of washing and other utensils. The owners said they might well be poor, because they could take no nightly lodgers, and that weekly lodgers so often defaulted. They promised to get into order for registration. It would appear that these houses were evading the law, through the definition chosen for a common lodging by the local authority. Nothing could be more filthy and unwholesome than the whole establishments. The charge was very low.

Southampton. Cleaning.

Little had been done to maintain cleanliness within the private houses. Dustmen went round regularly, and emptied the dust bins of public courts. When a yard was strictly private to a single house, the refuse had to be exposed in a basket in front for the dustman. The town scavengers visited and washed every public court and privy twice a week, and as the board has obtained a smooth flagging for the courts the result was an unusually clean appearance.

Privies.

On visiting the privies I saw three classes :—(1) the old cesspools, none of which were over full, though many were badly arranged ; the closets rickety and difficult to get at : (2) new waterclosets set on the town drains, which were unnecessarily numerous in some parts. Each house in a very poor street had one. The rough tenants had in many cases disordered the mechanism, and many pans were piled with ordure. A third plan (3) of trough waterclosets is an uncommon but very good one. Temporary cesspools, shallow and smooth bottomed, are formed on the drain, the privies are set over them, and twice a week when the scavenger comes round the whole is flushed out into the drain. By far the greater number of complaints of nuisances received were of obstructed closets. In the summer of 1865 a gentleman was charged before the magistrates with keeping privies at Northiam so as to be a nuisance. They were on cesspools, and the magistrates, on Mr. Cooper's evidence, ordered them to be drained. This was resisted and a fine of 2*l.* each on 11 cottages was inflicted. The owner preferred to go to prison, but afterwards paid the fines and drained the privies. His rents were raised from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* a week, and, as I was told, tenants at that rent were easy to get, though between 400 and 500 houses are to be let in Southampton.

Cottages.

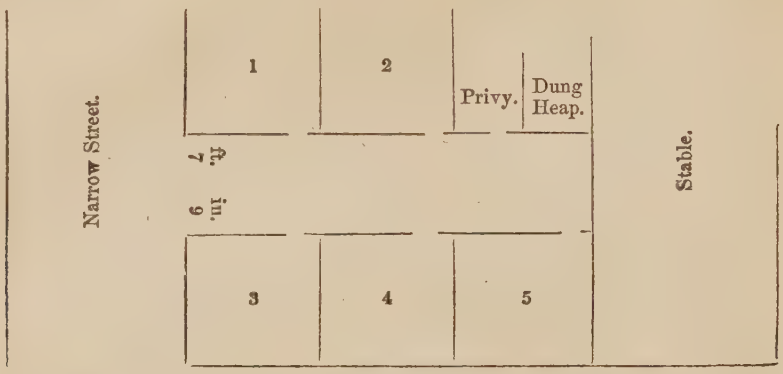
Four-roomed houses were common, and brought about 4*s.* a week. Three-roomed back-to-back houses were not so common, and brought about 3*s.*, while it was only here and there a two-roomed house was met with, or indeed any tenement at less than half a crown. Goater's Court was a specimen of back-to-back property. There were 14 houses and 2 privies. One house was to be let ; the rest contained 74 persons. I visited Goater's Alley ; Campbell's Court, Cross Street ; Lansdowne Place (10 houses with 2 privies) ; Petty's Court (one bedroom, rent 2*s.* 9*d.*, largest family 5) ; Pardy's Court (23 persons in 5 houses to one privy) ; and the conclusion drawn from the inspection was, on comparing with other towns, that there was little overcrowding. The old property was uncomfortable from the masses of decayed wood work, and the rents were high. Many of the gully holes on private property were untrapped, and waterclosets had been too freely introduced where the cottage-tenants were not of a class to be trusted with their management.

The officers entrusted with the administration of the Local Government Act regretted the loss of some of the repealed clauses of the Public Health Act. They thought that the party walls of new small tenements should extend to the roof, but had no power to enforce it. There had been cases in which the magistrates had required, as proof of a nuisance on cottage property, the evidence of neighbours who had suffered from the nuisance, and this was said to be felt as a hardship by poor people, who thought the inspector ought to shield

Southampton.

them from the invidious responsibility of complaint against a powerful neighbour.

I append a plan of Spring Court, Rookery, Southampton.




Houses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and other buildings, are 3 storeys high; 3, 4, and 5 have no back door or window. Over the privy and dungheap are two storeys of hay store. Thus the only openings into No. 5, for instance, are from a court, 3 storeys high, and 7 feet 9 broad, and just opposite a privy and dung store. The rents 2*s*.

The inconvenience of combining the prosecution of nuisances with private medical practice, as indeed with any private business at all, was almost daily apparent, and Mr. Cooper thought better results would be got by a combination of towns to support a medical officer, who should have no other engagement, and who would be entirely free from local influences.

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## SUNDERLAND.

Sunderland.

The Sunderland corporation has appointed Mr. Paine inspector of nuisances and common lodgings. The action of a medical officer is to some extent attained through the reports received by the sanitary committee of the corporation from the registrars of deaths. Two instances of overcrowding had been prosecuted on medical evidence. The cases were thus described :—10, Simpson Street, 2 upstair front rooms contained 4 adults with 8 children, being two families, cubic space 1,951 feet ; 2 back rooms contained two families of 4 adults and 4 children in 1,979 feet. Also at No. 13, Simpson Street, two upstair back rooms held two families of 3 adults with 7 live and 2 dead children * in 1,979 cubic feet. These instances were convicted on the evidence of Dr. Yeld and Dr. Morgan, and the magistrates warned the offenders.

Under the Common Lodgings Acts much had been done to control overcrowding. The detectives visit suspected houses at night, and are bringing all the seamen's boarding houses under the law. The

* Private benevolence could hardly find a better or more pleasing object than the erection of a mortuary chapel in a great town of single-room tenements, such as Sunderland, where bodies of the dead might be reverently cared for while awaiting interment. The poor, as a rule, only bury on Sunday.

worst houses of the sort now open were said to be those kept by licensed victuallers. There were no emigrants' houses. The registered lodging houses were only about 30. The space ordered was 300 cubic feet per head. Those visited were among the worst, and were certainly untidy, and in one case dirty, but they were better than the private houses around, and gave the authorities some satisfaction in the fact that no case of fever had occurred in them. They were 3-storey houses, and held 24, 26, or 28 persons. These people washed at home, and having no yards hung out their linen at the windows.

Dense building.

At Sunderland, as at Liverpool and Hull, the houses are by far too many on the area; there is not street or yard room. A dense aggregation of houses forms an almost solid block on the landward side of High Street, on the right hand, after passing Church Street. In this great block may be seen long unbroken rows of houses of 3 or 4 storeys, and often nearly 30 feet high, each room being let at 1*s.*, or 1*s.* 4*d.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* a week (besides a water rent) to a separate family. It would be deceptive to quote the numbers of people said to be in single rooms in this warren; an accurate account could not be got. It must suffice to say that in long lanes of 3-storey houses, often back-to-backs, the width of roadway between the houses is only 6, 7, or 8 feet, and that every room seemed full of people; the linen drying from nearly every window, and mixing with that of the opposite neighbour, showed at a glance how universal were the single-room lettings. Robinson's Lane, a sort of main street of larger houses traversing this block, measures 13·3 in width. None of these houses or even rooms were observed to be void, and the rents are high. Cottage building ground was supposed to be worth 3½*d.* or 4*d.* a yard.

A power like that of the Liverpool Act is much wanted here, and might be applied in this comparatively small town without any evil resulting from dislodging the well-paid labourers who live here. The authorities thought a patient course of buying and destroying old houses would before long redeem the place. And there were houses rendered almost useless by the close proximity in which the neighbouring owner had built up to them, and consequently offered for sale at the value of the land and material. The privies also were so cabined that emptying was difficult. The crowded state of all the poorer houses, old or new, large or small, or even when the little property of the labourer himself, showed that there were not houses enough for the demands of the trade of the town. In hundreds of instances the back-to-backs were so arranged that no out-door place could be found where even the public could build privies, and consequently the authorities have been obliged to compel the owners to put water-closets into houses. These are now numerous among a population unfitted for their use. There were no cellar bedrooms discovered; they are probably very few, and all qualified under the cellars clauses.

New byelaws had been recently obtained. By the 31st the authorities supposed they had taken power to declare some old houses "unfit for human habitation." One miserable old house, broken almost to pieces, has been ordered to be declared uninhabitable under this byelaw, and the authorities had some thoughts of trying to get the declaration of unfitness applied to all instances of the absence of a closet. They had previously succeeded in shutting up one house, and indeed seemed to wish to push all their powers for the public protection as far as the law would let them.

The chairman, Alderman Williams, considered that the protection which the Common Lodgings Act afforded to vagrants should be extended to the more worthy class of resident labourers. He would have houses which are let in single rooms subjected to licence, as at Glasgow. Nothing has here been done under the Labouring Classes' Lodgings or the Labourers' Dwellings Acts.

Monkwearmouth.

Monkwearmouth has been part of a great estate, while Sunderland, only separated from it by the River Wear, has been held by small owners. It is perhaps in consequence of this difference of tenure that Sunderland long ago grew up into an important town, while in Monkwearmouth, where people could only build on life leases, comparatively fewer and meaner houses were until lately erected. The present owner, Sir Hedworth Williamson, takes a more liberal and perhaps a wiser course with the estate, and has the reputation of driving no hard bargains with the Wearmouth tenants. Small house rents were lower than in Sunderland, and the lower houses and wider openings made Wearmouth much nearer to what a working man's colony ought to be. But the pressure of population was of course the same. A house was examined in Hedworth Street, to see what success could attend an effort to prolong its existence by repairs on the lapse of a lease. It was found to contain four families; one had the ground floor for 2*s.* 9*d.*, and the others paid respectively 2*s.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 1*s.* 2*d.* for the three upstair rooms. In Topcliffe Row also a house was selected by chance for inspection. The rent was 10*l.*; there were 5 rooms containing 18 persons. The tenant of the ground floor of two rooms had a small family, and found room for 6 lodgers.*

The chief constable of Sunderland (who grudges no trouble) was in the habit of procuring a nominal return of the occupants of common lodgings. As the form has not been seen elsewhere, it is appended, with the contained names and descriptions, which show the sort of persons accommodated in these places and the duration of their residence.

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* Mr. Alderman Williams, chairman of the sanitary committee, has printed the following paragraphs in a letter to the "Builder."

"The narrowest 'street' in old Sunderland, except an opening miscalled 'Hodgkin Street,' but properly 'Little Flag Lane,' is 10 feet wide. In Hodgkin Street there are not more than eight or ten tenemented houses; the remainder is occupied by the back-doors or warehouses of business premises.

"The local authorities, with all the vigilance they can exercise, find it impossible wholly to prevent the nightly commission of nuisances in some of these narrow lanes; but for such places they are, on the whole, commendably clean and wholesome, and certainly exhibit a most pleasing improvement on the state of things a few years ago Most of the houses in these lanes and streets are built back to back, with no yards, hence there is no space for ash-pits and privies; and to introduce water-closets into these tenemented houses is a work of great difficulty."

All he says here can be confirmed by this report, but with the understanding that by the word "street" he means places bearing that designation, as there are many lanes of less than 10 feet width."

Mr. Williams's little tract of 1863 contains a curious calculation of the density of persons on the surface of several boroughs of England; but these figures, representing the number of persons within an arbitrary political boundary, have not always the same value. He says the persons per acre in the parish of Sunderland are 176, or 11·25 to a house. He names 5 lanes of an average width of only about 10 feet, in which lived 577 families. There are, it appears, 9 *streets* of 8 feet width and under, and 12 more between 8 feet and 12, besides which are several passages or stairs of from 5 to 7 feet wide, bordered by inhabited houses.

## Common Lodging Houses.

Weekly Return of Lodgers in the House occupied by Isabella Jackson in Stamps Lane, Sunderland.

| Date. | No. | Name of Lodger. | Age. | When arrived. | How obtaining Livelihood, and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 21 - | 233 | Sarah Wilkinson | 16 | 1 night | Hawker. |
| | 234 | Ellen Angus | 13 | do. | do. |
| | 235 | John Crawford | 50 | do. | Brickmaker. |
| | 236 | Isabella Crawford | 26 | do. | Wife. |
| | 237 | James Thompson | 41 | do. | Compositor. |
| | 238 | James Townsley | 24 | 3 weeks | Hawker. |
| | 239 | Margaret Townsley | 18 | do. | Wife. |
| | 240 | Elizabeth Watson | 37 | 4 months | do. |
| | 241 | James Cryan | 50 | 1 night | Gardener. |
| | 242 | George M'Dougall | 33 | 4 months | do. |
| | 243 | Margery M'Dougall | 37 | do | Wife. |
| | 244 | John Watts | 40 | 2 nights | Carver. |
| | 245 | Sarah Wilkinson | 16 | do. | Hawker. |
| | 246 | Ellen Angus | 13 | do. | do. |
| | 247 | John Crawford | 50 | do. | Brickmaker. |
| | 248 | Isabella Crawford | 26 | do. | Wife. |
| | 249 | Mary Smith | 60 | 3 nights | Silk dyer. |
| | 250 | Elizabeth Smith | 16 | do. | do. |
| | 251 | Charles Smith | 21 | do. | Bellhanger. |
| | 252 | Robert Greig | 40 | 1 night | Hawker. |
| | 253 | Bridget Greig | 40 | do. | Wife. |
| | 254 | Samuel Beaton | 26 | do. | Labourer. |
| Sept. 22 - | 255 | James Townsley | 24 | 3 weeks | Hawker. |
| | 256 | Margaret Townsley | 18 | do. | Wife. |
| | 257 | Elizabeth Watson | 37 | 4 months | do. |
| | 258 | James Cryan | 50 | 2 nights | Gardener |
| | 259 | George M'Dougall | 33 | 4 months | do. |
| | 260 | Margery M'Dougall | 37 | do. | Wife. |
| | 261 | John Watts | 40 | 3 nights | Carver. |
| | 262 | Sarah Wilkinson | 16 | do. | Hawker. |
| | 263 | Ellen Angus | 13 | do. | do. |
| | 264 | John Crawford | 50 | do. | Brickmaker. |
| | 265 | Isabella Crawford | 26 | do. | Wife. |
| | 266 | James Thompson | 41 | do. | Compositor. |
| | 267 | Robert Greig | 40 | 2 do. | Hawker. |
| | 268 | Bridget Greig | 40 | do. | Wife. |
| | 269 | Meshack Greig | 22 | 1 night | Hawker. |
| | 270 | Isabella Greig | 22 | do. | Wife. |
| | 271 | Thomas Newton | 36 | do. | Labourer. |
| | 272 | Thomas Fowler | 34 | do. | do. |
| | 273 | Henry Jones | 38 | do. | Last maker. |
| Sept. 23 - | 274 | James Townsley | 24 | 3 weeks | Hawker. |
| | 275 | Margaret Townley | 18 | do. | Wife. |
| | 276 | Elizabeth Watson | 37 | 4 months | do. |
| | 277 | James Cryan | 50 | 3 nights | Gardener. |
| | 278 | George M'Dougall | 33 | 4 months | do. |
| | 279 | Margery M'Dougall | 37 | do. | Wife. |
| | 280 | Sarah Wilkinson | 16 | 4 nights | Hawker. |
| | 281 | Ellen Angus | 13 | do. | do. |
| | 282 | John Crawford | 50 | do. | Brickmaker. |
| | 283 | Isabella Crawford | 26 | do. | Wife. |
| | 284 | James Thompson | 41 | do. | Compositor. |
| | 285 | Robert Greig | 40 | 3 nights | Hawker. |
| | 286 | Bridget Greig | 40 | do. | Wife. |
| | 287 | Meshack Greig | 22 | 2 do. | Hawker. |
| | 288 | Isabella Greig | 22 | do. | Wife. |

| Date. | No. | Name of Lodger. | Age. | When arrived. | How obtaining Livelihood, and Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 23 - | 289 | Thomas Newton - - | 36 | 2 nights - | Labourer. |
| | 290 | Thomas Fowler - - | 34 | do. - | do. |
| | 291 | Michael Dillon - - | 47 | 1 night - | do. |
| | 292 | Sarah Dillon - - | 36 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 293 | James Quick - - | 24 | do. - | Labourer. |
| | 294 | John Thompson - - | 26 | do. - | do. |
| Sept. 24 - | 295 | James Townsley - - | 24 | 3 weeks - | Hawker. |
| | 296 | Margaret Townsley - | 18 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 297 | Elizabeth Watson - - | 37 | 4 months | do. |
| | 298 | James Cryan - - | 50 | 4 nights - | Gardener. |
| | 299 | George M'Dougall - | 33 | 4 months | do. |
| | 300 | Margery M'Dougall - | 37 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 301 | Sarah Wilkinson - - | 16 | 5 nights - | Hawker. |
| | 302 | Ellen Angus - - | 13 | do. - | do. |
| | 303 | John Crawford - - | 50 | do. - | Brickmaker. |
| | 304 | Isabella Crawford - | 26 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 305 | James Thompson - - | 41 | do. - | Compositor. |
| | 306 | John Elliott - - | 32 | 1 night - | Shipwright. |
| | 307 | Robert Greig - - | 40 | 4 nights - | Hawker. |
| | 308 | Bridget Greig - - | 40 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 309 | Meshack Greig - - | 22 | 3 nights - | Hawker. |
| | 310 | Isabella Greig - - | 22 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 311 | Thomas Newton - - | 36 | do. - | Labourer. |
| | 312 | Thomas Fowler - - | 34 | do. - | do. |
| | 313 | Soloman Amers - - | 40 | 1 night - | Roper. |
| Sept. 25 - | 314 | James Cryan - - | 50 | 5 nights - | Gardener. |
| | 315 | George M'Dougall - | 33 | 4 months | do. |
| | 316 | Margery M'Dougall - | 37 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 317 | John Crawford - - | 50 | 6 nights - | Brickmaker. |
| | 318 | Isabella Crawford - | 26 | 6 nights - | Wife. |
| | 319 | John Elliott - - | 32 | 2 nights - | Shipwright. |
| | 320 | Thomas Fowler - - | 34 | 4 nights - | Labourer. |
| | 321 | Soloman Amers - - | 40 | 2 nights - | Roper. |
| | 322 | Joseph Bentley - - | 44 | 1 night - | Fireman. |
| | 323 | Maria Bentley - - | 33 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 324 | John Murray - - | 42 | do. - | Tailor. |
| | 325 | John Matthews - - | 46 | do. - | Cabinet maker. |
| | 326 | Robert Matthews - | 18 | do. - | Son. |
| | 327 | John Matthews - - | 11 | do. - | do. |
| | 328 | Mary Cain - - | 37 | do. - | Begging. |
| Sept. 26 - | 329 | James Cryan - - | 50 | 6 nights - | Gardener. |
| | 330 | George M'Dougall - | 33 | 4 months | do. |
| | 331 | Margery M'Dougall - | 37 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 332 | Thomas Fowler - - | 34 | 5 nights - | Labourer. |
| | 333 | Soloman Amers - - | 40 | 3 nights - | Roper. |
| | 334 | Joseph Bentley - - | 44 | 2 nights - | Fireman. |
| | 335 | Maria Bentley - - | 33 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 336 | John Matthews - - | 46 | do. - | Cabinet maker. |
| | 337 | Robert Matthews - | 18 | do. - | Son. |
| | 338 | John Matthews - - | 11 | do. - | do. |
| | 339 | John Murray - - | 42 | do. - | Tailor. |
| | 340 | Mary Cain - - | 37 | do. - | Begging. |
| | 341 | James Raven - - | 30 | 1 night - | Labourer. |
| Sept. 27 - | 342 | James Hagan - - | 48 | do. - | Turner. |
| | 343 | James Raven - - | 30 | 2 nights - | Labourer. |
| | 344 | James Cryan - - | 50 | 7 nights - | Gardener. |
| | 345 | George M'Dougall - | 33 | 4 months | do. |
| | 346 | Margery M'Dougall - | 37 | do. - | Wife. |
| | 347 | Thomas Fowler - - | 34 | 6 nights - | Labourer. |
| | 348 | Soloman Amers - - | 40 | 4 nights - | Roper. |

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males of full age - - - - | 70 |
| Females of full age - - - - | 46 |
| Males under eight years - - - | Nil. |
| Females under eight years - - - | Nil. |
| Total number of sick during past week - | Nil. |
| No. of sick at present in the house - | Nil. |

Each day give the names of persons sick, stating nature of complaint. All cases of sickness to be reported at once to Chief Constable.

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## SWANSEA.



Swansea is managed in health matters by the corporation as a board of health. They had formerly the services of an officer of health, but on his resignation some years ago the appointment was not filled up. The services of this officer were much valued, and regret was expressed by some of the inhabitants that the office had been abolished. On looking over the ordinary presentment book of nuisances, it appeared that for six months no action had been taken in any instance of over-crowding or of internal filthiness, while the privies and drains seemed to be sharply looked after. The inspector of nuisances had charge also of the common lodgings. He was ordered to visit the lodgings by night once every week, and occasionally by day, but he was not expected to make any effort to bring all the lodging-houses under registry; indeed the authorities were said rather to discourage night visits to suspected houses. There had been no attempt to enforce the 29th section of the Nuisances Removal Act; the inspector had never seen the Act, and did not know of the existence of this important clause. Occasionally, at intervals, the lodging-houses which had been brought under registry were reminded of the law, and all the prosecutions had succeeded except one, which was ruined by the common opinion held by the bench that weekly tenancy freed the lodgers from the authority of the Act. The last prosecution was in November 1864. The definition of a common lodging proposed here by the local authorities was a place *where low travelling people lodge, or labourers if they pay nightly.*

But, whatever the inspection, the matter was of little consequence, as only 16 houses containing room for 153 lodgers were on the list. The inspector wore uniform, though not on the police force. There were outside sign-boards to the houses. 250 feet of space were demanded, and rooms on the basement, or rooms used as kitchens or sculleries, were forbidden to be used as bedrooms. I visited the houses; they were all let at 3*d.* a head. The houses were sufficiently built, but the roofs were not often ceiled, and the condition was rather dirty. I examined a few which professed to be private houses and were not under the inspection. The occupier had united Nos. 14 and 15 in Tontine Street into one dirty establishment, in which lived fourteen persons. Mr. Connor in Greenside Street rented a house at 2*s.* 6*d.*; in one bedroom lived three adults with two children, in the other three adults with one. In an Irish house of four rooms lived eight persons with one child. In a house let at 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, the family, who were two adults with a child, let off a room at 1*s.* a week to five adults. In another house of four rooms lived six adults with six children, the rent of a room being 1*s.* 2*d.* or 1*s.* 4*d.* Then,

in Grove Street, I visited a house let at 3*s.* 2*d.* a week; there were two bedrooms, but one was dilapidated and abandoned; in the other were two beds. The kitchens had mortar floors, yet each had its bed and family. Another house of one kitchen and bedroom held 11 persons, while others of the same size held nine, eight, and three respectively. These people did not even pretend to be of one family. The present system of inspection hardly grazes the surface, and is of little use. The town in this respect will not bear comparison with Cardiff or Newport. There is a police and parish surgeon already appointed, to whose duties those of officer of health would be but a slight addition as regards cost, but who might effect an immense improvement in the health and comfort of Swansea, if he was authorised to put the law in force against the reception of lodgers in insufficient rooms. The inspector told me that not one cellar was in use as a bedroom.

The following table shows the result of a night visitation made by the police, by order of Colonel Vivian, without selection of houses, but only of streets :—

Brook Street.

| Number of House. | Occupier. | Rooms Down-stairs. | Rooms Up-stairs. | Total Number of Rooms. | Number of Inmates. | | | | Total Number of Inmates. | Total Number of Families. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Adults. | | Children. | | | |
| | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | |
| 2 | Mary Screen | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| 3 | John Thomas | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| 4 | William M'Furguson | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | Michael Sullivan | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 6 | Thomas Powell | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 7 | 3 |
| 7 | Michael Fleming | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 13 | 2 |
| 8 | Margaret M'Carthy | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 2 |
| 9 | Edward Welsh | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| 10 | Margaret Tracy | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| 11 | Timothy O'Conner | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| 12 | John Roach | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| 13 | Edward Fitzgerald | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | 8 | 2 |
| 14 | John Dweeney | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| 15 | Patrick Earle | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 16 | 3 |
| 16 | Paul Archaw | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| 17 | Patrick Regan | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 18 | Bridget Donovan | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| 19 | Edward Mahoney | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 2 |
| 20 | Jeremiah Cockran | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 3 |
| | Total | 35 | 34 | 69 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 30 | 161 | 38 |

Anne Street.

| Number of House. | Occupier. | Rooms Down-stairs. | Rooms Up-stairs. | Total Number of Rooms. | Number of Inmates. | | | | Total Number of Inmates. | Total Number of Families. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Adults. | | Children. | | | |
| | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | |
| 1 | Jeremiah O'Brien | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 7 | 2 |
| 2 | Robert Welsh | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 6 | 2 |
| 3 | Thomas Welsh | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 4 | James Dalton | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| 5 | Timothy Shee | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 3 |
| 6 | Thomas Henshall | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 7 | Jeremiah Shee | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 |

Anne Street—*continued.*

| Number of House. | Occupier. | Rooms Down-stairs. | Rooms Up-stairs. | Total Number of Rooms. | Number of Inmates. Adults. Males. | Adults. Females. | Children. Males. | Children. Females. | Total Number of Inmates. | Total Number of Families. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Michael O'Conner | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| 9 | Eugene Callaghan | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| 10 | Anderston Scorfield | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| 11 | John O'Brian | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 3 |
| 12 | Jeremiah M'Carthy | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | – | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| 13 | Edward Corbett | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| 14 | Robert Coleman | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | – | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 15 | John Appleyard | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| 16 | James Welsh | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 2 |
| 17 | John Haley | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 17 | 3 |
| 18 | Timothy Shee | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | – | 10 | 2 |
| 19 | Michael Sheen | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| 20 | Jeremiah O'Brien | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 21 | Daniel Lanihan | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3 |
| 22 | Timothy M'Carthy | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 3 |
| 23 | Martin Sullivan | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| 24 | Cornelius Sullivan | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| 25 | Michael Holy | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| 26 | William Barney | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 |
| 27 | Cornelius O'Neale | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | – | 6 | 1 |
| 28 | James Murphy | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| | Total | 54 | 46 | 100 | 61 | 67 | 93 | 61 | 282 | 53 |

## WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER.

At Winchester the corporation is the local authority in charge of the health acts. There is an inspector of nuisances, Mr. Newman, who is surveyor to the corporation. As surveyor, he has 85*l.* a year, and as inspector 15*l.* more. He has no private business. He has been much engaged in planning a system of drainage for Winchester, where no main drainage now exists ; and as the inhabitants are now about to adopt the Local Government Act, his plans will probably be carried out. The cesspool system prevails, and most of the nuisances he observes are overfull privies. He reports to the pavement commission when he has something important to say, and has only once been compelled to obtain the magistrates' help. The owners of small tenements seem to be willing to conform to what is right, and there are no difficulties in their way, except the absence of drainage. The corporation has done nothing under the Labourers' Lodgings Act, and Mr. Newman does not expect to find any necessity for such action, as the effect of the recent Union Chargeability Act will be, in his opinion, to relieve Winchester of many agricultural families. No medical officer is likely to be appointed. As both bodies were likely soon to be superseded by the local board of health, no inquiry was made as to the exact responsibility of the corporation and the commission respectively in the matter.

Want of main drainage.

Mr. Newman showed an instance, on the North Wall's Ditch, where houses were supplied with drained closets, with short drains opening into a wet ditch or pond, which serves as a general cesspool, large and uncovered. I saw in Burnett's Buildings a privy only 4 feet from the house. A bedroom window was just over it. In College Street, on Mr. Weston's property, there was a closed privy cesspool in the midst of a crowd of buildings. So wet is the land, that water

leaking in through the brickwork forced the ordure out through cracks even into a neighbouring wash-house. At Forder's Buildings and Freeland's Court, although there was a small garden in front, only a few feet intervened behind between the backs of the houses and a high wall. In this small space were crowded the privies and cesspools. All palliative measures were zealously enforced; but these instances serve to prove the necessity of a main drainage.

Winchester.

For the relief of Colebrook Place, a successful application had been made to the magistrates, and the case is a curious one. Two rows of about 10 houses each were set opposite each other in a narrow street with a blocked up end. They contained two rooms on the ground floor and two above. Running along the whole length of the back of one row was a wall as high as the house wall, perhaps 14 feet, and this was built at a distance of only four feet from the houses. Each house had therefore a little yard, about 4 feet by 12, and in this was built the privy and beneath it a cesspool. The ground was wet, and the fæcal soil had spread, not only under the whole yard, but under the back kitchens. The magistrates, under the advice of Mr. Newman, ordered the earth to be removed, and a drain carried the whole length of the row, upon which the privies, which were supplied with pans, were set. Fortunately a copious brook was at hand, so high that a considerable stream was poured constantly through the drain. Unfortunately the drain was made of brick, and covered with flags. When Mr. Newman and I called to see it the inhabitants had removed many of the flags, in order to get at the water, and rejoiced in getting brought to their doors what they considered to be at once a drain and a supply of water for washing. There were about 10 closets upon this drain here, being one to each house.

The inspection of common lodgings is part of the duty of the superintendent of the city police. The definition of a common lodging is not here very exact, and is founded on the supposed *grade of respectability* of the lodgers. There are 6 or 7 of them. Some of these houses were barely tolerable; others, particularly Marshall's, were clean and orderly. At one house the keeper refused to limewash, alleging that it was the landlord's duty, a plea with which the inspector should make short work.

The inspector and a sergeant of the police thought there was no crowded district, and I saw no signs of such a thing; but it must be observed that in the Hamsphire towns I often heard that people were away from home, perhaps hop picking, who might be expected back in the winter.

## WOLVERHAMPTON.

Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton there has been much discussion on the subject of the weakness of the law in dealing with a variety of cases which come under the cognizance of the local boards of health. Among the matters discussed has been the propriety of some enactment empowering the local authorities to deal with old property, and this with other matters has been presented by Mr. Hayes the town clerk in a circular for the consideration of the various local authorities in the country.* Mr. Hayes

* The numerous replies received from various parts of the kingdom show that the evils pointed out by Mr. Hayes are generally felt, and that a comprehensive measure of sanitary reform is thought to be urgently required.

is not disposed to close unfit houses without some compensation to the owner, but he sees all the danger which might attend the giving a price by arbitration or by jury. He proposes another course; to let the justices hear all the facts, view the property, and award such compensation as they consider fair in each particular case. Other gentlemen connected with the corporation thought that the value of the land and of the materials was all the owner had a right to; but it must be remembered that houses may be condemned sometimes for their own badness, when they may be rebuilt; at others for their closeness to other buildings, when the ground plots are valueless except to the owners of adjacent property, who would not be willing to buy with a covenant to abstain from building because they are sure of almost the same accommodation of light and air without purchase. A power to condemn without compensation is practically impossible; for, even if the owner of an unfit house may deservedly be subjected to a penal process, the owner of a good house, ruined by the proximity of a neighbour's premises, must not be made a sufferer.

Overcrowding dealt with by Common Lodgings Acts.

Thanks to the excellent administration of the Common Lodgings Act by the police under Captain Segrave, there has been no occasion to put in force the 29th section of the Nuisances Removal Act. The Common Lodgings Houses Act is here, as at Newcastle-on-Tyne, so worked as to control overcrowding. Whatever question there may be about the legality of the inspection here, and at Newcastle and Cardiff, and a few other places, it is when boldly worked the most efficient treatment of the evil of crowding. Wolverhampton without it would be almost intolerable. The plan adopted is to register 60 regular tramp houses, and also 300 cottages of the Irish poor, all of whom here as elsewhere receive lodgers. The number is diminishing, the last new entry being dated December 1864, and nearly 200 additional houses having been given up by their licensed owners within the last two or three years. The administration is active also in the other matters of inquiry.* The officers have been in the habit of affixing notices of unfitness on house doors, threatening penalties on letting them. A sub-committee was appointed to visit and report on such cases, and one lot of poor houses on Caribbee Island being condemned by them on account of smallness and want of ventilation the owner destroyed them. Action has been taken against cellar bedrooms, and bedrooms over privies, as in Gatis Buildings, until very few or none of these nuisances can be found. Houses however exist which were built for workshops, and these with some others were examined, but did not present in any very crying instances the necessity of a power of destruction or closing. One house in King Street was declared to be a nuisance, interference with which was made difficult by its being kept uninhabited. The board does not find lime for white wash, and no system of inspection of the insides of houses was in operation except under the Common Lodging Act. Very few houses were to be let.

Unfit houses dealt with.

Inspection of town.

The houses which the officers thought the worst in the town were visited. In Golden Cup Yard was the worst case, houses of two storeys standing in an alley 3 to 4 feet wide, the rents about 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*

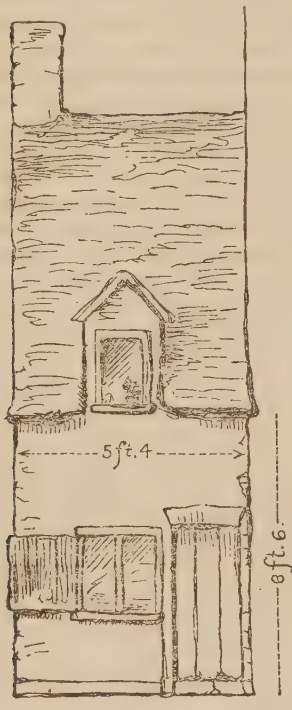
In Pountney's Fold the alley was 8 feet wide, the houses on one side were three storeys, on the other two. The ground floor of one was measured, and was 11 feet by 9 feet 8, by 8 feet high. The smaller houses were let at about 2*s.* 4*d.*, the larger, having three bedrooms, were

* On the 11th of September 1865 the corporation directed its sanitary committee "to execute the provisions of the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855, and also the Act "23d and 24th Vict. chap. 77."

Wolverhampton.

3*s*. There seemed to be no large family. Here was a most sad nuisance. About 2 feet from the well was a ruinous drain whose contents had freely mixed with the well water. Fish washings were recently detected in the drink, and this caused a discovery and a reform. Lowe's houses, consisting of a kitchen and bedroom 11 feet by 8, 6 feet 6 high, were let at 2*s*. 2*d*.

The courts in Piper's Row are very insalubrious. In court 7, the houses are about 15 feet high and are of two storeys, a kitchen and bedroom. The alley is only 3 feet 7 inches wide, with a high wall all round, a privy occupying the bottom, and admittance being gained to the court by an entry through a house. In one alley, 2 feet 7 wide, a bedroom over a privy and receptacle has been turned into a workshop. Rents seemed usually high. In Cole's Croft, cots of a kitchen and bedroom, each 10 feet 6 by 9 feet 4, brought 2*s*. a week, and in Stafford Street houses of one bedroom brought 2*s*. 4*d*. ; but the inspector hinted that the rents were not usually paid with regularity.




In Cole's Croft and in Caribbee Island are many of the Irish cottages which are on the register of common lodgings. There are hereabout great numbers of single bedroomed houses, which measure only 9 feet by 9, and are let at 1*s*. 6*d*., or if with two bedrooms at 2*s* ; many of them were in a very bad state of repair, the windows particularly being damaged. Here the board had induced the destruction of seven houses, and others had fallen down, to the manifest improvement of the condition of the rest. Mr. Morgan the surveyor called attention to a house, one of a miserable row in Canal Street, which was sunk in the ground many feet below a modern raised roadway; the only inhabitant was an old lady. The front was externally 5 feet 4 wide by 8 feet 6 high. Another, though not much bigger, was let at 2*s*. 3*d*., and had two bedrooms; the outside front was 7 feet 8 wide and 6 feet 6 high.

The tramp houses were generally creditable to the inspectors, though the houses were old, decrepit, and difficult to deal with. The space exacted was 240 cubic feet ; no beds were allowed to be on the ground floor. One house, Rowley's was an exception to the good order common here ; it was a dirty and untidy back-to-back, without any private yard.

## YORK.

York.

At York the corporation as a local board has appointed the chief constable inspector of nuisances and of common lodgings, and an officer, as deputy, makes a systematic inspection. Bedern is the only part of York where are single-room tenements. The corporation has contrived to reduce the number of the large old houses so let, but there

are still some places, much like old barracks, where I saw many houses of single rooms, let at 1*s.*, 1*s.* 2*d.*, or 1*s.* 3*d.* to a number of Irish families. All these rooms were clean and orderly and all had ovens, but there were too many ramifying common passages and staircases for comfort and decency to prevail. Good privies had been built, but community of right of usage had led to a general filthy condition. The constable has orders to look out for instances of unlawful crowding, and to enforce cleansing. For a very long time, however, there had been no prosecutions on these matters. There is no medical officer; and the cost of medical evidence in overcrowded cases is likely to be thrown away, because the common plea of relationship was reported to be accepted against informations under the 29th section. It was said that even common lodging houses once on the register had been withdrawn in consequence of the officials' fear of meeting this pretence.

The definition of a common lodging here hinged on a *nightly occupancy and shifting population.* The police thought all houses which came within their definition were on the register. There had been several convictions under the Common Lodgings Act, and informations when brought to a hearing had never failed on the point of definition. Sixty-seven houses were now on the register ; they accommodated an average of about 10 persons each. They were visited daily by the officer, who also made a nightly round "nearly every week." I visited samples of these houses in Bedern and in Water Lane. The price was 3*d.*, and every night was usually charged for. The houses were only of middling quality, and one in Bedern was very untidy. There is an excellent model lodging for males.

## No. 3.—Report by Dr. John Syer Bristowe on inquiries whether the Rag Trade is of influence in spreading Infections of Disease.

### (I.) Description of Rag Trade and of Rags.

The various materials, which for convenience may be included under the general term of "Rags," are imported into Great Britain from almost every known country; they come hither even from Japan, from the Canary Islands, and from the most remote States of South America. But the chief sources of importation are Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Belgium, and Holland. Foreign rags are received in various proportions at nearly all our ports, but principally at those of London, Liverpool, Grangemouth, Hull, Hartlepool, Newcastle, Grimsby, Leith, Aberdeen, and Teignmouth. Some of them are imported directly for, or even by, manufacturers themselves; but most of them are, I believe, disposed of through the agency of rag merchants. The bags containing them, however, are never opened in the docks; and very rarely are opened or even stored in the rag merchants' warehouses, being almost always transmitted, in the condition in which they have been imported, to those who purchase them for the purposes of their manufactures. Home rags also for the most part pass through the hands of the wholesale rag merchants, who are chiefly congregated in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol; but before reaching them pass (according to circumstances) through various other hands. Household rags (cotton, linen, and woollen) are constantly collected in small quantities by the innumerable marine-store dealers, who abound, not only in all towns but more or less over the whole country.* By them they are sorted, and from time to time sold, either to collectors who stand midway between them and the wholesale merchants, or else to these merchants themselves. By the collectors the rags are yet more carefully sorted, so that by the time they reach the wholesale dealers their sorting has been in great measure completed. Rags, however, from workhouses, government establishments, and other places furnishing large quantities are generally sold directly to the rag merchants by tender or by auction; and further, rag-using manufactories in rural districts for the most part deal directly with the marine-store dealers of their neighbourhoods.

The following is a list of the chief kinds of British rags known in the trade:

(A.) Cotton and Linen chiefly.

*Fines.*—Best white rags (cotton or linen).
*Outshots.*—Rags of the same kind, but of inferior colour.
*Seconds.*—Dirty white rags.
*Thirds.*—Fustians, cords, bedticks, and other strong cotton and linen fabrics.
*Colours.*—Printed cottons.
*Bagging.*—Sacks, &c.
*Canvas.*
*Ropes.*
*Gunny.*—Jute.

* There are, I believe, a few persons who make a business of collecting rags from dust heaps, washing them, and then selling them at the rag shops.

(B.) Cotton and Wool combined.
*Challies.*—Dresses.

(C.) Woollen.
*Mixed softs.*—Stockings, rugs, druggets, soft carpets, &c.
*Mongoes.*—Old cloth, free from seams.
*White Flannel.*
*Woollen Shirtings.*
*Seams.*—Seams and button-holes from woollen clothes.
*Lands.*—Tailors' waste.

Most of the above rags have been, as before stated, sufficiently sorted by the time they reach the rag merchants. These latter, however, have to re-sort some of them; and employ workpeople for that special purpose. They employ also a staff of mongoe-cutters, whose duty it is to cut the button-holes and seams out of old cloth clothes, which are thus converted into mongoe; and a staff also of bag makers. Sorters, mongoe-cutters, and bag-makers, (who are generally, if not always, women,) together with packers and other labourers (who are men), comprise all the hands engaged in a rag merchant's establishment. The largest rag merchant in London employs about 100 hands, and one of the largest 28; of whom 20 are engaged in sorting, mongoe-cutting, and bag-making, and 8 act as packers and labourers.

With the exception of such processes of cleansing as rags may be subjected to before they are sold to the marine store dealers, or such further processes of the kind as they may possibly now and then undergo (but certainly as a rule do not undergo) when in the hands of the marine store dealers themselves, no processes of cleansing or of disinfection are applied to rags up to the moment at which they leave the rag merchants, beyond such as are involved in the two or three sortings which they always undergo. One large rag merchant informed me that, to the best of his belief, English hospital rags rarely come into the market—a statement confirmed as to the London small-pox and fever hospitals by information which has been afforded me by the authorities of these establishments. The same probably holds good of most institutions devoted to the care of the sick, where as a rule such articles as would seem most likely to convey contagion (sheets, night-gowns, and the like) are, long before the period at which they are likely to find their way to the rag shop, torn into bandages and otherwise utilized in the service of the sick.

The varieties of foreign rags imported correspond more or less to the varieties of English rags; but those of different countries have all their special designations by which they are known in the market. These are complicated, and except for purposes of trade useless, and need not therefore be enumerated here. Of the details of collection of foreign rags I can give no account; probably indeed there is nothing worth giving an account of. But I believe that at no stage of the proceedings are any sanitary precautions adopted. The only process which they undergo, different from any to which English rags are subjected, is that of powerful compression, in order to reduce their bulk and render them portable. I am informed, however, that sulphur and lime have been occasionally discovered sprinkled amongst them. But while some of my informants consider these materials to have been added for the purpose of disinfection, others assert that they have been added solely to increase weight.

As regards cleanliness, it may be added that rags collected in country districts are, as a rule, cleaner than those collected in large towns (country fines for example are cleaner than town fines), that Irish rags

are generally very filthy, and that many foreign rags (such as Italian, Spanish, Russian, and especially Egyptian) are often not only dirty, but stink.

(II.) Description of Processes and Manufactures in which Rags are utilized.

The various purposes to which rags are applied are 1st. manuring, 2d. flock-making, 3d. the manufacture of shoddy, and 4th. the manufacture of paper.

(1.) *Manure-making.*

Those rags alone are used for manure which are useless for all other purposes. Many woollen articles were formerly, I believe, thus employed. But at the present time only that mixed refuse comprised in the names of "seams" and "lands" is sold habitually for manure, and this I believe is devoted entirely to the purposes of hop-growing.

(2.) *Flock-making.*

During the American war cotton refuse, which had previously been extensively used in flock-making, got very scarce, and became, in the manufacture of flock for inferior bedding, replaced to a considerable extent by seams and lands. This use of these materials has, I am told, now ceased; and they are again devoted, as they formerly had been, solely to the uses of the hop-growers.

(3.) *Shoddy-making.*

All woollen rags, with the exception of such as are used for the purposes just considered, are converted into shoddy, or something analogous to shoddy. Mixed softs, mongoes, white flannel and woollen shirtings, are all of them pulled to pieces, carded, and thus made into shoddy; are if necessary dyed, and subsequently remanufactured into an inferior kind of cloth. This business is carried on very largely, especially in Yorkshire, by manufacturers who make shoddy alone, and supply with it the woollen manufacturers who abound in the same districts.

There is one variety of shoddy manufacture (to which indeed the term shoddy is not I believe in strictness applicable) which is comparatively of recent introduction, and which presents some points of special interest. It is that variety of it which is concerned solely in the utilization of challies, or articles of dress consisting of a mixture of cotton and wool. It was formerly found impracticable to separate these materials; and since articles containing both were on account of the wool in them useless for paper making, and on account of the cotton in them equally useless to woollen manufacturers, they were regarded as suitable only for manure. But now a small number of manufactories are in existence in which challies alone are dealt with. The processes which are adopted in them are as follows:—

The rags which are brought as usual from the rag merchants in large bags are, 1st. sorted; 2d. ripped or cut into fragments of convenient size; 3d. steeped in a weak solution of sulphuric acid (which, while it leaves the wool uninjured, converts the cotton into a powder, consisting chemically I presume of sugar or of some allied derivative from cellulose); 4th. removed from the acidulated solution, and dried at a tolerably high temperature in stoves; 5th. beaten by machinery so as thoroughly to remove all that powder into which the cotton has been reduced; 6th. washed and otherwise operated on so as to extract any trace of acid that may be left; and finally, carded and

treated in the same way as shoddy from other sources. The amylacious powder is sold for manure.

I visited one of the largest of these factories, in which from 12 to 20 tons of challies are used up weekly. Exclusive of workpeople engaged in carding (which process was in fact carried on upon other premises), about 70 hands were employed, of whom 12 to 14 were women engaged in sorting rags, 4 were women engaged in ripping rags, and the rest were distributed among the various subsequent processes.

(4.) *Paper-making.*

The manufacture of paper in the United Kingdom is, I need scarcely say, a manufacture using up a vast quantity of rags, engaging numerous mills, and providing employment for a large number of the labouring classes. Exact information on all of these points it would probably be impossible to obtain. But I may state that there are in Great Britain and Ireland somewhere about 379 paper-mills, of which 304 are in England alone; that the quantity of paper made weekly at each varies from 70 or 80 tons to a ton (the amount of rags used being about 5 per cent. in excess of the paper manufactured); and that the number of hands employed at each ranges from 4 or 5 to 700. The manufactories are scattered over the whole country;* sometimes grouped in towns and villages, sometimes buried in remote valleys; but there are certain counties in which they specially abound; such are Lancashire, Yorkshire, Kent, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Devonshire.

The term paper, in its widest sense, includes a large number of manufactured products. Of these the following are the chief: writing-papers, printing and newspapers, drawing-papers, blotting-papers, wall-papers, coloured (fancy) and tissue-papers, papers for packing (such as brown and whitey-brown papers, grocery papers, and the like), millboard, and papier-maché. Several of the above papers, and varieties of them, have technical names by which they are known in the trade. There are also other kinds of papers which have only a special and limited use; but most of them, as regards their mode of manufacture and the materials of which they are made, come fairly under one or other of the kinds which I have specially named.

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* Distribution of Paper Mills in the United Kingdom, taken from the Paper Mills Directory for 1865:—

| *England.* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berks | 14 | Gloucestershire | 4 | Nottinghamshire | 6 |
| Bucks | 20 | Hampshire | 8 | Oxfordshire | 9 |
| Cambridgeshire | 1 | Herts | 9 | Shropshire | 3 |
| Cheshire | 2 | Huntingdonshire | 1 | Somersetshire | 12 |
| Cornwall | 2 | Kent | 36 | Staffordshire | 5 |
| Cumberland | 4 | Lancashire | 39 | Suffolk | 1 |
| Derbyshire | 8 | Leicestershire | 1 | Surrey | 8 |
| Devonshire | 15 | Lancashire | 1 | Sussex | 1 |
| Dorsetshire | 1 | Middlesex | 2 | Warwickshire | 9 |
| Durham | 10 | Monmouthshire | 4 | Westmorland | 3 |
| Essex | 2 | Norfolk | 5 | Worcestershire | 3 |
| | | Northamptonshire | 1 | Wilts | 6 |
| | | Northumberland | 5 | Yorkshire | 33 |

North Wales - 6 South Wales - 4

Total England - - - 304
Scotland - - - 54
Ireland - - - 21

Some of the above are not in work, some are half-stuff mills, and some are only nominally mills, that is to say, in several cases two or three mills have combined into one and are still enumerated in the Directory as distinct mills.

The materials used in paper-making are more particularly all those varieties of rags included in the first division of my list—rags, that is to say, consisting of cotton and of linen, and even of hemp and jute; but many other materials are also employed, such as fragments of new cotton and linen fabrics (from the bleachers and elsewhere), linen waste and cotton waste (from the cotton and flax mills), paper clippings, and old paper of all descriptions, such even as pawnbrokers' tickets and the minute discs which are punched from postage-stamp sheets, and lastly straw and esparto-grass, or esparto-fibre as it is generally called.

Paper is made either by machinery or by hand. Hand-made papers are still considered to be the best; and the finest writing-papers and bank-note-papers are generally of this kind. The following is an enumeration of the processes which are followed in the manufacture of the best hand-made papers:—

1st. The rags are dusted.
2d. They are cut and sorted.
3d. They are subjected to the influence of super-heated steam.
4th. They are soaked in a solution of caustic lime or soda, and washed.
5th. They are bleached with chloride of lime and again washed.
6th. They are reduced to a pulp, and during the process of reduction any colouring matter that may be needed is added.
7th. The prepared pulp is received into a vat, in which it is mixed with a sufficiency of water, and kept in constant movement so as to render the contents of the vat of uniform density.
8th. A layer of this pulp is removed from the vat on a frame; and after the excess of water has oozed away is placed between two layers of flannel. This process is repeated until a pile of alternate layers of pulp and flannel has been made.
9th. The pile is next subjected, two or three times successively, to heavy pressure; subsequently the sheets of paper are removed and dried separately in the air.
10th. The sheets are then dipped into prepared size, and are again dried by exposure to the air.
11th. They are then placed singly between sheets of zinc or copper, and are again exposed two or three times successively to great pressure.
Lastly. The sheets of paper are sorted; any flaws there may be are as far as practicable removed; and imperfect or spoiled sheets are thrown aside.

The use of machinery necessarily modifies some of these processes. But since it modifies only some of the later processes, while it is the earlier ones alone that are of interest in connexion with the present inquiry, it is needless to point out the nature of these modifications. I propose, however, to describe in detail those preliminary processes which are attended with risk of contagion.

The rags, which are purchased as circumstances offer, are for the most part kept in quantity in a warehouse, and, as they are required, are removed thence for use. An important preliminary in the preparation of rags is the process of dusting, by which is removed from them, not only that extraneous dirt which they always contain, but much of the animal filth which has become incorporated with them while in use. In some of the larger mills this is the very first process which the rags undergo after their removal from the bags in which they are stored. In this case the rags are put whole into a kind of large cylindrical sieve, in which they are made to revolve, and are beaten by machinery

until they have been sufficiently cleansed. In many mills, on the other hand, the dusting is effected after the rags have been cut and sorted. One very great advantage of the former plan is that by it the rags, prior to being placed in the hands of the rag-cutters, are deprived of much of that which is likely to be offensive in them; and that the rag-cutting-room, which is always a dusty and not agreeable place, is rendered much more cleanly and sweet than it would otherwise be.

The process of rag-cutting and sorting is a very important one in most paper mills, and especially in those in which white papers of superior quality are made. In such mills, the rags require, not only to be carefully cut, but also, as they are cut, to be intelligently sorted. And the process occupies, therefore, a proportionately large number of hands, one third or one half, it may be, of the total number of hands employed. But in mills where brown and other low-class papers are made, and in those where mill-board and papier-maché are manufactured, little or no selection is required; and the mere cutting (which is in all cases essential) is done in great part, or even wholly, by machinery. So that in fact, sometimes in a large mill of this latter kind—a mill yielding from 10 to 30 tons of paper a week—not more than two or three hands are engaged in the preparation of rags.

The rag-cutting is always carried on in a special and distinct part of the mill; and those who are engaged in it (excepting only in a few very small mills) devote themselves wholly to this occupation. These are mostly women, from the age of 15 or 16 upwards. A few boys are sometimes employed. The hands comprise of course large numbers who have taken to rag-cutting for a short time only; but also a considerable number of persons whose whole working life has been devoted to the business. Some of these have worked 10, 20, 30, and even 40 years continuously. These old hands appear to me to be most common in mills situated in rural districts. The rag-cutters work for the most part in a large room or rooms, which of course vary much in their size relatively to the number of occupants, and vary much in their ventilation, in their other arrangements, and generally in their suitability for the purposes to which they are applied. They are always dusty, and always have a more or less musty if not more offensive smell. They generally, however, appear to me to be fairly ventilated.

Each rag-cutter, while at work, stands at a board with a knife fixed in it in front of her vertically, with the cutting edge forwards, provided on the one hand with an adequate supply of rags, and on the other with a kind of bin furnished with compartments, into one or other of which she throws, according to their character, the rags as she cuts them.

There are generally a number of female overlookers, proportionate to the number of cutters employed; and, very generally, a foreman of the rag department, who superintends all the rag arrangements. To give a notion of the number of hands employed in rag-cutting in large mills, I may state that at Mr. Joynson's mill (the largest mill in Great Britain engaged in making writing paper by machinery) there were at the time of my visit 250 rag-cutters. But I was informed that 350 persons are often employed there in this work; and that, additionally, there are in France a number of rag-cutters who prepare rags specially for the purposes of this mill.

### (III.) Introduction of Infectious Diseases into Paper Mills and elsewhere by means of Rags.

The circumstances which gave origin, I believe, to the inquiry which I was directed to make, were two complaints made during the last few

years in reference to outbreaks of small-pox in country districts, which were believed by the complainants to have had their origin in the rag departments of paper mills. The first of these complaints had reference to an outbreak of smallpox in 1858 at Wraysbury and Colnbrook ; the second had reference to a similar outbreak in the summer of 1864 at Thetford in Norfolk. The first of these complaints was investigated at the time by the direction of the medical officer of the Privy Council, and the result of the investigation was to leave it uncertain whether the disease might not have originated outside and been altogether independent of the paper mill to which it had been attributed. The second of these complaints was investigated by myself in the course of the present inquiry, and the result was to establish to my own satisfaction that the disease had really been introduced into the town by rags used at a paper mill there. The inquiry, however, was not to be limited to paper mills, but to embrace as far as possible all occupations which are concerned with rags ; nor to smallpox, but was intended to include in its scope the influence of rags in disseminating all forms of infectious diseases. I may state, however, that I soon found it desirable to limit my inquiries as much as possible to paper mills, and to make smallpox the test of the spread of infectious maladies.

I made inquiries at about a dozen rag merchants and a score of marine-store dealers in London. I inquired of the principals at these places, and I inquired of the workpeople, but I failed altogether to obtain any evidence that infectious diseases had been brought to them through the agency of rags, or that any fear prevailed among them on the subject.

I made inquiries also in London, at the only manufactory there in which challies are utilized ; and here again I obtained no sort of evidence of the introduction by this means of infectious disease among the workpeople. It seemed to me quite unnecessary to prosecute investigations among the shoddy manufacturers, and still more unnecessary to do so among flock makers and those who make use of rags for manure. My inquiry at paper mills, however, was somewhat extensive ; and I made it so, partly because I regarded that as the main object of my commission, partly because at these places are used those rags which as it seemed to me are most likely to carry contagion, and partly also because many of these paper mills are situated in rural districts, remote from towns, and hence any outbreak of contagious diseases among their workpeople seemed likely to prove comparatively easy of investigation. I made a point, therefore, of visiting a considerable number of miils occupying country sites, although I did not visit such mills exclusively ; and finding it altogether impossible in the time at my disposal to visit anything like all paper mills, I still thought it desirable that my inquiry should embrace the paper mills of many districts. I visited 86 mills scattered in different parts of England, but principally in the counties of Kent, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Devonshire, and Lancashire. At most of these I was received with great civility, and every facility was given me for ascertaining the truth ; at some, although I was treated with equal civility, there was a little reserve in the way in which my inquiries were met. At one only was I denied admittance into the rag house.

In all cases where it was possible for me to do so I made inquiries of the mill owner or partners resident on the spot, of the manager of the mill, of the foreman of the rag department, and of those engaged in rag cutting ; and whenever there seemed any clue to learning the details of any important fact bearing on my inquiry, I endeavoured so far as I

could, or so far as seemed useful, to follow that clue. The chief details of my inquiries are given in the supplement.* I may state generally that the principals and the managers professed for the most part to be ignorant of cases in which smallpox or other infectious diseases had been introduced among the workpeople by means of rags; that in the majority of mills which I visited the workpeople appeared to have no dread of the rags on which they were engaged, and so far as I could learn had no knowledge of outbreaks of disease traceable to this cause; that in a minority there was on the other hand a tendency among the workpeople to attribute infectious diseases to rags. I may state further that in most mills I heard that workpeople had had smallpox while working at the mills, but that I have omitted from the supplement, and indeed omitted generally from my own notes, those cases in which it was both believed by the workpeople and obvious to me that the disease had been contracted outside the mills; that I have recorded here, however, all the cases in which workpeople themselves believed that the disease which they had contracted had been due to rags, and I have recorded them with such details as I could extract from my informants, some strengthening the probability of the truth of their belief, others detracting from it, or destroying it altogether.

In the aggregate, the evidence adduced in the supplement seems to me to show that smallpox and other infectious diseases are very rarely introduced into paper mills by rags, but to show at the same time that their introduction is possible, and even occasionally takes place.

If we were to take the evidence of some half a dozen selected mills we might well suppose (as well from the general belief of the workpeople themselves as from the imperfectly but honestly related and suggestive facts which I have quoted from them) that smallpox was of frequent occurrence in paper mills as arising from rags. But when we find that in half a dozen other paper mills, with an equally long experience, using the same quality of rags, and apparently similarly circumstanced in almost all respects, no evidence whatever of the introduction of smallpox, and such like diseases can be obtained; the contrast naturally creates the suspicion that the difference may be in part due to the circumstances that, at one mill there has been a habit of referring all attacks of smallpox to rags, in another of attributing them to causes external to the mill; and, at all events, renders it more important than it might otherwise have seemed to be to test the quality of the evidence in support of the introduction of smallpox by means of rags. Now it must be confessed that the quality of the evidence which I have collected is not very good; much of it relates to occurrences which date many years back, and rests on the unconfirmed statements of persons whose evidence on most matters would be received with caution; some of the statements seem to contain their own refutation; again, some of the recent cases in which smallpox has been referred by the mill hands themselves to rags have seemed, on further examination, to have had a different origin. The latter fact renders it probable that many of the smallpox cases, which have been affirmed very

* The supplement which accompanied this report, and to which reference is here and subsequently made, contains a list of all the paper manufactories which were visited, together with certain details in regard to the numbers of workpeople engaged, the kinds of rags employed, and the character of papers produced, severally at each. It comprises also all the evidence which was procured as to the occurrence of epidemic diseases among the workpeople. The nature and effect of that evidence is sufficiently indicated in the text; but the supplement itself, which is of considerable length, it has not been thought necessary to print *in extenso*. [I subjoin such extracts from it as seem of most positive interest.—J. S.]

positively to have been traced to rags in by-gone years, might (had they been investigated at the time) have been traced to other sources. Still some of the cases which will be found in the supplement carry with them an air of truth, and it scarcely seems possible that all of them have been misunderstood by those who have detailed them. A few in fact were investigated at the time of their occurrence. The outbreak of smallpox at Thetford in Norfolk last year seems to me to be clearly traceable to rags employed in a paper mill there. I may add that I got no evidence whatever of the conveyance by rags of any other form of infectious disease; and that, as regards the mills in Lancashire, where especially many Turkey and Egyptian rags are used, diseases peculiar to those countries have never been introduced through their agency.

How is it (it may be asked), if infected rags are capable of carrying contagion, that diseases are not more frequently conveyed by rags than seems to be the case? First, I doubt whether hospitals and other institutions treating infectious diseases ever do sell (I speak of this country particularly) their "infected" rags to rag dealers. I doubt too whether it be not exceptional thus to dispose of distinctly infected articles even in the case of private households. That the contrary does occur at times in the latter case I do not of course doubt. Next it is certain that before rags reach paper mills they have been for the most part exposed in various ways to the atmosphere, have been sorted and re-sorted two or three times, and have thus necessarily lost some of the deleterious qualities they may have originally possessed. Further, the preliminary dusting which rags undergo in the large mills must again tend to deprive them of any infection which they may have retained. Lastly, it is only during the preliminary stages of paper making that any degree of danger can possibly exist; for, no sooner are the rags cut, than they are boiled, and subjected to chemical agencies, and thus necessarily rendered altogether innocuous.

There can be no danger at the docks, where rags are never removed from the bags in which they are imported. There cannot, I fancy, be a great deal of danger at the wholesale rag merchants,—not danger, that is to say, commensurate with the bulk of rags in store,—for only a small proportion of the rags are sorted on their premises, and these are chiefly old cloth clothes, which pass there through the hands of the mongoe cutters. The chief danger, one should suppose, would be incurred by the rag collectors, and especially by the retail rag dealers, who are brought into contact with the rags, who sort them, and even live among them, while they are yet fresh. Such persons, however, have the buying of the rags from those households that have them to dispose of, and from other sources; and it rests with them to buy or to decline to buy rags which are foul or impregnated with noxious matters; and I believe that they do sometimes exercise such a discretion.

## (IV.) Precautionary Measures.

Even if it had been shown that infectious diseases were frequently disseminated by means of rags, it would have been difficult to suggest a remedy which should be at the same time efficient and practicable. On this question I made a point of ascertaining the opinions of those practical men who were disposed to enter upon the subject with me; and I learnt nothing from them but the difficulties which would attend the application of any remedy. It is obvious indeed that the proper stage at which rags should be disinfected is that prior to the disposal

of them to the retail rag dealers; and that disinfection applied at any subsequent stage would leave all the persons engaged on the rags antecedently to that stage wholly unprotected. It might be, and indeed should be, made a misdemeanor for any one to sell or knowingly to buy rags which have been used about persons suffering from infectious diseases, unless they have been previously washed or otherwise disinfected; though it would doubtless be a difficult matter to convict any one of the offence. And again, since it seems, as might have been supposed, that small-pox is the form of infectious disease most likely to be carried by rags, it would be desirable that those workpeople who are engaged among rags in paper mills and elsewhere (but especially in paper mills, where the workpeople are frequently young) should be examined as to their vaccination or be re-vaccinated at their entrance upon these occupations. I must acknowledge that, excepting these two measures, I see no practical means of dealing with the matter; the use of disinfectants, or of any process for purifying rags, either at the rag merchants or in the mills, would be attended (so far as I can ascertain), not only with great inconvenience, but with considerable expense; and any such addition of expense, in the present condition of the rag and of the paper trades, would be in a high degree injurious to these branches of industry.

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## Extracts from Supplement to Report.

### Mackay and Watson, Thetford Mills, Norfolk.

In July 1864 an epidemic of small-pox commenced in Thetford, and lasted there 6 or 7 months, causing during that time 16 or 17 deaths. There had been no small-pox whatever in the village for some years previously. The first cases occurred in a low locality called Church Row, and altogether in that row 32 cases of small-pox broke out. It spread from this row over the town. There is no doubt, I think, that the first cases which occurred were those of two women named Clark and Back, who were engaged together in cutting up some foreign rags. The disease appeared in these on the same day (although they were not living together), and they applied for advice on the same day to Dr. Minn, the parish surgeon. The next case was that of a boy named Diver, working in the engine-room of the mill, but having communication with the rag workers. He had it about a week after Clark.

In confirmation of the above statements I append the following evidence:—Dr. Minn, the surgeon of that part of the parish in which Church Row is situated, says distinctly that the two women, Clark and Back, applied to him with the disease on the same day; that these were the first cases he had seen, and he is sure that they were the first cases in the town, and that all the early cases of small-pox came under his own treatment. Mr. Smith, the Registrar and Relieving Officer, says that the first case which applied for parochial relief in consequence of small-pox was that of the woman Clark, and that hers was the first death. After that the applications for relief became very frequent, and the deaths also became numerous. He says that the next case after that of the two women was the boy Diver. He has no doubt whatever that the

first cases of small-pox in the village were those quoted above. Mr. Bartlett, the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, is equally satisfied on the latter point. The forewoman of the rag department, Mrs. Nicholls, says that in July 1864 Clark was attacked with small-pox, and two other women (Back and another) working with Clark had a slight rash which she does not believe to have been small-pox. Clark lived in Church Row, and the disease spread from her to Mrs. Nicholls's own children and to many others in the row. Mrs. Nicholls acted during the time as a nurse to the sick in this locality. Says that 32 in all were attacked there, and that of these cases that of Clark was the first.

Several persons to whom I spoke expressed the belief that the disease had not originated in the mill, and that other persons outside had had small-pox previously, but I learnt no facts confirmatory of this view.

Pewtress & Co., Eashing, Godalming.

Mrs. Hill has worked here 20 years. Says that 4 years ago her husband was cutting a bed tic. She remarked at the time that it had an offensive smell, and suspected small-pox. About 3 weeks afterwards her husband was attacked with small-pox. There had been none in the neighbourhood previously. Mrs. Hill's daughter caught the disease at the same time, and presumably from the same rags. The disease extended from these to a neighbour, but no further.

Mr. Barnard has worked here 27 years. Caught small-pox 25 years ago. At that time he opened a bag which had a disgusting smell, and 14 days afterwards, or thereabouts, had an eruption of small-pox upon him. He recognized the same smell in himself while the scabs were falling off that he had previously recognized in the bag. The offensive article was a woman's gown. There was no small-pox at the time in the neighbourhood, or for many miles round. His mother caught it from him, but it spread no further. Mr. Barnard states that he recollects two other cases in which small-pox originated (it was believed) in rags; the cases, viz., of Eliza Woods and Mrs. Lillywhite.

Eliza Hardy has worked here 9 years. Caught small-pox 7 years ago. She had been cutting up a piece of canvas which had an offensive smell, and was consequently taken away, and thrown into the river. The small-pox appeared 4 or 5 weeks afterwards. A Mrs. Young and a Mrs. Nash were working among the rags at the same time, and about the same time took small-pox. A little boy in the village took it from them, but it spread no further. No small-pox had existed in the neighbourhood previously.

Mrs. Mandeville has worked here 25 years off and on. 19 years ago she took small-pox, which she attributed to some London seconds which had a bad smell. Three days after cutting these the rash appeared. No small-pox had existed in the neighbourhood of the mills previously. One of the rag cutters seems to have caught the disease from her, and the disease spread to several persons outside the mill.

Ann Kemp has worked here 7 or 8 years. Had small-pox 5 years ago, which she believes she caught from coloured rags. These smelt foul. The rash came out 4 days after cutting the rags. There was no small-pox at the time in the neighbourhood, and it did not spread.

Mr. Bailey says that his sister (a rag cutter) caught small-pox about 18 years since, which was believed to have been caused by rags. There had been no small-pox in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Tickner says her mother caught small-pox here 15 or 16 years ago, and that Mr. Tickner took it from her.

Most of the women who had worked in the mill for some years recollected and confirmed in essential points the above statements.

### T. H. Saunders, Rye Mill, High Wycombe.

Styles (a female rag sorter) says that about 14 years ago she caught small-pox at the Beech Mills. Believes she took it from the rags. She was cutting "fines." They had a bad smell, and in less than a month afterwards she had the disease. There was no small-pox in the village at the time, and it did not spread from her.

This statement was confirmed by several of the hands working now at Beech Mill, with the exception that they assert that the disease did spread to others from her.

Saunders (a female rag sorter) says she took small-pox 5 years ago at the Temple Mills, Marlow. Four others had it about the same time. All five were engaged together upon some dirty London rags, and all had the disease within a short time of one another. She says that she had it 2 weeks after cutting the rags, and that the one first attacked had it a week before her. There was no small-pox in the village at the time.

### B. Brown, Hampton Mills, Tunbridge.

Mrs. Hayes has worked here 35 years. Says that 19 or 20 years ago she was cutting up rags in which she recognized the smell of small-pox, and that 2 or 3 weeks afterwards she took small-pox. There was no small-pox in the neighbourhood at the time ; but 2 or 3 weeks after her seizure her children took the disease. She adds that the rags on which she was engaged were coloured rags from Tunbridge Wells, where small-pox was prevailing at the time.

### W. Monckton, Basted Mills, Wrotham, Tunbridge.

Mrs. Holland has worked in these mills 14 years. Six years ago she was attacked with small-pox which she attributed to some London seconds which she was then cutting up. Eight other cases broke out subsequently in the mill. She says the only case of small-pox in the neighbourhood which preceded hers was that of Henry Styles, a carrier. He had it, or died of it, a week or two before she took it, but he lived three quarters of a mile away, and she had had no communication with him.

Mr. Monckton says, that last year a girl (a rag sorter) caught small-pox. Two other cases of small-pox followed. The small-pox was believed by many at the time to have been caused by rags ; but the matter was investigated, and it was clearly ascertained that the girl first attacked took the disease from nursing the illegitimate child of one of her fellow workers, the child having been brought to the mill from a house in which small-pox was raging at the time. Dr. Monckton of Maidstone and the parish surgeon were both satisfied upon this point.

Mary Somers caught small-pox 4 years ago last March at the East Malling Paper Mills (near Maidstone) from foreign rags which were very offensive. Small-pox came on about a month afterwards, and spread from her to 3 or 4 others, of whom 2 were workers in the mill. There was no small-pox at the time in the neighbourhood.

H. Allnutt, Junr., Chilworth Mill, Guildford.

Mrs. Ware has worked here and at an adjoining mill 23 years. Says that about 15 years since her niece, who was working among the rags in a neighbouring mill (now still), caught small-pox. She was the first in the locality who had it; and about 2 weeks before was handling a filthy piece of rag which she suspected of being infected. The disease spread from her to one or two others. Mr. White (the manager) says that his mother believes that she took small-pox from rags many years ago in a mill not now in existence.

Warren Brothers, Stanford Mill, Liphook.

The Messrs. Warren state that about 12 years ago the servant of one of them caught small-pox, which they had no doubt was caught by washing some rags obtained from the mill. There was no small-pox at the time in the village. With this exception, no evidence of any importance that small-pox had arisen from rags in these mills was obtained.

H. Coles, Wokey Mills near Wells.

Mr. Coles, the proprietor, says that Mr. T. Dewdney (a cousin of the Dewdneys, at Stoke Cannon Mill) caught small-pox some years ago at the Hele Mills (before they belonged to the present proprietor, Mr. Collins); that the matter was inquired into at the time by two or three medical men from Exeter, and that it was established that the disease was caught from the rags.

Percy Ibotson, Poyle Mills, near Slough.

Warden, a female rag sorter, says that in 1851 she and another were working at the same lot of rags (some ill-smelling country seconds), and about 10 days afterwards both of them were seized with small-pox. She says that there was no small-pox previously either in the mills or in the village; but that it spread from them to others. Above case confirmed by women now working at Wraysbury.

## No. 4.—Report by Dr. George Buchanan on Epidemic Typhus at Greenock.

No. 4. *On Typhus at Greenock, by Dr. Buchanan.*

Site and Climate.

Greenock is a town and burgh situated on sloping ground, between the Clyde on the north and a range of hills on the south. Its climate is probably the moistest of the large towns in Great Britain, but its temperature fluctuates within a smaller range.

Population.

In 1851 the population of Greenock was 37,436, and in 1861 it had increased to 43,894. For 1864 the population is estimated by the Registrar General at 45,829, but by all local statisticians it is assumed to have increased more rapidly than before, and to have reached 50,000 at the least.

Divisions.

Greenock consists of three parishes; the east, mid, and west. Parts of the east and west parishes, and the whole of the mid parish, are comprised in the "old town." Other parts of the east and west parishes are suburban or rural, and are inhabited by a better class of people than the dwellers in the old town.

Industries.

Ship building, iron works, and sugar refining are the staple industries of Greenock. Considerable increase in each of these trades has taken place since the census of 1861.

Government.

The town is governed by the provost, magistrates, and town council. Under the Local Act of 1840 authority in matters of police and public health is vested in the water and police trust. The sanitary laws are administered by a nuisances removal committee of this trust.

Sanitary officers.

The sanitary officers of the town are, a master of works, whose department embraces the paving of streets, the sewering, and water supply of the town, and a sanitary inspector, who attends to the courts and houses, to the removal of nuisances, and to the registered common lodging-houses. There is no medical officer of health, but when proceedings are taken under the Scotch Nuisances Removal Act the requisite certificates are obtained from the parochial medical officers.

Points to be noted in Scotch sanitary law.

[The law of Scotland defines a lodging-house to be "a house or part "thereof where lodgers are housed at an amount not exceeding 3*d*. "per night for each person as well as entire houses occupied as "common lodging-houses." For the prevention of overcrowding in these houses special provision is made. But against overcrowding in other houses the only provision of the Scotch law is a clause in the Nuisances Removal Amendment Act (25 & 26 Vict. cap. 101) an Act which does not apply to any place unless the inhabitants have formally "adopted" it: and it has not been adopted in Greenock.]

Authority for relief of poor.

The laws for the relief of the poor are administered by a committee of management of the parochial board. This board is not the authority in any sanitary matter.

General mortality of Greenock excessive.

Of the eight principal towns of Scotland whose mortality is examined by the Registrar-General in his monthly reports, Greenock is the one which has the highest general mortality when a number of years are taken together for comparison. Its death-rate is stated at 30·9, 25·4, 30·7, 41·4, 42·0 in the past five years, or correcting the last two figures according to local estimates of the then existing population, the death-rate was 39·0 in 1863, and 38·0 in 1864.

How excess produced.

The excessive mortality is largely due to the deaths of children who are produced in Greenock in remarkable numbers, the birth-rate actually reaching 52 per thousand in 1864. It is also due in great measure to a special fatality of lung diseases and consumption. And, thirdly, the contagious diseases have caused in almost every year an excessive proportion of deaths. Not fever only, but measles, scarlatina, smallpox, and diphtheria, have prevailed epidemically in Greenock within the last few years, and each of these diseases has affected that town with exceptional intensity.

Fever.

Typhus fever appears to be always present in Greenock. After the serious epidemic of 1847, when it is stated to have killed 353 persons out of a population of some 36,500, fever became less prevalent, but seems never to have quite disappeared. Its recent fluctuations may be judged of from the following table, where the mortality from fever in the other chief towns of Scotland is also given.

| | Population. | | Actual Number of Fever Deaths. | | | | | Fever Death-rate per 1,000 Residents. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861 | 1864 Reg. Gen. | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | Mean of 3 Years 1860–62. | Mean of 2 Years 1863–64. |
| Glasgow - | 395,503 | 415,423 | 403 | 478 | 523 | 670 | 1,084 | 1·18 | 2·10 |
| Edinburgh - | 170,444 | 173,081 | 108 | 113 | 142 | 187 | 202 | ·71 | 1·12 |
| Dundee - | 91,664 | 95,153 | 110 | 87 | 62 | 109 | 159 | ·94 | 1·41 |
| Aberdeen - | 73,900 | 74,476 | 57 | 59 | 65 | 129 | 256 | ·82 | 2·85 |
| Paisley - | 47,427 | 47,427 | 39 | 37 | 61 | 52 | 96 | ·96 | 1·56 |
| Greenock - | 43,894 | 45,829* | 19 | 57 | 63 | 98 | 274 | 1·06 | 4·04* |
| Leith - - | 36,629 | 37,169 | 35 | 15 | 37 | 88 | 50 | ·80 | 1·85 |
| Perth - - | 26,094 | 26,520 | 21 | 15 | 32 | 40 | 82 | ·85 | 2·30 |

For the sake of comparison it may be stated that the figures corresponding to the last two columns of the above table are for London 0·80 and 1·17, and for Liverpool 1·19 and 3·45. It will therefore be seen that for its population Greenock has lately suffered more than other towns where typhus has also been epidemic, and as far as is known more than any other town in Great Britain.

Nature of fever.

Although other forms of continued fever are comprised in the figures of the foregoing table, it is essentially to typhus proper that the high fever mortality of Greenock is due. This is proved by the following statistics of the Greenock Hospital for 1864–65, which also show the progress of the epidemic in each month since it has attained its recent extensive proportions.

Progress of fever.

Fever Cases admitted in 1864–5.

| Month and Year. | Typhus. | Continued Fever. | Typhoid. | Febricula. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January 1864 | 12 | 5 | — | 3 |
| February „ | 30 | 5 | 2 | — |
| March „ | 29 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| April „ | 47 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| May „ | 66 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| June „ | 50 | 2 | — | 3 |
| July „ | 45 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| August „ | 54 | 20 | — | 2 |
| September „ | 83 | 18 | — | 3 |
| October „ | 114 | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| November „ | 133 | 22 | 1 | 2 |
| December „ | 142 | 18 | — | 2 |
| Total in 1864 | 805 | 124 | 9 | 30 |
| January 1865 | 107 | 45 | 2 | — |
| February „ | 95 | 31 | — | — |
| March „ | 95 | 22 | 2 | 1 |

* But if the estimate of 50,000 be taken for the population of Greenock, the recent death-rate becomes 3·72, still beyond the fever mortality of other towns, and being approached by Liverpool only.

It will be observed from this table that the epidemic is now subsiding.

There is nothing specially to be noted in the character of the typhus itself. No case is put down in the records of the hospital as typhus unless it has the characteristic rash.

Characters of the typhus,

The mortality of the cases thus entered on the hospital books was 19·0 per cent. in 288 cases taken for examination in 1864. Distributing the mortality, as it is always important to do, according to ages, the following death-rates are found. They probably represent an average degree of fatality when it is remembered that no case was entered as "typhus" unless it had rash.

and its mortality.

| Typhus with Rash.* | 0—10 Years. | 10—20 | 20—30 | 30—40 | 40—50 | 50—60 | 60—70 | 72 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases - | 20 | 83 | 102 | 37 | 31 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| Deaths - - - | 1 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Per-centage of deaths | 5·0 | 8·5 | 15·6 | 21·5 | 42·0 | 66·6 | 60·0 | 100·0 |

Distribution of typhus.

Typhus has been very widely distributed through the town of Greenock. Although a great many cases have occurred in the less densely populated parts, it is in the old town that it has been intensely epidemic. Subjoined is shown the incidence of fever upon the three parishes; one column showing how many cases were taken into the infirmary from each parish, and the other column showing the deaths that occurred among residents of each parish; the infirmary deaths being referred to the locality whence the case was brought. The excess of fever is strongly marked in the mid parish, which is wholly poor and crowded, above the other two, which have better class houses and population as well as poor parts.

| Town of Greenock, 1864. | Cases treated in Fever Wards. | | Deaths from Fever in Infirmary and Houses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Per 1,000 Residents, 1861. | Number. | Per 1,000 Residents, 1861. |
| East Parish - - | 167 | 15·0 | 57 | 5·1 |
| Mid Parish - - | 407 | 43·7 | 93 | 10·0 |
| West Parish - | 372 | 17·2 | 119 | 5·5 |

Classes attacked.

In ordinary times, and at the beginning of the present epidemic, the fever affected the poorer classes only, persons of the tradesman class and above it being seldom attacked. But since the accession of epidemic force experienced in the autumn of 1864, no class has been exempt, and

* This table cannot be relied on, in one way, to show the number of persons attacked in Greenock at different ages, inasmuch as the slight cases of this disease in young children would often not be sent to hospital. But it has interest as showing the number of persons attacked beyond the age of 30. This may result partly from the recent influx of labourers consisting largely of young men under that age. But also it results, no doubt, from the susceptibility to fever being less in the older portion of the community through so many of them having had the disease in previous epidemics.

the disease has been fatal to many well-to-do persons, who were not directly in attendance on the sick. It has been noticed here as in other places, that when people in the better ranks of life have been attacked, the fever has presented more serious characters.

Five medical men have been attacked by typhus in the last six months, and every one of them has died. The inspector of poor was also cut off by the fever. There has been no typhus among the inmates of the poor house.*

Causes of the fever.

The cause of the great epidemic prevalence of fever in Greenock is essentially the one condition of overcrowding, and together with it the dirty habits of the people. Probably from what we know of this fever, little or no influence is to be ascribed to defects of drainage, but of this something will have to be said, and in the present epidemic exceptional destitution is wholly wanting as a causative element.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding requires consideration, first, as it signifies packing together of dwellings too closely upon area and bad construction of dwellings; secondly, as it signifies huddling of persons into too confined rooms with deficient admission of air.

of houses upon area.

The crowding of tall dwellings upon small areas is carried to a most remarkable extent in Greenock. It must be premised that the system prevails here, as in other towns of Scotland, of constructing dwelling-buildings with a common stair, from which separate rooms or sets of rooms lead off. These rooms or sets of rooms are called "houses," and the whole pile of houses is called a "tenement" or a "land." In the old town the houses are so closely packed that every particle of ground (that is not street) is covered with buildings. Some air trickles between the tops of the tenements and may get into the upper houses, but in not a few of the lowest houses the back rooms receive no breath of air or ray of light. In describing this state of things a local pamphlet states, with hardly an exaggeration, that the rain has not room to fall from the roofs.

Construction of houses.

A house in the poor quarter may consist of only one room that serves for all purposes, and then generally has a recess in the wall in which laths are placed to carry a bed; or it may consist of one or two rooms opening out of a kitchen, all of them being usually provided with bed recesses in their walls, and having other beds in the room.

The windows are commonly very small, and some rooms and sleeping places have no windows at all and are utterly dark.

In many ground-storey houses the floor is formed by the bare earth blackened by filth; in others a scanty boarding is laid directly upon the earth. The ceilings are generally very low, and some attic rooms are inhabited where a man can only stand upright in the middle.

Houses, of which the rooms are such as these, are piled one over another, three or four high, and two or more, up to six of them, lead off the common stair at each floor. Under no circumstances could they possibly be ventilated. A little air approaches them from the narrow front street or from the rift between two high tenements; but even when the window-sash is taken out the air has barely power to freshen the atmosphere of the room it first enters, and is wholly incapable of penetrating into the closets and places where the people sleep.

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* From Her Majesty's guardship on the Clyde, besides several cases of smallpox and measles sent in 1864, three persons were transferred to hospital with typhus in November and two others since the end of 1864. But the disease appears to have been contracted in the town and not to have spread in the ship.

There are in the mid parish of Greenock 9,414 persons upon 20 acres, being 470 persons to the acre, or at the rate of 300,800 to the square mile. This is almost as dense a population as in the most crowded parts of Liverpool, and considerably denser than in the poorest parts of London. Parts of the mid parish are even more crowded than these figures represent.

Crowding of people in houses.

The overcrowding in the houses of the working population will be further understood by the marvellous statistics that follow ; they were compiled as the result of visits made in 1862 into localities which were held to represent fairly the average (and not the worst only) of the accommodation for the working men in Greenock.

Statistics of Workmen's houses in Greenock 1862.

| Cubic Feet for each individual Occupant. | Number of Apartments. | Number of Families. | Number of Lodgers. | Number of Occupants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 50 cubic feet - | 4 | 6 | — | 32 |
| 50 and under 100 „ - | 84 | 82 | 86 | 510 |
| 100 „ 150 „ - | 137 | 127 | 94 | 637 |
| 150 „ 200 „ - | 124 | 89 | 103 | 519 |
| 200 „ 250 „ - | 157 | 100 | 134 | 569 |
| 250 „ 300 „ - | 149 | 89 | 115 | 480 |
| 300 „ 350 „ - | 128 | 73 | 89 | 380 |
| 350 „ 400 „ - | 79 | 45 | 41 | 207 |
| 400 „ 450 „ - | 39 | 25 | 21 | 103 |
| 450 „ 500 „ - | 29 | 17 | 6 | 72 |
| 500 „ 550 „ - | 40 | 18 | 22 | 90 |
| 550 „ 600 „ - | 18 | 11 | 5 | 36 |
| Above 600 „ - | 79 | 39 | 7 | 114 |
| Aggregate of 495 houses examined | 1,067 | 729 | 723 | 3,749 |

Certain of the London magistrates, who rarely have to deal with places so difficult of ventilation as these Greenock houses, have assented to a minimum standard of cubic space for rooms occupied by day and night. It amounts to 400 cubic feet for each person ; when two children under twelve are counted as one, or, what is about the same thing, 300 feet for every person at any age. In Greenock no less than 2,747 persons out of these 3,749 are living under conditions which would not be permitted in the worst parts of London. And in the instances at the top of the Table a condition of matters is disclosed to which there can be but few parallels, and which represents people living day and night in a space about the size of a street cab apiece.*

* It is right that figures so startling should be corroborated by other observations. In the course of the present inspection the following cases were noted. One roomed house in No. 6. Highland Close measures 7 ft. × 9 ft. 3 in. × 7 ft. 6 in. ; 485 cubic feet tenanted by a man, wife, and four children in two beds, 81 cubic feet to each person. Fever here. In same tenement a two roomed house in the roof. In one room 10 ft. 3 in. × 9 ft. 9 in. × 6 ft. 3 in., 650 cubic feet, the three children of the house and two lodgers sleep, 130 cubic feet a piece. In same tenement other houses giving 100—150 feet to each person. Fever has been all through them. Town has lately lime-washed them. Rooms dark. No privy or anything to serve for one in the whole building. No ashpit, no water.—Tenement in Anchor Inn Close. House of four small rooms on ground floor, each 7½ feet high, very dark earthen floor. Cubic space 1150, 448, 1085, 550 cubic feet respectively. Inhabited by family of five persons and eight male and three female lodgers, making 16 persons in all. In the room of 1,085 cubic feet, eight persons of different families sleep. House not registered. Rent of house 14*l.* a year, being higher because of profit made out of

Class that is overcrowded.

The intense overcrowding in Greenock is not only among the vicious or the utterly poor; the families of labouring men who earn an average of 15*s.* a week and upwards were constantly found to be lodged along with members of other families in small filthy rooms where decency and health were impossible; and the condition of lodgment of artisans in receipt of two or three pounds weekly was often not much better.

How overcrowding comes about.

The overcrowding arises partly from poverty but more from ignorance, and partly from the restricted amount of house accommodation that exists for the large numbers of people who have been recently attracted to Greenock by the activity of its manufactures. There appears to be no doubt that 6,000 or 7,000 people have been added to the population since the last census, while the additional number of dwellings erected since 1861 would only accommodate 500 families. A great majority of the new comers have, therefore, had to be provided for in the old ill-constructed dwellings that have been described, and which were already in 1861 greatly overcrowded. The demand for rooms is so keen that there are hardly any in the town empty, new houses are let before their roofs are on, and extravagantly high rents are paid by the working people for the wretchedest accommodation.

Dirty habits of people.

The habits of the population among whom fever has prevailed are particularly dirty. Of course in a dark room, all corners and recesses, with flooring of earth or of boards rotten and uneven, tenanted promiscuously, and leading off a common stair that it is everybody's business to attend to, cleanliness is not to be expected. And when it is added that out of the 50,000 residents in Greenock, 35,000 are estimated to be unprovided with any water but such as they carry up from the public street, and that the great bulk of the poor houses have no privy or ashpit accommodation whatever, no condition appears to be wanting to ensure the extreme of filthiness.

Privies, drainage, and ashpits.

The exceptional spread of fever in 1864 is by some parties connected with the new erection in that year of middens* and ashpits in many parts of the town. It would be much more true to say that it has been connected with the absolute want of any such conveniences in whole streets of thickly peopled houses. The common method of getting rid of refuse in houses thus deficient is by depositing the contents of chamber vessels with ashes and other filth in the roadway between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. For the fourteen hours of the daytime, such matters have, for want of other means of disposing of them, to be voided and retained inside the close and crowded rooms, no matter whether the inmates be grown men and women of various

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lodgers. Fever common in this house. House lately lime-washed by Trust, and beds burned on account of fever. This tenement as a whole contains on three floors 12 separate "houses," many of one room; all occupied, mostly by more than one family, all over crowded, having 87 tenants in all. The total yearly rent of them all amounts to 91*l.* 13*s.*, while the whole tenement, built in the most slovenly way direct upon the ground may have cost (the sanitary inspector estimates) some 250*l.* altogether. The following are from the notes of the inspector of nuisances. In tenement No. 38. High Vennel. House of one apartment 13 feet by 9 feet by 6½ feet high; 760 cubic feet, filthy. Tenanted by 10 persons; 76 cubic feet to each. All the apartments in this tenement unfit for human habitation, all filthy, and much over-crowded. Tenement in Minch Callop Close. Room shape of a passage 16 ft. × 4½ ft. × 7 ft., 510 cubic feet. Six residents. Rent 5*l.* a year. Rooms 7½ ft × 7¼ ft × 6½ ft., 355 cubic feet. Four residents. Rent 4*l.* 10*s.* a year.

* The middens are not drained. The ashpits are made of impervious material, and are restricted in size to 5 feet square, in order that they may be more frequently emptied. When the ashpit receives anything but dry refuse there is a rule that it shall be emptied at least twice a week.

families, or whether they are in sickness or health. At the same time the introduction of the midden system is doubtless to be deprecated. In the restricted area about the houses middens cannot be placed without causing great nuisance, and even dry ashpits, unless they be covered and daily emptied, tend to the serious pollution of the little air that enters the houses.

After what has been said as to the construction of houses, the crowding of rooms, the general dirtiness and the retention of foul matters, the statement is almost superfluous that in every poor man's room in Greenock the atmosphere is fœtid, the singular variety of stink being as remarkable as its general intensity.*

No exceptional distress.

Employment has been very abundant in Greenock throughout the whole of the recent epidemic period. Every person who could work has had the opportunity of earning high wages with considerable constancy, and out of the class of old and disabled paupers there has been no destitution beyond what has come of unthrift and intemperance. The class of registered paupers has not increased so fast as the increase of population, but latterly the casual paupers are becoming more numerous through the family workers being cut off by the fever. It is suggested that among the registered paupers, there may have been unusual distress, owing to the enhanced price of most necessaries of life. Their allowances are given in money, and in payment of rent, and sometimes in clothing, and appear to be liberal according to the standard of pauper allowances generally. The following are the statistics of pauperism, and of drunkenness in the last five years.

Progress of pauperism and of drunkenness.

| Year. | In-door Poor. | Registered Out-door Poor. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Average Number in Workhouse. | On roll January 1st. | Admitted in year. |
| 1860 | 200 | 697 | 298 |
| 1861 | 192 | 759 | 271 |
| 1862 | 196 | 745 | 326 |
| 1863 | 212 | 796 | 310 |
| 1864 | 209 | 833 | 288 |
| 1865 | — | 815 | — |

Persons in custody in year ending 31st March.

| — | Drunk: In custody for protection, and discharged without being brought before a Magistrate. | | Drunk, and charged with this offence or other Police offences. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1860–61 | 886 | 522 | 279 | 100 | 1,787 |
| 1861–62 | 960 | 488 | 228 | 79 | 1,755 |
| 1862–63 | 1,052 | 641 | 311 | 81 | 2,085 |
| 1863–64 | 1,331 | 673 | 440 | 150 | 2,594 |
| 1864–65 | 1,311 | 607 | 776 | 514 | 3,208 |

* The houses of better class people in Greenock are mostly supplied with water-closets, of which more and more are being constructed. Some for tenements are furnished with McFarlane's closets, which answer well. The drains discharge into main sewers of recent construction, but some into an open ditch, that has been a brook, called the West Burn. The water-supply of the town is derived from the hills and is very soft and good, though it is often discoloured and even thick for want of proper filtration. The public supply is provided in the streets within 100 yards of most houses, and gives about ten gallons daily for each person. The whole water supply of the town is on the continuous system. The paving of private courts is often bad, and in some rapidly growing parts of the town even the public streets remain long in a half-formed state.

Diet of poor.

The usual food of very poor people in Greenock is bread and tea and coffee. Oatmeal is not considered so economical as bread, but is largely used. Treacle and potatoes, and a little fish, are the articles first added to the staple diet of bread, as they can be afforded. Then bacon, and broth, made of hocks and bones, are provided. Eggs, which are got cheap from Ireland, butter milk and skimmed milk, are common articles of food. Butchers' meat is not eaten much by any under good class labourers. The sunday dinner is not, as it so commonly is in England, an extra good meal.

Action of authorities

The action of the authorities in sanitary improvement had, until lately, scarcely extended beyond the paving of the town and the construction of main sewers. Scavengers were employed to remove from the streets the soil and refuse that was thrown on them, and the police were instructed to take cognizance of nuisances; but very little attention was paid to the wants of poor houses until the appointment of the present inspector of nuisances in 1863. Since that date about 250 ashpits have been erected, 200 privies in connexion with ashpits (middens), and 150 waterclosets with water. Branch drains have been made from waterclosets, sinks, closes, and courts to the number of 250; and another 170 closes and courts have been paved and drained.

in view of fever.

In June 1864, in view of the increase of fever and of the delay consequent on the ordinary means of procedure, the Police and Water Trustees resolved to cleanse and limewash poor houses at their own expense; and this was largely done, especially for houses in which fever had occurred. In December, the fever still increasing alarmingly, further measures were had recourse to. A committee of magistrates and police trustees was appointed, and the services of four medical men were engaged as temporary officers of health. They visited from house to house among the poor, taking means to detect early cases of fever and the existence of nuisances, and reporting at frequent intervals to the committee, under whose instructions a number of owners were prosecuted. A staff of 10 or 12 men was employed under the sanitary inspector in cleansing and limewashing, and in destroying the beds on which fever patients had lain. The following is a summary of their work up to April 6th. Houses cleansed, fumigated with chlorine, and whitewashed, 224; closes, courts, staircases, and passages limewashed with hot lime, 127; hose procured and constantly employed to wash down courts and closes after the scavengers' visits; beds on which fever patients had lain, burned, 133; straw distributed, enough to make about 100 new beds; pairs of blankets destroyed and replaced at expense of committee, 167. In this summary ordinary sanitary work done by the owners of premises themselves is not included.

Inaction in matter of common lodging houses.

Common lodging-houses are under the charge of the sanitary inspector, and in this department of his work he is assisted by the police. Out of the hundreds of common lodging-houses that there are in the town, 15 only are registered, being licensed to take in 173 persons, and the rest are unlicensed and are well known to be in the deplorable condition of dirt and overcrowding that has been described. The authorities excuse themselves from not enforcing the provisions of the law as to registration and consequent regulation of these houses, on the plea that the technical definition of a common lodging-house is just evaded; that, when proceedings are taken against the keepers of such houses for non-registration, they always swear to their charge exceeding 3*d.* a night, and the prosecution at once fails. Further, with regard to the special condition of overcrowding, which is the chief evil to be remedied, the authorities refer to the great scale upon which people must be displaced if common lodging-houses were regu-

lated, and show that there exists no provision in the town for their proper lodgment.

In Greenock typhus patients have been treated partly at their own homes and partly at the hospital. Perhaps nearly half the cases have been sent to hospital. This is a charitable institution receiving parish cases under an agreement with the parochial board. Its ordinary number of fever beds is 70; but room has been made for more patients in the recent emergency, partly by the use of a general ward for fever, partly by putting more beds into a ward. The rule of the hospital refusing young children has been relaxed, and no case has actually been denied admission when sent by any medical man or by the parish. As many as 145 patients have been treated here at one time, of course not without undue crowding.*

Hospital provision.

In November 1864 a house was lent to the directors of the hospital by the sheriff for the reception of fever convalescents, and 32 patients have been maintained there from charitable funds specially subscribed. This institution has not only been useful in facilitating the recovery of the patients themselves, and in preventing the spread of contagion from them, but it has been equivalent to providing additional fever beds in the hospital.

Patients are conveyed to hospital either in a special horse ambulance belonging to the parish, or in a sedan chair provided by the hospital. It is penal to convey contagious disease in ordinary street vehicles.†

For the out-door, poor who are treated for fever at their homes, every necessary ordered by the medical officer is supplied without question. Beef for beef tea and whiskey have been the articles most frequently ordered during the attack, and during convalescence the poor have had meat and have received other assistance beyond their usual allowances.

Fever treated at homes.

It appears, then, that a good deal of sanitary work has been done in Greenock, but not much until the fever had attained alarming proportions. The authorities have not attempted to deal with the great cause of epidemics that has been insisted on in this report—the overcrowded and ill-ventilated state of the houses.

The following improvements appear to be imperatively required to prevent Greenock from suffering to its present frightful extent from contagious diseases, and especially from typhus fever.

What is wanted to prevent future epidemics of fever in Greenock.

(*a*) The closes and courts of the old town must be better ventilated. Power should be obtained and acted on to make new streets through the crowded parts, and to pull down premises that impede the ventilation of blocks of houses, or that are required to make space for the erection of sanitary conveniences. Precedents exist in other towns for such powers being granted, and a beginning of legislation in this direction was made in the

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* The different fevers are so far classified that smallpox and scarlet fever are kept apart from typhus and from each other; but in spite of this precaution each of these diseases was contracted in 1864 by persons convalescing from other complaints; and from the general medical and surgical wards, five cases of smallpox and two of typhus were removed to the fever wards during the year. In the convalescent house some four or five cases of typhus arose among the few persons who were sent there convalescing from other forms of fever.

† Some fever cases are admitted into the Greenock Hospital from the adjacent town of Port Glasgow, which has no provision for them. A short visit was made to Port Glasgow, and the people were found lodged as wretchedly as in Greenock, and suffering as badly from fever. Small huts of wood and paper built against the churchyard wall under the churchyard level upon the bare ground afforded a sample of the shifts to which people were reduced to get lodgings. They were thickly tenanted by dirty people and fever.

Greenock Local Act of 1840. The powers obtained, however, under that Act were insufficient, inasmuch as they did not compel the sale of premises, nor provide means for assessing their value.

(*b*) The minimum width of new streets and the minimum amount of open ground to be attached to each newly-built house should be fixed by law. For the last few years this requirement has been met by the private action of the landed proprietors of Greenock, but it is clearly desirable that these points should be fixed by legislation.

(*c*) All houses unfit for human habitation and certified to be so by the medical adviser of the local authority should be closed. There are a multitude of such houses in the town.

(*d*) All houses occupied by more than one family should be registered as common lodging-houses when the house consists of fewer than four rooms; and any house should be registered where people of more than one family sleep in the same room. Registration should be enforced and all registered houses should be properly inspected and regulated, and persons sick of contagious disorders duly removed from them.

(*e*) [For the purpose of dealing with overcrowding, and to secure other powers, the Nuisances Removal Amendment Act for Scotland should be adopted in Greenock.] A house should be defined to be overcrowded, and proceedings should be taken in respect of it, when the cubic space available for each individual in any room falls short of 300–400 cubic feet, a larger space being secured if ventilation be not satisfactory.

(*f*) Water for domestic purposes and trapped sinks should be provided for every house up to its top flat. A more ample supply of water to the town, with completer filtration, is to be desired.

(*g*) It is not desirable that the midden system should be introduced. As a temporary measure it may indeed be more advantageous to provide middens than to retain soil and refuse throughout the day in the small rooms of the poor, but then the middens should be drained, and should be very frequently emptied, and should as soon as possible be replaced by a better system of removing refuse. The plan that is to be commended for Greenock, as the permanent provision for soil and refuse throughout the poor districts, is in the main the water drainage system, which implies closets properly constructed and trapped, abundantly provided with water, ashpits being independently supplied for dry rubbish only. For some poor tenements, this system may not be applicable, particularly where the rough habits of the people derange any sort of closet, and cause foul gases to be delivered into the houses. In such instances, a modification of the midden system might be retained; but then it would be essential that the receptacles for soil and ashes should be of small size, and should be emptied every day; and it would be best that they should be moveable, so that the full vessel can be taken away, and an empty one substituted every morning.

(*h*) The plan of washing out courts and cleansing houses, that is now adopted by the Water Trustees as an exceptional measure, should certainly be continued. There would manifestly be advantages in the Trust continuing to do these offices by persons in their own employ, but as it would probably be considered the business of owners to keep their courts and houses clean, it is essential that the Trust should diligently inspect, and rigorously insist on such duties being performed.

(*i*) The appointment of a medical officer of health is much to be desired. He would advise the Trustees, as to the best means for protecting the public health, and would point out in detail the best way of carrying into effect the sanitary measures that are here advocated. He would take cognizance of the existence of contagious disease, and would devise means for checking its spread. He would be at the head of the sanitary officers of the Trust, and would be able to do, both from his position and from the functions entrusted to him by law, much more good in sanitary matters than can be done by a non-medical official. A responsible officer of health would have been most valuable in the present epidemic of fever. He would have advised, for instance, at an early period of the outbreak the action which was taken at a later period, with very inferior effect, the disinfection of houses and the burning of beds. And with such an officer, the present condition of the unregistered lodging-houses should have been impossible.

(*j*) An increase in the amount of hospital accommodation for infectious cases is greatly needed. A scheme for the extension of the present hospital is on foot, which will permit of the whole of the existing building being devoted to contagious diseases, and it is estimated that by alterations in the construction of the building, a hundred beds for these diseases may be made, with provision for the proper separation of one infectious disorder from another. These will probably suffice for the next few years, since the epidemics that have lately scourged the town will probably not recur in force while the residents protected from them by having already suffered, are so numerous as they must be at this time. Whether more than a hundred beds will suffice for the contagious diseases that will become epidemic within the next ten years must largely depend upon the sanitary progress that the town shall have made. It will be a wise precaution to set aside a piece of ground (before the town extends much farther) suitable in position for temporary wards to be built on, in case the necessity for them arose. Meantime, such an open piece of ground might be made conducive to the preservation of health in many ways.

For certain of the improvements advocated in this report legislative interference must be sought. The authorities of Greenock have a Bill now before Parliament for improving the town, and it contains many useful provisions. But not less than what is advised will meet the sanitary requirements of the town. Meanwhile, however, the authorities should work up to the top of their existing powers, and should especially make another and more serious effort to deal with common lodging houses under the present law.

Considerations as to lodgment of labouring classes

To provide decent lodgment for the labouring classes, who must largely be displaced by future sanitary measures, is in Greenock, as in other towns, a matter of most grave importance. But it is demonstrable in Greenock (what is not the case in some other towns) the obstacle of unremunerativeness does not exist to erecting working men's houses. That they would pay a very fair and safe interest on money invested in them is shown in the most satisfactory way by the fact that some excellent workmen's houses have been built not far from the quays, are eagerly sought after, and yield sufficient profit when let at the same prices that are charged elsewhere for the filthiest sort of lodgment. Even to accommodate the very poorest people would not seem difficult

if the results of a calculation that was made in much detail for the purposes of this inquiry can be trusted. It appeared that blocks of houses could be built of a character that is in incessant demand by the poorest people, at no important distance from the centres of labour, with plentiful space round them, provided with wash-houses, ashpits, waterclosets, and every sanitary need at a cost (including acquisition of title and expenditure in road and sewer making) that would enable their owner to get a safe six per cent. net annual interest for his money. In this calculation the rental was taken at something less than what is now actually paid for the dirty hovels, and allowance was made for every possible outgoing, including expenses of management and a good margin for bad tenants.

Still the erection of workmen's houses is not a favourite way of investing money in Greenock, partly perhaps because the activity of trade has made people dissatisfied with small rates of profit, but mainly because it is uncertain how long the present exceptional demand for labour may last. But under these circumstances it appears natural to suggest that those who require extraordinary labour should make some effort to lodge their labourers under conditions that shall not breed pestilence. There seems no reason why wages should not partly be paid in house-room, and particularly in the case of single men. Not at the present time only, however, is the town overcrowded; for years the population has been in excess of the healthful accommodation that the town can supply. If people were prevented from huddling together, four, five, or six in the space that is required for the health of one, there is no question that a sustained demand for new and wholesome dwellings would be created, and a great inducement would be afforded to investing capital in them.

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## No. 5.—Report by Dr. Edward C. Seaton on Circumstances endangering the Public Health of Chichester.

In conformity with their Lordships' instructions, I proceeded to Chichester on the 15th May, and on the 16th and 17th made inquiry into the sanitary state of that city.

It had been alleged, in communications addressed to the Home Office and to their Lordships, that the death-rate of Chichester was high, and that various unsanitary conditions existed there; attention being particularly called to the influence of a large cattle market held every fortnight in the streets of the city.

In conducting my inquiry I put myself in communication with the local sanitary authority, with the inhabitants who had brought the subject under their Lordships' notice, with the medical practitioners of the city generally, and especially with Dr. M'Carogher and Dr. Tyacke, the two practising physicians, Dr. Buckell, the medical officer of the Union, and Mr. Bond, the resident Medical Officer of the General Infirmary, with the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and with various inhabitants who were good enough to favour me with evidence and information. I carefully examined the death registers and the Infirmary records; and I personally inspected the greater part of the city. The kindness of Dr. Tyacke, Dr. Buckell, and Mr. Bond in accompanying me to various localities added greatly to the ease and completeness of this part of the inquiry.

The results of the investigation are as follows :—

I. As regard the death-rate and the prevalence of disease :—

The deaths registered in Chichester for each of the seven years ending December 31st 1864 have been as under—

| Year. | Deaths. | Year. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1858 | 211 | 1862 | 191 |
| 1859 | 186 | 1863 | 183 |
| 1860 | 193 | 1864 | 207 |
| 1861 | 199 | | |

giving an average of 196 annual deaths. The population, as enumerated in 1861, was 8,876 ; but in this enumeration are included 831 persons (707 males and 124 females) in the barracks. The barracks have ceased to be occupied since 1862, reducing the population for 1863 and 1864 to 8,045. On these data the death-rate for the first five years (1858–1862 inclusive) would be 22 per thousand, and for the last two years (1863–64) 24 per thousand, the average of the whole seven years being 22·7 per thousand. This is an average higher than that of nine of the metropolitan unions, and within 1·3 per thousand of the death-rate of all London.*

A deduction, however, is claimed from this death-rate because the mortality as above given includes the deaths in the Chichester Infirmary, many of which occurred in patients brought in from neighbouring places. I found that in the seven years there had been 88 deaths of persons admitted into this hospital from other places than Chichester ; and, if these were all deducted, the death-rate would be reduced by 1·4 per thousand. Not all, however, can fairly be deducted, for it was clearly ascertained that many of them had not died of the diseases with which they were admitted, but of other diseases contracted within the hospital itself, and therefore within Chichester. The Infirmary, besides being deficient in cubic bed-space and generally ill-constructed, is subject to the unwholesome influences which belong to the city at large ; it is without any proper drainage. Mr. Bond informed me that of the deaths among the surgical patients two-fifths at the least were from erysipelas and pyœmia contracted within the hospital, and that even some of the physicians' patients had undoubtedly died of disease contracted after their admission.†

It is impossible then to say what number of deaths may properly be deducted on account of disease originating elsewhere than in Chichester ; but so far as deduction on this account would influence the death-rate, it must not be overlooked that the population on which I have calculated this death-rate was swelled during five out of the seven years by the soldiers in barracks, among whom the mortality was very small. In the 15 months and more which elapsed between the taking of the

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* The last two years (1863 and 1864) have been generally throughout England years of exceptionally high mortality. London has been visited with severe epidemics, but its death rate for these two years has been only 1·50 per 1000 higher than that of Chichester.

† Typhoid fever has on different occasions originated in the Infirmary. When Mr. Holmes visited this hospital in 1862 he found one of the wards emptied on account of fever having prevailed in it. The close connexion of fever and erysipelas with drainage errors was shown in 1839, when the Dixon Wing was added to the east end of the building, and the drains thus brought immediately under the walls of the hospital. " The matron, who was at that time lodged in rooms at the east end of the " basement floor, was attacked by erysipelas, and severe fever also broke out in the " house. The course of the drains having been altered, this subsided."—Sixth Report of Medical Officer of the Privy Council, page 638.

Census and the removal of the troops, the deaths in the barracks were only eight, or less than 10 per 1000 annually.

Making as near a calculation as we can from these data, we cannot, after all allowances, put the death-rate of Chichester below 22; a death-rate which, for a small city well situated, not overcrowded, but comprehending within its bounds even fields and open country, in which no large manufactures are carried on, gives strong evidence of something radically amiss in the sanitary conditions of the place.

That these are not what they should be is put beyond doubt when the death registers are examined in detail. It is then at once seen that the diseases which are directly associated with unwholesome conditions, especially gastric, enteric, or typhoid fever, are never long absent, and sometimes considerably prevail. The years 1861 and 1863 were the years of least prevalence of fever; in the other five years the deaths attributed directly to this cause were 13, 13, 10, 17, and 13 respectively. Besides gastric fever, deaths from diarrhœa every now and then met the eye with suspicious frequency; and at the time when, in 1860, measles was epidemic, one could not fail to be struck with such entries as the following, which were recorded (there were others like them) on a single day:—

Oct. 10th, at Cooper Street, f. æt. 3, rubeola (6 days), *muco-enteritis* (5 *days*).

Oct. 10th, St. Pancras, m. æt. 3, measles, *aphtha of stomach and bowels* (10 *days*).

Oct. 10th, Town Street, m. æt. 1, measles (18 days), *aphtha of stomach and bowels* (10 *days*).

It appeared, however, from the information furnished me by Dr. Tyacke, Dr. Buckell, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Bond, and other practitioners, that the diseases which result from unwholesome conditions prevailed to an extent of which the death register does not enable us to make a correct estimate; gastric or enteric fever, for instance, being very frequent among children at an age when mortality in proportion to attacks is comparatively small; even among adolescents and adults the cases in proportion to deaths seemed to have been numerous. And I heard, moreover, that besides diseases which, like typhoid or diarrhœa, are *directly* produced by bad sanitary arrangements, *ordinary diseases*, especially in particular localities and particular houses, took on low types; so that deaths sometimes resulted from them which under better conditions would not have been anticipated.

The places about Somers Town, as Cavendish Street, High Street, George Street, and the courts running out of them, were the cases in which fever most prevailed, and in which epidemic and other diseases tended always to put on low types. In Cavendish Street nearly every house has had its case or cases of fever, and in many particular houses in this and other streets fever shows a constant tendency to recur. Parts of St. Pancras were scarcely less bad. But no part of the city seemed to be exempt, nor any class of the population. Dr. Tyacke has frequently seen cases of gastric fever in private practice, and pointed my attention to a handsome looking house in which there had been two cases of fever. Indeed the very strongest instance I met with of fever as attaching to a particular house was that of a house inhabited at the time by a professional gentleman in one of the best parts of the city. In this there had been among the family and servants no fewer than 16 cases of fever in the course of four or five years. Each fresh servant that came to live with them was attacked.

The extent to which enteric fever occurred depended much on circumstances. It was the observation of all that it was most met with

when the wells were low, as usually towards the end of summer; and this was the condition under which outbursts of diarrhœa occurred.

II. As regards the sanitary state of Chichester:—

The city of Chichester has an excellent position. Standing at the termination of a gentle descent from the South Down Hills, on the widest part of the long plain which extends from Brighton to Portsmouth, it is freely open to currents of air on every side. It is built on a thick bed of gravel, beneath which, at a depth of some 20 feet or more from the surface,* is London clay. It has wide open streets, the four principal ones running due north, south, east, and west, and intersecting at the market-cross. Though there are not a few close passages, abominable culs-de-sac, and houses without through ventilation, there is generally ample house space, and the houses are, for a city, unusually well supplied with gardens. No large manufactures or noxious trades are carried on within it. There is no reason that I could perceive why, instead of being unhealthy, as it undoubtedly is, it should not be one of the healthiest cities in the kingdom. The circumstances which now render it otherwise are the following:

(1.) Want of proper drainage, and pollution of the drinking-water.

There is no system of drainage in Chichester, and there is no extraneous water supply. The Lavant Course, a stream which only runs at times, entering the city at the north-east, does not traverse it, but skirts the walls on the east and south, leaving the city at the south-west. It receives the surface and sink drainage of the houses built along its course, and may receive other things which ought not to enter it. Anyhow it is frequently very offensive, and in summer when the water is low is little better than a fœtid open ditch. No drinking water is taken out of it. The sink drainage of all the houses not built along its course, and the watercloset drainage and privy-drainage of all houses, is into cesspools. These are nothing more than so many holes in the porous soil, walled generally by brick and mortar, the liquid that flows into them being either absorbed by the ground beneath, or overflowing, and running into the soil nearer the surface. Out of other deeper holes in this porous soil all the drinking-water is taken, these wells being so constructed that any fluid stuff may percolate into them laterally. The whole city is thus riddled with holes, the deeper holes or wells being frequently within a few feet of the shallower holes or cesspools. Under such circumstances the frequent contamination of the drinking-water is inevitable. Even where the wells were 15 yards from any cesspool or privy, I had evidence of such pollution in several instances: in one case there was the clearest evidence of contamination having taken place from a cesspool at a distance of 20 or 30 yards.

It was in Somers Town that the water was generally the worst. In many houses it stank at times, and became unusable. But in every part of the city, in the North, the South, the East, and the West Streets, and in the North Pallant, I had evidence that in some houses the water at times became offensive. The water from the public pump in North Street had been offensive last summer. In one house in East Street, in which the well was within three yards of the privy cesspool, the water often after heavy rain was unusable. In another house in the same street, where the well was 12 yards from a very large cesspool which received the closet drainage, the occupant was obliged after heavy rains to send away for water, and never at any time thought it prudent

* The section of an artesian well in the South Street gave 6 feet mould, 16½ feet gravel, half foot red coloured sand, and then clay.

to drink the water of his own well without first boiling it. Some of the inhabitants had been obliged to abandon wells from their liability to pollution, and to sink fresh wells.

Whenever pollution went to the extent of making the water stink, the inhabitants, it need scarcely be said, had recourse to other sources of supply for their drinking-water ; but when the gross and obvious indication of contamination which the smell affords had passed away, or when the pollution had not gone to the extent of making the water actually offensive, they generally drank it, though they might not think it very good, rather than have the trouble of sending away. The water which I collected from Mrs. Barnett's pump in George Street, which Professor Miller states to be unfit for domestic consumption, had a peculiar but not an offensive smell, and had been drunk for the seven months she had resided in the house ; at times, however, she said it had been offensive. The water from Mr. Reade's pump in South Street had some weeks before I collected it been offensive, so that he was obliged to send elsewhere, but he had resumed the use of it as soon as he could, and no doubt had been drinking a great deal of sewage, for even now, when it is quite bright, and unobjectionable to taste, Professor Miller finds evidence of its having been contaminated. The water in the house in which the 16 cases of fever had occurred had not, so far as could be recollected, ever been actually offensive, but it had always a saltish sweet taste, and had not been a pleasant water.

The conditions under which the water became offensive were, (1) when the wells were low, the solution of sewage being then most concentrated, and (2) when heavy rain, by overflowing or by soakage, sent a lot of cesspool stuff direct into the wells. The water I collected and sent for analysis was taken when the wells were full and the weather was dry ; it was said to be at its very best. In many of the houses in which I made inquiry the water was not only bright and good to taste now, but had not at any time, so far as I could learn, given evidence of contamination.

In most of the houses I visited in which fever had prevailed I found that the water had been polluted, and saw the conditions under which this had taken place. In one house in Somers Town, in which there had been several cases and a death from fever, the well and cesspool were within three feet of each other ; in another, in which fever or some other form of sickness was constantly prevailing, the well was in close proximity to seven cesspools. In other localities I had illustration of other evils of the cesspool system, and want of proper drainage. Thus, in a court in Little London, in which Dr. Buckell had attended cases of gastric fever, and in which there had been sickness in every house, the water was not complained of, but I found the centre of the court occupied by a large pond of slush, which was then (it being dry weather) three or four yards in diameter, but which extended, I was told, in wet weather, up to the doors of the houses on each side, and this had so remained for several months. The stuff when stirred was very offensive, and the smell at night was declared by the inhabitants to be horrible. In the backyard of Mrs. Barnett's premises in George Street was an accumulation of the same kind. She had at times attempted to remove it, taking as much as seven buckets-full, and throwing it down the privy, but it began at once again to collect. The stench often prevented their sleeping at night. The gutter ways in the streets, and the stenches that came up many of the gratings, attested the want of proper drainage-arrangements, and, in connexion with the general system, I must not fail to notice that the yard in the workhouse, which is the exercise ground of the male convalescents, is a small confined space, a few yards square, which enjoys the smell of three privies, one

or two urinals, and a watercloset. The medical officer has often to hold his nose as he walks across it.

(2.) Inefficient administration of the Nuisances Removal Acts.

Besides the evidence of this, already given in the cases of Little London and George Street, there was abundant other proof that the removal of surface nuisances was very inefficient. Heaps of dung and animal refuse were allowed to accumulate. In one house (a butcher's) in which Mr. Bond had attended cases of fever and small-pox, a large and most disgusting accumulation of offal had been allowed to remain in the backyard for weeks. In a locality I visited with Dr. Buckell, in which there had been bad small-pox last year, the house, which was nothing more than a shed built against a wall, without any through ventilation, was approached by a long yard in which were heaps of refuse ; there was a high blank wall in front of the shed at the distance of a few feet only, and between the shed and this wall there was a stinking privy ; the only air that could at any time get into the house must be charged with privy effluvium. In one house I found the privy in the cellar. With regard to removal of nuisances, it seemed to me that the inspector of nuisances was anxious to do what he could, without offending people, but he evidently feared that a more active administration of his duties would not be favourably regarded by the superior authority. In answer to my inquiries why proceedings had not been taken in the case of this and that long abiding nuisance, I learnt that in one case that the person who would have to be proceeded against was a magistrate, and in another case was a member of the town council.

(3.) The cattle market in the streets.

A nuisance of no ordinary description arises from one of the largest cattle markets of the south of England being held every alternate Wednesday in the streets of Chichester. This market (which is for lean and fat stock) is so considerable that on any market day many thousand sheep, oxen, swine, and horses are brought into these streets, to the great obstruction of traffic, and the great pollution of the air. I was informed that the number of animals often amounts to or exceeds 10,000, and that on one market day last year it amounted to 15,000. This market has largely increased and is increasing. At one time, within no distant recollection, a *part* of the East and North Streets sufficed for it ; but now, not only does it occupy the whole of these streets, to which I am informed that it is by law strictly limited, but on the day of my inspection it extended westward into the West Street as far as the cathedral transept, and east to and far beyond the bounds of the East Street. The filth which the animals brought to market leave behind them causes an abominable stench, as I found by walking along North and into East Streets on the evening of the market ; but this smell was even worse, because more sickening, the following morning, though the streets had been cleared and scraped. Even in dry weather (as it was then) there must be some soakage ; but when the ground has been prepared by previous rain there is a much more active absorption ; and, seeking evidence from inhabitants who had not appeared as complainants in this matter, I learnt that very frequently under such circumstances an unmistakeable dung smell pervades the streets for at least a week after the market day. And besides inevitable soakage, rain if occurring at market times must wash the surface stuff into the cesspools, and thus the market refuse must add to the contamination of the wells. I am not surprised that the whole of the medical profession residing in Chichester should have agreed in expressing their opinion, as I now express mine, that a nuisance thus

No. 5. *On the Sanitary State of Chichester, by Dr. Seaton.*

polluting air and water cannot be otherwise than injurious in a sanitary point of view.

III. The sanitary authority:—

The local sanitary authority of Chichester is the town council; but, beyond appointing an inspector of nuisances, they do not appear, for a long time at least, to have exercised any sanitary functions. They had at one time a nuisances removal committee, which met at stated times; but whether the committee exists or not now, any regular meetings have been long discontinued; it is certainly a year, and probably a great deal longer than a year, since there has been any meeting at all. No reports are made by or expected from the inspector of nuisances. The Local Government Act has not been adopted.

IV. To sum up I report—

1. That the death-rate of Chichester is unnecessarily high, and that preventible disease often prevails.

2. That the causes of this are absence of proper drainage; polluted water; a large cattle market held in the city streets; an inefficient administration of the Nuisances Removal Acts.

3. That the removal of these causes is of urgent necessity, and that steps ought without delay to be taken—

(a.) For establishing a complete system of drainage:
(b.) For removing the cattle market outside the city:
(c.) For the more efficient administration of the Nuisances Removal Acts.

No. 6. *On the Sanitary State of Leeds, by Dr. Hunter.*

## No. 6.—Report by Dr. Henry Julian Hunter on Circumstances endangering the Public Health of Leeds.

### I. Statistical Facts.

In the summer and autumn of 1865 the high death-rate of the Borough of Leeds, as made public by the Registrar General's Weekly Reports, awakened much attention in the borough to sanitary subjects; and at public meetings, and in printed letters and newspaper articles, it was repeatedly stated that disease was very excessively common, and was localized in certain poor and dirty districts, and that either the law or its administration was too weak to deal with some obvious nuisances which were universally asserted to exist, and to which the presence of disease was very freely and with apparent reason imputed. A high death-rate had been usual in Leeds, as will be seen in the table subjoined, but the present rate was in excess of that of former years, and there had long been a growing opinion that the rate might be diminished, if proper laws were enforced for the protection of public health.

The annual average of deaths per 100,000 living of each class, from 1851 to 1861, as given in Parliamentary Paper, 1864, No. 12., is as follows:—

| | All Causes. | Fever. | Diarrhœa, &c. | All Causes. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Under One Year. | Under Five Years. |
| England - - | 2,217· | 91· | 108· | 17,731· | 6,760· |
| Leeds - - | 2,772· | 109· | 226· | 23,932· | 10,271· |
| Hunslet - - | 2,403· | 90· | 157· | 21,072· | 8,552· |

Thus the death-rate usual in Leeds has now been obtained by the Department, with a clearness and minute division impossible at the time of Dr. Greenhow's visit in 1859. Comparisons between past and present mortality in this and other tables must be taken with great care against inaccuracy through misunderstanding the area described as Leeds. The township and union of Leeds are the same. The Borough of Leeds contains, in addition, the following townships of Hunslet union: Hunslet, Holbeck, Bramley, Wortley, Kirkstall, Chapeltown, and Whitkirk. The population of Leeds union was in 1851, 101,000; that of Hunslet, 88,000; but such is the rapid increase that the Weekly Returns are calculated on a population of 224,000 for the borough only. Therefore no comparison should be attempted between the data supplied for the unions and those now supplied for the borough, nor should the results of the two unions be combined, as the ages and the rate of increase of the respective populations cannot be the same.

Leeds union is almost entirely urban, while Hunslet, although containing much of the worst of the town, has the compensation of also containing a large area of healthy country, consequently while the present death-rate of the sub-districts of Leeds union only varies (according to Dr. Braithwaite's valuable tables) from 26·3 in the west to 29·5 in the north, the death-rate of Hunslet varies from 15 in Potternewton to 29 in Burley.

As being applicable to the state of Leeds at the present moment, this table has been extracted from the local returns of the registrars:—

| | Total Deaths in the Borough. | | Total Deaths from "Zymotic" Causes. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. |
| January | 617 | 533 | 144 | 95 |
| February | 485 | 604 | 91 | 100 |
| March | 493 | 508 | 91 | 91 |
| April | 588 | 613 | 104 | 100 |
| May | 395 | 453 | 55 | 72 |
| June | 461 | 444 | 61 | 95 |
| July | 518 | 700 | 130 | 238 |
| August | 530 | 543 | 216 | 186 |
| September, 3 weeks | 335 | 383 | 106 | 143 |
| | 4,422 | 4,781 | 998 | 1,120 |

In addition to these returns we have a return of deaths registered from the 1st of July to the 13th of September, distinguishing the Wards. The death-rate in the eight wards of the township shows a large increase during the period named, when compared with the same time of 1864. In the north and north-east wards there were 389 deaths against 324 last year; in the Mill-hill, west and north-west wards, 294 against 237; and in the east, Kirkgate, and south wards, 210 against 158.

The following is the statement which the Registrar General makes on the subject in his Weekly Return of births and deaths in the Borough of Leeds, 36th Week, 1865:

"In Bristol again prevailed last week the lowest rate of mortality in any of the eight towns, 20·0 In the other towns the rates ranged in order from the lowest were as follows: London, 20·4; Birmingham, 21·4; Hull, 25·6; Liver-

pool, 22·7; Manchester, 31·0; Leeds, 31·6; and the highest rate during the week 34·8 in Salford.

"In the borough of Leeds 136 deaths were registered last week. The births were 74, and the deaths 22, above the corrected average weekly numbers, the deaths exceeding those returned in the previous week by 25. This large increase occurred in the North Leeds and Hunslet sub-districts, and would appear to arise in a great measure from the continued fatality of diarrhœa, whereas this disease in an epidemic form is fast disappearing from nearly all the other large towns. The annual rate of mortality to 1,000 persons estimated to be living in the borough, which in the two previous weeks had been 30·2 and 25·8, rose again last week to 31·6.

"In South-east Leeds 17 deaths, the corrected weekly average, were recorded. Of these six resulted from phthisis, three from typhoid fever, and one from diarrhœa; four of the deaths were of infants under two years of age, and three of persons aged sixty years and upwards. The 40 deaths in North Leeds were 15 above the average number; they included two which were recorded in the workhouse, and six in the House of Recovery; 11 deaths were referred to diarrhœa, seven to typhoid fever, and one to measles; 13 of the deaths were of infants under one year of age, including doubtless a considerable number of the diarrhœa cases. In West Leeds, of the 26 deaths (two in excess of the average), two were registered in the General Infirmary during the week.

"The 19 deaths in Hunslet township exceeded the corrected average by five; 13 of these were of children under five years of age, and two of persons aged more than 70 years; five of the deaths were from diarrhœa, and one each from croup, measles, and diphtheria. The deaths in each of the sub-districts of Holbeck, Bramley, and Wortley were within one of the corrected averages; in Kirkstall only two deaths were recorded, the average being five. In the municipal portions of Chapeltown and Whitkirk the number of deaths recorded were respectively three and one.

| Cities and Boroughs. | Estimated Population in the Middle of the June Quarter 1865. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Annual Rate of Mortality to 1,000 Persons living. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Corrected average weekly Number. | Registered during the Week ending 9th Sept. 1865. | Corrected average weekly Number. | Registered during the Week ending 9th Sept. 1865. | Average Rate during the ten Years 1851-60. | During the Week ending 9th Sept. 1865. |
| Columns - - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| London (Registrar-General) | 3,021,951 | 1,949 | 1,905 | 1,377 | 1,179 | 23·6 | 20·4 |
| Liverpool (Borough) - - | 477,357 | 323 | 407 | 276 | 263 | 30·3 | 28·7 |
| Manchester (City) - | 355,418 | 265 | 244 | 201 | 211 | 29·4 | 31·0 |
| Salford (Borough) - | 111,090 | 82 | 95 | 56 | 74 | 26·2 | 34·8 |
| Birmingham (Borough) - | 328,827 | 257 | 178 | 159 | 135 | 24·9 | 21·4 |
| Bristol (City) - - | 162,042 | 104 | 106 | 72 | 62 | 23·2 | 20·0 |
| Hull (Borough) - - | 103,931 | 78 | 84 | 48 | 51 | 24·1 | 25·6 |
| Leeds (Borough) - - | 224,541 | 167 | 241 | 114 | 136 | 26·3 | 31·6 |
| *Registration Sub-districts in Leeds Borough. | | | | | | | |
| South-east - - - | 29,873 | 23 | 49 | 17 | 17 | 28·7 | 29·7 |
| North - - - H.W. | 43,394 | 34 | 48 | 25 | 40 | 30·7 | 48·1 |
| West - - - H. | 51,084 | 33 | 54 | 24 | 26 | 24·3 | 26·2 |
| Hunslet - - W. | 28,993 | 24 | 30 | 14 | 19 | 25·5 | 34·2 |
| Holbeck - - - W. | 16,545 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 26·0 | 28·4 |
| Bramley - - W. | 8,653 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 23·5 | 30·1 |
| Wortley - - - | 27,902 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 14 | 23·5 | 26·2 |
| Kirkstall - - W. | 11,778 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 23·5 | 8·9 |
| Chapeltown - - - | 5,298 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 17·5 | 29·5 |
| Whitkirk - - - | 301 | — | — | — | 1 | 22·6 | — |

* The particulars as to the sub-districts of Leeds are not of official authority, but are no doubt authentic.

and also for the 38th Week, 1865:

"London experienced the lowest rate (19·7) of any of the towns, and Bristol is the next lowest in the scale. The other towns range in the following order:—Salford, 22·1; Birmingham, 22·7; Hull, 24·1; Leeds, 33·0; Liverpool, 33·4; and Manchester, 33·9.

"In the borough of Leeds, 142 deaths were registered last week. The births were 67 and the deaths 28 above the corrected average weekly numbers, the deaths being, moreover, five in excess of those recorded in the previous week. The annual rate of mortality was 33·0 per 1,000 persons living in the borough which is even higher than the high rate of last week, and is 7 per 1,000 above the average rate in 10 years.

"The registrars make no mention of any special disease as accounting for the large number of deaths registered, but one of them attributes the unhealthiness of the town in great measure to the cellar kitchens and cellar dwellings in which the majority of the wives and children of the working classes live.

"In south-east Leeds the deaths were 23, or two more than in the previous week, and six more than the corrected weekly average.

"In north Leeds 11 deaths in excess of the average were recorded, two of which occurred in the workhouse and four in the House of Recovery. The 26 deaths in West Leeds are two above the average, and include one death in the General Infirmary.

"In Hunslet 22 deaths were registered, the average number being 14. Two deaths from fever and two from diarrhœa occurred in Holbeck, where the 11 deaths were three above the weekly average. In Wortley, 11 deaths were recorded, or four less than the average, and fewer by 13 than the deaths in the previous week; three of the deaths were caused by diarrhœa. In Bramley the seven deaths were three in excess of the average; in Kirkstall the weekly average number is five; the actual deaths in the week were only three.

| Cities and Boroughs. | Estimated Population in the Middle of the June Quarter 1865. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Annual Rate of Mortality to 1,000 Persons living. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Corrected average weekly Number. | Registered during the Week ending 23d Sept. 1865. | Corrected average weekly Number. | Registered during the Week ending 23d Sept. 1865. | Average Rate during the 10 Years 1851–60. | During the Week ending 23d Sept. 1865. |
| Columns - - | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 4. | 5. |
| London (Regis. Gen.) - | 3,021,951 | 1,949 | 1,962 | 1,377 | 1,143 | 23·6 | 19·7 |
| Liverpool (Borough) - - | 477,357 | 323 | 376 | 276 | 306 | 30·0 | 33·4 |
| Manchester (City) - | 355,418 | 265 | 281 | 201 | 231 | 29·4 | 33·9 |
| Salford (Borough) - | 111,090 | 82 | 76 | 56 | 47 | 26·2 | 22·1 |
| Birmingham (Borough) - | 328,827 | 257 | 282 | 159 | 143 | 24·9 | 20·7 |
| Bristol (City) - - | 162,042 | 104 | 98 | 72 | 62 | 23·2 | 20·0 |
| Hull (Borough) - - | 103,931 | 68 | 82 | 48 | 48 | 24·1 | 24·1 |
| Leeds (Borough) - - | 224,541 | 167 | 234 | 114 | 142 | 26·3 | 33·0 |
| Registration Sub-districts in Leeds Borough. | | | | | | | |
| South-east - - - | 29,873 | 23 | 31 | 17 | 23 | 28·7 | 46·2 |
| North - - - H.W. | 43,394 | 34 | 81 | 25 | 36 | 30·7 | 43·3 |
| West - - - H. | 51,084 | 33 | 49 | 24 | 26 | 24·3 | 26·2 |
| Hunslet - - W. | 28,993 | 24 | 29 | 14 | 22 | 25·5 | 39·6 |
| Holbeck - - W. | 16,545 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 26·0 | 34·7 |
| Bramley - - - W. | 8,653 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 23·5 | 42·2 |
| Wortley - - - | 27,902 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 23·5 | 20·6 |
| Kirkstall - - W. | 11,778 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 23·5 | 13·3 |
| Chapeltown - - - | 5,298 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17·5 | 29·5 |
| Whitkirk - - - | 301 | — | — | — | — | 22·6 | — |

Thus in the 36th week of this year the Registrar-General, calculating the population of Leeds to be 224,500 persons, stated the death-rate of the week to be 31·6, or 5·3 over that of the decennium 1851–61. In the 38th week he states the death-rate to be 33, or 6·7 above that

standard. No corresponding exacerbation of mortality prevailed elsewhere. The rate in various towns was in some above and in some below the average, as in Liverpool where the usual rate of 30 had risen to 33·4, and in Bristol where the usual rate of 23·2 had sunk to 20. In this last week, which ended 23d September 1865, two deaths from diarrhœa and two from fever occurred in Holbeck, three from diarrhœa in Wortley.

In the present year, Dr. James Braithwaite has published an "Inquiry into the causes of the high death-rate in Leeds," in which he attributes much of the excess to the want of light and air in the poorer dwellings, and to the emanations from putrifying animal matter. The locality of fever in Leeds is shown at pages 26 and 27 of his pamphlet; but after a superficial survey of the whole town your inspector fails to find any poor parts much better or much worse cleaned than the rest. Perhaps the filthiest place of all was Ebenezer Street, and this is reported by Dr. Braithwaite to be a focus of fever.

Dr. Braithwaite's pamphlet is so full of matter as not to bear abstraction, and is sent in to the Department. Inquiry was made in order to bring the facts on the alleged prevalence of disease up to the latest dates. At the Women and Children's Hospital, the total number of patients admitted in August and September 1863 had been 175, in 1864, 198; in 1865, 212; and of these cases the diarrhœas had been only 9, 5, and 6 in the respective years.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa registered in the borough, in the week ending 16th September, had been 30. At the Leeds Public Dispensary, the number of deaths since 5th August had been 92, of which 32 were caused by diarrhœa, fever, and gastritis.

A copy of an important report from the medical officers of the union is here attached. For the Leeds Board of Guardians have recently paid special attention to the sanitary condition of the township, and have two inspectors regularly employed in hunting out nuisances, and, as far as possible removing them. Owing to the high rate of mortality, the board recently requested the medical officers to report as to the state of their respective districts. These reports were presented at the usual meeting, and were read by Mr. Lampen. They are as follow:

Mr. Cottam says,—

"I have visited almost every part of the No. 1. district, comprising the Kirkgate and East Wards, and I must confess that the sanitary condition of it is infinitely more satisfactory than it has been for years. I notice that such places as St. Saviour's Row, Zion's Square, Poke Alley, &c., are now in a much cleaner condition than what they have hitherto been; unquestionably from your valuable exertions in suppressing any existing nuisance. There are certain portions of my district to which I think it is my duty to draw your attention, viz., Walker's Yard, East Street, the cellar dwellings in Brighton Court, Foundry Street, the accumulation of stagnant water in the channels in Crispin Street. I think also, that Timble Beck, in East Street, ought to be entirely covered, to protect the inhabitants from the abominable exhalations which occur in hot weather. I am also of opinion that a considerable amount of disease, especially of an infectious character, arises from insufficient sleeping accommodation afforded to the working classes generally. The inspectors would do well to look after the disagreeable exposure of the collection of feculent matter and urine in the cesspools in connexion with the garden houses in Accommodation Road."

Mr. Beardshaw says,—

"The district which comes more immediately under my supervision comprises the north and north-west wards.

"In reference to its sanitary condition, the neighbourhood of Union Street, Ebenezer Street, Back George Street, and the yards and streets adjoining Kirkgate, as well as some of the streets in the Leylands, are still in a very filthy

and unsatisfactory condition. Notwithstanding the immense good and praiseworthy efforts of the board of guardians, there is still much to be done.

"A large number of most serious sanitary evils formerly existing have been removed, such as offensive cesspools and other large collections of foul matter which must prove detrimental to the public health.

"In this locality typhus, diarrhœa, and dysentery are prevailing to an alarming extent.

"It only remains to consider what other methods can be devised to counteract the noxious influence of the poison in such situations. In the first place, as a preventive I know of none so efficacious as the thorough cleansing out and whitewashing of those filthy courts and houses, and, as far as practicable, to inculcate personal cleanliness, which, in my opinion, is a great safeguard.

"2ndly. I should strongly recommend the Board and the authorities of the town to prohibit those dark, damp, and ill-ventilated cellars from being used as sleeping apartments, as it is a well-known fact that malaria is more easily generated there, and from its specific gravity accumulates.

"Hence the greater prevalence of fever and other diseases in those subterranean abodes.

"I would also recommend the Board to persevere in their endeavour to put down the shameful over-crowding of families and individuals in one room, without ventilation or any means of obtaining fresh air.

"I would urge upon the Board the necessity of insisting upon increased privy accommodation, so as not to allow more than four houses to a privy, and that in cases where they are not kept clean the tenants should be summoned before the justices for the same. And I would also represent to the town council, with whom rests the scavenging of the town, the absolute necessity of the night-soil being removed at night instead of by day (as used to be the case)."

Mr. Bulmer says,—

"I have not had much cholera or diarrhœa, except among children and the old and infirm. The fatality among these has been slight, although somewhat above that of the last few years. But, considering the heat of the summer, and its still not very far advanced stage, it does not follow that we may not have epidemic cholera, which on previous occasions has come upon us suddenly.

"There is also a tendency to fever, as shown by the number of cases in the House of Recovery. I have sent 20 there since the 1st of April, which number is considerably above the average, although not so high as 1863. These cases are of a typhoid character, and should be at once removed, so as not only to give the patient a better chance of recovery, but also to prevent to some extent the spread of the infection.

"Annexed is a list of courts, yards, &c., which, on account of the filthy state of the privies and ashpits, and the want of a good current of air through them, I consider unhealthy, and liable to generate the above diseases; and I wish also to draw attention to the state of the drainage in Middle Fold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Skelton's Yard, St. Anne's Lane. (F.) | Rushworth Street, Newtown. (S.) |
| Clarkson's Yard, Quarry Hill. (F.) | Dunn's Yard, Off Street. (S.) |
| Patrick's Buildings. (F.) | Falstaff Yard. |
| Plane Square. (F.) | Back High Street. |
| 114, High Street. (F.) | Somerset Street. |
| Off Yard, Off Street. (F.) | Plato Street. |
| Phillip's Yard. (F.) | Union Row. |
| Searle's Yard, York Road. (F.) | Corner of Fox Street, High Street. |
| Butler's Court. | Orange Court. |
| Ellen's Court. | York Court. |
| Cross Stone Street. | Lowden's Court. |
| Purdy's Yard. | Dyson's Yard. |
| Dufton's Yard, Somerset Street. | Rising Sun Yard. |
| Lee's Square. | Dufton Yard, Marsh Lane. |
| New Cleveland Row. (C.) | 98, High Street. |
| Riley Yard and Court. | Passage from Chapel Street to Giles Street. |
| Back Lane. | |
| Lamb's Court. | Globe Yard. |
| Harrison's Buildings. | Mushroom Court. |

"Fever has occurred in places marked (F.); cholera in those marked (C.) scarlet fever (S.)."

Mr. Ruddock says,—

"I have to report that, with regard to the genera sanitary condition of my district, I have the satisfaction of stating for your information that it is to a material extent favourable,—certain parts in each division, such as courts, alleys, close yards, and overcrowded dwellings necessarily excepted.

"Since our last report, in consequence of the extension of the sewerage, and the paving of the streets, a decided and marked improvement has been effected. Nevertheless, during the last three months, there has been in isolated places throughout portions of the district a number of cases of choleraic-diarrhœa, diarrhœa, and those more particularly zymotic or contagious diseases, typhoid fever, small-pox (not virulent), scarlatina, and measles. I need scarcely say that when I have had an opportunity of removing the worst cases into the Fever Hospital, I have promptly done so, and when this could not be accomplished, keeping them as much as possible apart from the rest of the family (a difficult task when the space and accommodation were so limited as in small dwellings and cellars).

"Now the probable causes of these diseases (independent of atmospheric influences, over which we have little control,) are the miserable ventilation of the dwellings, the immediate proximity of filthy and disgusting ashpits, middens, and privies, polluting the air, and the absence of cleanliness on the part of the people themselves. I also think that the offensive effluvia frequently emanating from the sewerage grates or traps must conduce to the generation and propagation of disease, more particularly at a time like the present, when the weather has been so hot and sultry, and the air charged with infectious particles.

"I will now venture to enumerate some of the places where these several different diseases have prevailed, and where the nuisances are to be found. To begin with the South Ward,—Bowman Lane and the courts at the bottom, Wright Court especially, Noah's Ark Court and Yard, leading from Hunslet Lane into Meadow Lane, Neal's Yard, Shepherd's Fold, Hill's Yard (Meadow Lane), Land's Court (Water Lane), courts and yards in Camp Field, in School Close. Mill Hill Ward,—Bow Court, William's Court, and Hopkin's Yard. In the West Ward,—Airedale Court, Howarth's Court, Wellington Place and Court, Marlbro' Court, Cardwell Yard (Chatham Street), Robert's Court, in St. James's Street, Park Court, with many others of a similar class. I may state that I find, on referring to my medical report book, that the number of orders I have had from my relieving officer during the last three months has considerably exceeded the number for the corresponding period of last year, and these cases in the localities above named.

"It is highly requisite that means should be adopted promptly and energetically to remove those several sources of nuisance as far as possibly can be effected by preventive means; such as furnishing an ample supply of lime for whitewashing and cleansing the dwellings of the poor and improving the condition of the privies and ashpits, using the disinfecting liquid or powder with a liberal hand, at the same time urging upon the people themselves in these infected localities to be more cleanly in their habits, and to be careful in strictly and quickly removing from their houses all noxious accumulations, more especially in the overcrowded cottages and lodging-houses."

Mr. Beardshaw finds an unusual number of cases of fever and diarrhœa now in his district. Mr. Ruddock and Mr. Cottam think there is rather less disease this week than is usual at this time of the year. Mr. Bulmer took fever over the inspections mentioned above, and is now dead. Another union officer and the house surgeon of the Public Dispensary are laid up with fever.

Opinions seemed much divided as to the prevalence of disease, but there can be no doubt that (1) the mortality is higher than even the usual excessive average of Leeds, and (2) that the diseases which prevail are those which are by almost universal consent attributed to decomposing animal filth as their cause.

The books of the dispensary fully support this view of the state of things.*

## II. State of the Town.

State of Leeds in Aug. 1865.

Midden filth.

To the eye of an inspector who had just left Newcastle and Sunderland, and who in the same week visited Sheffield, Leeds in August 1865 presented a surprising sight, bringing to remembrance the condition of many English towns of twenty years ago, but finding hardly a standard with which to be compared in the present state of any great town. Thousands of tons of midden filth filled the receptacles, scores of tons lay strewn about where the receptacles would receive no more. Hundreds of people, long unable to use the privy because of the rising heap, were depositing on the floors. A few dawdling carts, under command of Mr. Sands the corporation officer, and subject to no inspection, unless Mr. Sands be taken to be inspector of his own duties, would after many applications relieve the midden of such inhabitants as could by peremptory manner or by influence obtain a hearing. Even then the relief was most imperfect. In one instance the scavenger reported a receptacle as emptied, yet 20 tons of stuff were removed when a second visit was insisted on. The pressure of these enormous weights was so great that liquid ordure had been seen after permeating the ground to be forced up around the hearth-stones of neighbouring cottages. The officers of the union complained to their board no less than 3,500 times in about two years and a half of distinct instances of neglect.

The force employed in cleaning, which had been last spring 45 carts, had been reduced to 30, and with an excess of delicacy, badly agreeing with the universal neglect, no removals were made except by night. Such carts as were employed only carried the midden filth to a deposit in the town, by the water side, except a few by which some railway trucks were loaded. At this deposit stood thousands of tons of midden filth needlessly waiting for removal by boat or cart for consumption. 7,000 tons stood there at one time this year, and yet the quantity at this moment found to be necessary is and need never exceed 100 tons. Boxes which receive closet manure from factories are here emptied in large numbers, and though both at the original receptacles and at the deposit itself a deodorising powder was freely used, the place emitted a strong fæcal stench, doing its best to warn the corporation of the mischief they were doing.

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* "The principal cause of the excessive diarrhœal mortality in Leeds is unquestionably the state of the privies, which are often contiguous to houses, each serving in general for a whole court, or at least for several dwellings. Judging from experience elsewhere, it is most probable that if the diarrhœal death-rate of small districts in different parts of Leeds could be accurately determined it would be found to vary greatly, and would sometimes be very large. On the other hand, the incorporation of several populous outlying hamlets in the registration district probably lessens its diarrhœal death-rate, for nuisances likely to be very prejudicial to health in the midst of an area densely covered with buildings may, perhaps, be tolerated with comparative impunity in more thinly occupied districts. While much remains to be accomplished for the sanitary improvement of Leeds, it is gratifying to observe that the more energetic removal of nuisances recently practised has been attended by a decrease in the diarrhœal mortality. There seems indeed no reason why the mortality from this disease should not be yet more largely diminished if a more perfect system were adopted for speedily removing the ordure of the inhabitants from the midst of the town." Dr. Greenhow's Report on Diarrhœa in Leeds in 1859, in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council.

Although not far from the centre of the town the deposit (as was alleged) was not in a very populous part, because a great part of the surrounding buildings were mills and factories. But people filled these places all day, and Mr. Wheelhouse, F.R.C.S., informed your inspector that in whatever part of the town they lived fever followed those people who worked within scent of this obviously ill-placed and ill-managed deposit. A division of the borough into about 12 districts or beats, with fixed days of work, would secure better work and real responsibility. A few carts with orders to clean out the whole of a certain beat, and to carry the midden filth out of the town, if relieved of the compulsion to work at night only, except in the thoroughfares, would do the whole easily. They would, however, require an independent inspector to keep them up to their work.

Some change of system has since been adopted, and the middens, though not yet creditable, are certainly better than they were.

The cleaning of these middens had been, by resolution of the corporation, excepted from the supervision of Mr. Swale, the inspector of nuisances, and placed under the control of the officer, Mr. Sands, who afterwards came to have the duty itself of cleaning to perform. This resolution dates from 26th March 1863. The matter was called "the "night-soil department," and the term is taken to include all undefined non-structural privy nuisances. The operation was in 1863 let to a contracting company, then afterwards assumed to be performed by the corporation, and just now has been let to a contractor, who is to be paid at the rate of 1*s.* 5*d.* a ton, and who must empty the whole of a given list every week. This contract is subject to two months' notice of its determination. The list is to be obtained partly from private complaints, and partly from notes made by a travelling officer to each of the three divisions of the town. These men are intended to see that the list given to the contractors is properly attended to. The contractors have no interest in the sale, and are therefore not tempted to leave the hard coal and rubbish behind.

An inquiry made of the head of the night-soil department elicits that in the month ending 7th July 1865, 1,227 pits were cleaned, and that 126 remained on the books for clearing. This remaining number can only mean 126, of which notice had been given in the right quarter. The whole number, if of middens, which required cleaning, might have been found in any dozen streets with their attendant entries. High as the number seems, it will require to be repeated at least every month of the year, to keep up with the current necessity. About ten times the number of clearances are made annually in the comparatively clean borough of Bradford, with half the population.

In the near and very similar town of Sheffield the work of removal is done at private expense, and is much better done than in Leeds, where it costs the corporation 3,000*l.* a year. At Sheffield fixed gratings protect many of the middens from having pots and stones thrown in, and the farmers remove the manure directly out of the town without a deposit.

The ordinary course of the Nuisance Removal Act is stopped at Leeds by the local authority being itself the offender, private persons being prohibited by prosecution from exporting midden filth from the town. The question should be decided whether the inspector of nuisances under the Act can be subject to have his action limited by resolution of the local authorities.

Drainage.

The chairman of the health committee of the guardians and several medical practioners, backed by the expression of common opinion at the meetings mentioned, said that the drainage and river system was

unnecessarily offensive and injurious.* The drainage system itself excludes from from its district many populous streets, and the drains are said to be incapable of either ventilation or of flushing. People who lived near the gully holes were, as was repeatedly affirmed, glad to try every means to exclude external air from their houses.

The river Aire itself is but an open drain, though through having a great volume of water it does not seem to be offensive while in the town, the side or by-waters are however black, and stink in dry weather. The most offending water of all is the brook called Sheepscar or Mabgate Beck. This is an open stream winding through the borough, and which, after receiving the excrements of numerous houses and factories, dribbles through a thickly-peopled district into the Aire. This beck has been the cause of much stench, and in the opinion of medical practitioners of much disease. Your inspector was credibly informed that it had not been cleaned for many years, and saw vast quantities of black sludge in it, but a cleansing was commenced soon after his visit. The explanation of the nuisance was, as before, that the duty belonged to the corporation, and that therefore that authority's inspector could not move to enforce its removal. The corporation covered the Holbeck a year ago, but is not inclined to do the same by this important drain ; indeed, it would be doubtful policy to do so.

Within the drainage district, in some of the best known streets, were houses, along the fronts of which the town's drains passed, but with which no communication had been made. House owners, living at a distance, complained that they had no information of the making of the drain, and thought the ordinary notices, such as were issued by the paving boards, should have been sent. The tenants were represented in one instance as having made their requirements in the wrong quarter, and the drain passed on.

The border of the drainage district was so defined that even the most noxious stream might be within a few yards of a drain, and on advantage be taken of the proximity. This was represented strongly to the corporation on the 29th September.

In a great many streets privies may be seen forming with the ash-midden a part of a ground floor above which is a shop, a parlour or bedroom or larder. In some streets the majority of the privies are so placed. Take this instance in Holbeck which Mr. Hole has supplied from his forthcoming work called Homes for the Working Classes. Structural defects.

| Street. | No. of Houses. | No. of Privies. | Privies under Bedrooms. | Privies in Kitchens. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 71 | 14 | 8 | 5 |
| B. | 24 | 5 | 2 | — |
| C. | 30 | 5 | 3 | — |
| D. | 20 | 7 | 5 | — |
| E. | 24 | 7 | 3 | — |
| F. | 36 | 7 | 2 | — |
| G. | 56 | 4 | — | — |

Some of these are lately substituted for a group of uglier but less noxious outhouses. Some such were being constructed in September

* It is the neglected and incomplete state of the drains which is here complained of. The reporter does not pretend to criticize the scheme of drainage of Leeds, which was the work of an eminent engineer.

1865, although the corporation has the usual powers of inspection of new plans. That a town may be cleared of all such abominations is almost proved by the fact that not one is supposed to remain in Sheffield, the magistrates there and elsewhere having made it a sort of rule that on the facts of such a case being proved an order to abate the nuisance shall follow. Indeed the towns must be very few in which such things are known, and they are clearly unnecessary. It was natural to inquire why the inspector did not clear them all away. He explained that the town clerk was not of opinion that he could obtain a conviction under the Nuisances Removal Act. Leeds is governed by a Local Act, and has not adopted the Local Government Act. The corporation has under consideration the necessity of applying for a new Local Act, in which powers to deal summarily with a variety of present and future nuisances are proposed to be taken; and it would seem as if, until the new Act is got, the ordinary course of law will not be forwarded even to abate these indefensible nuisances about privies. There are hundreds of such privies, and the rooms above, though called bedrooms, are sometimes the only rooms possessed by a family for day and night use. There were privies which presented a variety of other defects. There was seldom to be seen a grating or riddle through which the ashes had to be passed into the receptacle, and consequently large pieces of cheap coal and rubbish soon filled up the space. The orifice of the midden was even in large highways often turned to the street, and often unprotected by any door. There were properties without any privies or ash pits at all, yet quite within the town. Then comes the result of filthy and inadequate accommodation, the public urinals, such as the large one in Hunslet Road, become receptacles and the cleaning of these follows the usual rule of sluggishness. Some middens are so built that the ashes of a few days so block the entrance that the cavity within is useless. Nor is midden filth the only filth which is permitted to abound; in Back Lane, for instance, ash heaps of many years lie undisturbed; in Neal's yard there is in addition a store of manure "brought from all parts," and not far off the corporation has a noxious depôt for street and market sweepings in a thoroughly urban situation. Preserved meat making, bone boiling, and other noisome trades flourish. In a narrow lane called Back Lane the store of putrid bones is sometimes so great that the maggots work through the wall on to the public footway, where people on the other side of a lane but a few feet wide have windows opposite, or nearly so. Such lanes as this are *never* cleaned; to use the residents' expression, there is now in Leeds one law for the rich, another for the poor; but disease may level these distinctions.*

### III. Sanitary Administration in the Town.

Proceedings of the corporation.

Under these circumstances, in a town of 220,000 inhabitants, standing so thick in one whole ward as 157 per acre, where only 18 per cent. of the houses exceed the value of 10*l.*, and a much larger proportion are below 5*l.*, and where the death-rate has long been notoriously high, it is important to see what the inhabitants do for their mutual protection; and for this purpose inquiry was made at the Town Hall, for the inspector of nuisances, Mr. Swale, and he, evidently a willing and systematic officer, by order of the authorities, supplied the means of reporting the organization here existing for carrying out the Nuisances Removal Act.

* On 26th May 1866, the justices ordered the removal of the Waterloo depôt; the town clerk appeared to beg delay.

A scavenging and nuisance committee is annually appointed by the corporation. This committee has appointed Mr. Swale, inspector of nuisances, at 90*l.* a year, but has limited his action with the effect of preventing his busying himself with the results of the inefficiency of their night-soil department. Mr. Swale has an assistant officer, and has the most responsible duties of an inspector, the management of smoke informations, of structural defects, of millponds, and offensive trades. He also draws all the informations and conducts the prosecutions against nuisances, just as is usually done by an attorney.

A list is subjoined of the summonses which have been taken out by the corporation,* and one may observe that those taken under the Nuisances Removal Act have been usually of no effect.

The limitations of Mr. Swale's duty as regards the corporation's cleaning of middens has been explained; but the strong pressure put on him to prevent action in minor cases, must, to obtain credence, be quoted from the journals of the committee, 2nd September 1863: "Resolved, that in every case of conviction no expenses be allowed to "the inspectors for cases brought before the justices, except where "the defendants have been committed to gaol in default of payment."

It need hardly be explained that the Justices everywhere often make an order, and, in sympathy with the poverty of the defendants, think the corporation may pay its own costs. The officer at 90*l.* a year is not likely to run the risk, especially as he may naturally take the resolution as a hint to be quiet.

The committee meets monthly. At the last recorded meeting, in August 1865, there were no orders or communications to the inspector, who reported that he had (for the first time) taken out some summonses without waiting to consult the monthly committee. He had dealt with 64 cases of nuisance in August, but only a portion were abated. The care of slaughter-houses is assigned to Mr. Higgins, and the assistance of the police is invited by the committee.

Dr. Greenhow's Report of 1859.

In 1859, Dr. Greenhow reported to this Department on the prevalence of diarrhœa in Leeds. He describes the town then very much as it is now, lamenting the bad state and position of the privies, and showing how nuisance and disease have gone together. He says a "more "energetic removal of nuisances recently practised has been attended "by a decrease of diarrhœal mortality." This removal must now be less energetic than then, as it has been this summer sometimes little more than absolute suspension. It is impossible to compare Dr. Greenhow's statistics with those now issued by the Registrar-General, through the change of area; Dr. Greenhow reports on only half the present population.

Cellars and lodgings.

Dr. Greenhow relates that in 1859 cellar dwellings were rare; they are now very numerous indeed.

* List of Summonses taken out by the Corporation.

| | Improvement Act. | Nuisances Removal Act. | Diseases Prevention Act (?) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 56 | 16 | — |
| 1862 | 64 | 14 | — |
| 1863 | 18 | 13 | 43 |
| 1864 | — | 10 | 1 |
| 1865 | 2 | 14 | 6 |

The only conditions for inhabitation of cellars under the Leeds Act of 1842, was that they should have a window and fire-place. In 1848 a new Act was obtained, which, though it adopted many of the Towns Improvement clauses, left the cellars as before. Even these trifling conditions are barely exacted. The higher class of the authorities wonder where the people are to go if the cellars be shut up, and the guardians' officer, Mr. O'Rourke, said there were plenty of cellars which were coal cellars 10 years ago, but are now the only room of one or more families : "We are going to have a worse job than ever "through the new railway, and if cellars are against the law you "must send down 3000 tents from London ;" nor, as afterwards appeared, was there much exaggeration in his words ; but it is well to observe, as bearing on the necessity of all this, that there is not a cellar bedroom known in Sheffield.

Inquiry was made about the administration of the Common Lodgings Act. A committee appointed by the corporation for the purpose seems to meet annually. They have an inspector, who seems to be a good officer ; he says he reports to the committee every Friday, but there is no record of such reporting in the book produced as the committee's minute book. The inspector is assisted by two detectives, and all three are on the police force. One of these officers, at least, visits each of the 132 lodging-houses every day, and looks out for suspected houses by night. The definition of a common lodging-house in use is a house where poor travellers are taken by the night. This term of occupation of the bed is an unnecessary limit, opposed to the opinion of Chief Justice Cockburn and Vice-chancellor Wood, as published by the General Board of Health, 17th October 1853, and obstructing the operation of a law highly necessary in Leeds. The price of a night's lodging is 3*d.*, no charge being made for the seventh night. The surveyor's clerk measures the rooms, and the inspector allows 300 cubic feet per head. The largest of these houses received 70 persons.

A number of these houses were visited ; Gill's, Glover's, Welsh's, Hunt's, and Northrope's, were sufficiently good. The Irish houses were untidy ; but two cases require some remark. Pattison received by permission of the authorities 28 persons into a house without chamber-pots or a yard into which the filthy buckets and clouts could be put. Without permission, but under their eye, discovered in a moment by any stranger, he kept another common lodging in a cellar which rose but nine inches above the ground. The other case for remark was that of Blind Tom, who seemed to register only one of many lodging-houses, which will be seen by the appended detail to have been intolerably crowded.

There is a large so-called model lodging-house, which receives with care and decency 171 men, and which is said to find an encouraging profit in this excellent work. Here only are there partitions between the beds.

The rents of new cottage-houses are about 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* Your inspector visited houses to compare the rent with the accommodation.

163 York Street, a cellar, furnished, totally underground, 6 feet high. Rent 4*s.* a week.

6 Off Street, a cellar, 4 inches above ground, 7 feet 2 high, let for 1*s.* 6*d.* to a pair with 2 children.

Off Street, a cellar, furnished, totally underground, 4*s.* ; 2 full-sized beds.

Off Street, a cellar, 6 inches above ground, 1*s.* ; 2 full-sized beds.

Off Street, a cellar, totally underground, 6 feet 6 high ; 1*s.*

Off Street, a cellar, totally underground, under 6 feet high, 1*s.* 2*d.* ; 6 persons to one bed.

Off Street, a cellar, 6 inches above ground, 1*s.* 2*d.* ; 2 beds for a pair with 4 children.

Off Street, a cellar, 8 inches above ground, 1*s.* 2*d.* ; 2 great beds for 6 grown-up people, whose united earnings were probably 5*l.* a week.

An experienced resident here said that threepenny lodgers were received nearly every night in nearly all these cellars, few or none of which had any area at all.

In Union Street a house was observed in which were two full privies with their receptacles of dung. Upstairs were a bedroom and sitting-room en suite ; wonder was expressed that fever had not yet caught the inhabitants, and in a few days two were thrown down by typhoid.

Ebenezer Chapel Schoolroom is over a privy and ash midden.

In Clarkson Court, a woman and two children lived in a cellar of 500 feet cube, the cellar actually adjoined a dung-pit. The woman sold a few vegetables, she paid 1*s.*, and said she could well pay for a little house if there was one.

Ebenezer Street and its yards might possibly have shamed the authorities for removing night soil, if they ever went near it.

Proceedings of Poor Law Guardians.

Happily for Leeds, the guardians of the poor for Leeds union, which comprises about half the borough in number of people, considering the state of the government of the town, and considering, as the vice-chairman pertinently put it, that they had a *more direct interest* in the health of the poor, supply by laborious voluntary exertion and through the good accord which exists among the officers much of the lawful authority's default. The mutual good feeling of co-ordinate public bodies arrests the guardians at every point where their action seems to impugn that of the corporation, else they seem as if they might have cleaned their union long ago. But all this activity is unlawful, and is founded on the fiction of the Diseases Prevention Act being in force, and that the guardians are therefore the local authority for certain important sanitary purposes, though, by the bye, it may be observed, that even if the Diseases Prevention Act were in force, and the guardians were administering that Act, they would not thereunder acquire any powers whatsoever with reference to the removal of nuisances, such powers being vested wholly and absolutely in the Town Council as the local authority under the Nuisances Removal Acts. Under this fiction, which seems to have been suggested to them in good faith by some of the corporation two years ago, and to have been adopted in equally good faith, but in error, the guardians have by the appointments of Inspectors O'Rourke and Holmes, and by fees to their medical officers, carried on a very efficient action against a certain class of nuisances, and within their union, the guardians of the other union not having as yet commenced a similar practice. They have succeeded in getting the expenses passed, and have obtained numerous convictions before the Justices, all their proceedings being announced as being done under the Diseases Prevention Act, and the forms drawn under its authority.

This may, to a certain extent, explain the growing apathy of the corporation, but it must be remembered that the guardians distinctly excepted all interference with the night soil from their province, complaints on this subject being always "referred to corporation."

This part of the arrangement pressed a little heavily on certain owners of privies, for the guardians would punish for the oozing of liquid through the receptacle's wall, while the poor owner had no

means of getting removed the tons of material which were there enough to force liquid through any possible partition.

The guardians appointed a committee, which met weekly, and which at every meeting disposed of so many nuisances that the number is now, after two years' action, about 4000. Their nature and numbers are found in the subjoined report of the inspectors. Whenever a complaint was made to the corporation which could by any means be made to come within the terms of the supposed Diseases Prevention, the complaint was referred to the guardians, who, having once begun, certainly did the work of the Nuisances Removal as well as could be possibly done, where the great offender was beyond reach of the law.*

Your inspector has no doubt of the genuineness of the misapprehension, because of the unflinching way in which the aldermen and councillors assured him that the corporation had nothing to do with the administration of sanitary laws.

The details of the action of the guardians form the best account of the present state of the poor of Leeds, and the following extracts from their officers' report are worth attention :—

"Report respecting the Nuisances removed and the other work accomplished, under directions in agreement with the Diseases Prevention Act, from January 27th, 1863, to September 7th, 1865.

"We have classified the work done under the following 11 heads :

66 cases of defective drainage removed or abated.
62 cases of offensive smells removed.
79 filthy privies cleaned out and put in repair.
45 privies built.
112 general nuisances removed or abated.
60 houses visited and found not overcrowded.
484 lodging-houses and cellar dwellings visited.
170 lodging-house and cellar-dwelling occupiers summoned before the committee and cautioned.
42 lodging-house keepers convicted for overcrowding.
†57 orders to whitewash dirty and unhealthy dwellings.
3,513 cases of overflowing ashpit middens and grates stopped up, which have been handed in to the Town Council."

The following Convictions were made by Magistrates under Medical Certificate obtained by the Guardians :

(1.) The series of informations on nightly inspections begins 9th June 1863 with an instance in Brick Street. In the kitchen were 3 women; in the chamber 4 men, 2 women, and 2 children ; 3 of the men were lodgers and young. Fined 2*l.*

(2.) Lemon Street. Chamber, 3 beds, in one a man a woman and 3 children, in another 2 men, in a third bed 3 women. Dimensions 14 ft. 4 × 17 × 7 ft. 3. Fined 1*s.*

These were simply overcrowded ; but the next was certified to be filthy also, and here the Justices fined 20*s.* and ordered the house to be closed.

(3.) Detail: "In the second chamber I found three beds, in one were 4 women, in another a woman with 3 children, and a third 3 men." Dimensions 13 × 14 × 8 ft. In the cellar was a great accumulation of putrescent matter.

* The very last (27th September 1865), an offensive boiling trade, was referred to the guardians.

† The corporation does not, as at Birmingham and other places, supply lime or lend brushes for this purpose

There were 40 of these prosecutions, of which however only 4 had occurred this year, 1865. They were as follows:

(4.) In Union Street, 2nd May 1865. The medical certificate describes the house as an "overcrowded lodging house, the most disgusting and filthy we have ever visited." Every room was occupied. Fined 20*s*. House closed till certified fit.

(5.) In York Street, 19th May 1865. A small room and a damp dark cellar are certified to be unfit to be occupied as sleeping apartments. In this cellar slept 3 women and a man. In fact this house was succursal to a registered common lodging house kept by the same man. Fined 20*s*. House to be closed "until made satisfactory to the Medical Officers."

(6.) Baptist Court, 16th August 1865. In the cellar 1 man, 3 women, and 5 children. Dimensions 12 ft. × 12 ft. 6 × 6 ft. 6. Fined 40*s*., and house closed until certified.

(7.) Dufton Street, 23rd August 1865. Inspected at 2·15 a.m. In the kitchen, one woman and a child. In the chamber 2 beds. In one 2 women, in the other 2 young men. In the garret 3 beds on the floor, on which slept 3 women and 10 children. "No ventilation." Dimensions of garret 13 × 14 × 7 ft. Fined 20*s*.

The search for crowding by the Guardians' officers is not relaxed, eight instances were reported on the 23d of September; and at St. Saviour's Row a man, 3 women, and 5 children were found sleeping on shakedowns in one dirty chamber. In Giles Square, in the garret, the "first shakedown" held a woman with 6 children, and the whole house of kitchen, chamber, and garret, held 18 sleepers, each enjoying 81 cubic feet of air. No. 7, New Row, the chamber held 3 beds and 8 persons. At No. 5 every room was occupied. In Philip's Yard the kitchen had two clean beds, both full; in the chamber two more, both full; one man here had lately returned from the Fever Hospital. The inspector entered a lodging house in Dunn's Yard and found only a kitchen, chamber, and garret,—all full; there were 17 persons enjoying 175 cubic feet each. They state that this is one of many houses rented by Blind Tom, which he lets off as furnished lodgings, and into which he puts persons whom he cannot accommodate in his registered lodging house. In Cherry-tree Yard was a house of two rooms on the ground floor where slept 7 persons, while the flat above held 6 "living over most offensive privies." Another house in the same yard gave but 145 cubic feet to each sleeper.

One of these disease-prevention meetings was attended. Houses were ordered to be cleaned or closed, and the number to be accommodated was settled. Where about 40 persons used a privy an order was made to make more. The crowding cases were usually among the Irish; every room would be represented as being found full on a nightly inspection. Ten, only, had less than 150 cubic feet per head, though some much less. In one case 10 persons covered the floor of a room 12 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in. In Union Street a cellar was complained of which measured 13 ft. by 12 by 6 ft. 6 in., yielding 999 cubic feet, and in it slept a pair with 6 children. The rest of the house was full. In a garret in the same street lived 3 women and 10 children who had 3 beds. A cellar in Baptist Court accommodated a man, 3 women, and 5 children on a shakedown.

The convictions do not express necessarily the particulars of the worst instances, but rather those in which determination to resist was shown, and where the offenders hoped the case was not bad enough for the Justices' interposition. At the last weekly meeting, on 28th September, there were 64 complaints made before the Guardians.

## IV. Water Supply of the Town.



Water supply.

Dr. Greenhow's attention was of course directed to the supply of potable water, and in this respect there is a change since his report. The water is now exposed at its source to much more of organic impregnation, but on the other hand it is now passed through a sand filter bed at Weetwood. All houses have access to a stand-pipe for water.

There are many persons in Leeds who think this water too bad even for an occasional draught to be taken with safety. An opinion as to its fitness must mainly be deduced from a consideration of its source and composition, for if it acts injuriously on health, such ill-effects would be general in the town, and could not be discriminated from those which are being generally produced by the pestiferous atmosphere of privies.

From the very first the inhabitants of Leeds who were competent to consider the question have been much divided in opinion as to the safety of drinking the Wharfe water. This water is obtained by pumping at Arthington, about 10 miles north of Leeds, and was chosen as being the cheapest source, although it was generally admitted that the quality of the water of the Washburne and Skirfare was better.

The Wharfe water was said to be always rather hard in summer. It washes through many miles of limestone, and now is beginning to receive the scourings of new lead mines. As it descends its valley it passes the large invalid population of Ilkley, and then through a populous country passes the town of Otley, the sewage of which to an increasing amount runs into the stream. The quality of the water is also deteriorating through the increased quantity of purer water abstracted from the tributaries to supply Bradford. These evils though now increased were well known at the time the scheme was adopted, but it was hoped that the filter beds at Weetwood would prevent any mischief from arising. Before reaching the filter the culvert receives a few small streams. At Weetwood, before filtration, the sample water No. 2 was obtained for analysis. Here are three sand filter beds which are described as being regularly changed and cleaned. On the surface of the sand was a great amount of filth whose passage had been arrested. This filth proved on analysis to contain, besides moisture, a proportion of nearly two fifths of organic and combustible matter. The sample No. 3 was obtained from the Dome after filtration. Here it was evident that much loose vegetable matter was floating which could not have passed the filter. It was rapidly running down to Leeds; but, as the officer in charge said it was unusual to see so much, the taking the sample was delayed until the water seemed clearer. The appearance was of long brown threads floating in pure water, and these probably came from the interior of the small drains beneath the beds.

Charcoal filters are in use among the inhabitants of Leeds, and their use under existing circumstances is doubtless to be commended.

On May 10, 1862, Mr. J. W. Leather, C.E., addressing the Corporation, speaks of the Wharfe as an inferior source, likely to become very rapidly worse, and quotes the opinion of Mr. Darnton Lupton, who on Nov. 9, 1861, had said that excremental matter of towns and villages to a great extent falling into the Wharfe must have a serious effect. Mr. Leather proceeds, "there are whole streets in which the objection "to drinking the town's water is so strong that Holbeck Spa water is "purchased at almost every house for drinking and culinary purposes." Mr. Leather adds, that filtered water is spoiled water, unpleasant to begin with, and rapidly deteriorates. And also that filter beds cannot arrest the passage of animal secretion.

The following letter on the subject of the river Wharfe has been communicated by Mr. C. L. Dresser, C.E., F.C.S. :—

Mr. Dresser says,—

" The water supplying the town of Leeds is pumped up from the river Wharfe at Arthington, about nine miles north-west of Leeds, thence it is conveyed through three reservoirs to the town; one of them contains filter beds.

" The Wharfe rises amongst the Western Moors and has a long course, receiving during that course the washings of a great many lead mines. The lead mines nearest to Arthington are the large ones of the Duke of Devonshire, about 20 miles distant. These mines pour into the river vast quantities of lead ore washings, highly charged with barita water; but whether this is carried down to Arthington, or deposited in the course of the river, I do not know, as there has been no analysis made for the special purpose of endeavouring to detect it. It is generally believed among chemists that barita water is highly poisonous.

" Down the stream about four miles, is Bolton Bridge, and two miles lower down is Addingham, a considerable village; both these drain into the Wharfe. Four miles yet lower down is the large watering place of Ilkley, a considerable town, which has several extensive hydropathic establishments. The town is drained into the Wharfe, and of course all the spent water of these establishments runs into it. Near to Ilkley, at Burley Wood Head, has been recently erected, by Mr. Gill, large bleach works, which send the whole of their spent chemical matters through Burley Beck into the Wharfe at Burley. Yesterday I inspected this beck and a dam into which it empties itself at Burley previously to running into the river. The water in the dam was exceedingly foul, and nearly as black as ink with chemical matter. I consider this a serious source of defilement, as no filtration can separate chemical matter. The whole of the large village of Burley drains into the Wharfe, as also the gas waters of the gasworks at Burley Mills; the water has here lost its transparency. Two miles lower down is the large town of Otley, where there are several extensive mills, manufactories, tanneries, and a paper mill, and the whole drainage of the town is poured into the Wharfe. Yesterday I inspected the different sources of defilement at Otley. At Mr. Ackroyd's worsted mill two years ago (when I first inspected the river,) there were three drop privies to this mill, used by many hundred of hands, and all three of them were sending their night-soil into the river, and though they have taken some precautions with two of them, yet during wet weather they must materially defile the water; but for the third privy there is no pretence of protection, and it is literally spouted into the river. They also wash a large quantity of wool at this place, and yesterday the whole surface of the river was whitened over with these washings for half a mile down, and indeed could be followed for miles. Between Mr. Ackroyd's mill and Otley Bridge there is another factory on the river from which the night-soil from the privies was carried by an open spout into the river. They have now I perceive improved on this matter, and the soil is carried into the river in sanitary tubes so as not to offend the eye. A little lower down, at Otley Bridge, the new main drain of Otley enters, and through it of course all the sewage of the town and into which are also emptied all the pits, tanneries, and the fellmongeries; and yesterday when I was there this sewer was running strongly with spent tan water as red as blood. On the opposite side of the river the two fellmongeries have a stage from which they wash weekly about a thousand skins from the lime pits. I witnessed this process which made the whole of the river as white as milk, and the stench from the skins was almost unbearable. A little below Otley Bridge is the large paper mill of Messrs. Garnett, where a vast quantity of rags, English and foreign are washed, and the washings emptied into the river. Coloured papers are also made here, and the spent colouring matters are discharged into the river. I witnessed a discharge of this kind yesterday, when one of the goits was running full with thick green liquid. The condition of the river below this mill baffles description. I do not remember ever seeing a sewer run fouler water than the water of the Wharfe at this point yesterday. The distance from Arthington to Otley is four miles, and there is a cloth mill and another paper mill betwixt them, where of course the river receives additional defilement. There is no doubt but that a considerable quantity of the mechanical impurity

subsides during its course to the pumping engines, and that is made evident by the state of the river bed and the stones which are as foul as any open drain.

"Betwixt Otley and the pumping engines there is the river Washburn a pure and pellucid stream, which runs into the Wharfe, and discharges in dry times about 2,000,000 of gallons per day; this might easily be made available for the supply of Leeds."

This river is the water source of all Leeds, and this description may be taken as the case of all the complainants against the Corporation, as regards the drinking water.

It is true, however, that certain chemical analyses* which have been made do not, in the opinion of those who made them, testify to the presence of any hurtful ingredients in the water; and in this respect a recent analysis† of Professor Miller's, as well as his former one, confirms Mr. Reynolds's results. Still, while entertaining no doubt of the accuracy of the analyses (so far as the present state of the science permits) I yet feel bound to express serious misgivings whether the

* In 1859 Professor Miller made for this Department an analysis, of which the result is found in page 135 of your Annual Report for that year. In 1854 Mr. Leather printed a letter on the subject, in which were contained a number of different analyses relating to the subject, and in August 1863 Mr. R. Reynolds, F.C.S., made an analysis for the Corporation, when the concluding paragraph of his report was "I do not consider the traces of animal impurity detected in the samples A and B to "be sufficient to give any ground for reasonable alarm as to the wholesomeness of "the water." The Corporation, although receiving a very large profit from the present supply, is not inclined to deny or conceal the dirtiness of the source.

† The details of Analyses of Leeds Waters by Dr. Miller in 1865 are found in the subjoined Table :—

| | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colour in two-feet tube | Opaque blackish | Yellowish brown | Pale yellowish brown |
| Odour | Slightly putrid | None | None |
| Taste | Rather offensive | None | None |
| Hardness on Clarke's scale | 11°·9 | 8°·2 | 7°·8 |
| Do. do. after boiling 1 hour | 7°·4 | 3°·7 | 3°·4 |
| Specific gravity | 1000·4 | 1000·23 | 1000·23 |
| | grs. | grs. | grs. |
| Total solids per imperial gallon | 36·88 | 13·60 | 13·52 |
| Consisting of Fixed salts | 31·28 | 12·40 | 13·04 |
| Consisting of Volatile and combustible matter | 5·60 | 1·20 | 0·48 |
| Nitric acid | Traces | Traces | Traces |
| Ammonia | 0·279 | 0·018 | bare trace |
| | Cub. inch | Cub. inch | Cub. inch |
| Total quantity of gas per imperial gallon | 13·5 | 14·7 | 8·4 |
| Consisting of Carbonic acid | 9·5 | 1·8 | 3·6 |
| Consisting of Oxygen | 0·0 | 3·3 | 1·2 |
| Consisting of Nitrogen | 4·0 | 9·6 | 3·6 |
| Ratio of oxygen to nitrogen | — | 1:3 | 1:33 |

The three samples were labelled thus :—

No. 1. River Aire, Leeds, September 25, 1865, collected by H. J. Hunter and R. E. Green. This sample was taken at Leeds Bridge.

No. 2. Wharfe water, as it enters the filter beds at Weetwood, September 26, 1865, collected by H. J. Hunter and J. W. Clark.

No. 3. Filtred water from the Dome at Weetwood, as supplied to Leeds, September 26, 1865, collected by H. J. Hunter and J. W. Clark.

question of the water's wholesomeness can be quite conclusively answered by those results of chemical experiment. It is certain that the River Wharfe, at and above the place where the water supply of Leeds is drawn from it, receives large and constantly increasing quantities of filth. It is certain that this pollution is not insignificant in proportion to the volume of the stream, for I saw on the surface of the filter-beds myriads of those scarlet worms which are characteristic of filthy mud, and heard of frogs being taken there by the bucketfull. And it is also certain that the water even after filtration sustains abundant confervoid growth, for such I saw floating loose in large quantities in the Dome, on their way to be distributed to the population of Leeds. Adverting to these considerations I cannot but think that the water, if at present wholesome, is of very precarious wholesomeness, and I should think it greatly to be desired that the town of Leeds, wealthy and populous as it is, should derive its water supply from sources to which no reasonable suspicion of unwholesomeness or uncleanliness can attach.

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No. 7.—Report by Mr. John Netten Radcliffe on several concurrent Cases of Puerperal Fever at Maidenhead.



From the second week in October to the second week in November 12 married women in Maidenhead have been attacked with puerperal peritonitis, and of these 11 have died. The first six cases were attended in confinement by a certified midwife, named Kingston. The confinements took place in rapid succession, and four of the women lay ill of the malady at the same time. The seventh case was attended in confinement by Dr. Plumbe's assistant, Mr. Duke, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and licentiate of the Apothecaries Society, who at the time had medical charge of three of the patients suffering from puerperal peritonitis. The remaining cases were attended in confinement by Mrs. Kingston's daughter, also a certified midwife, and living with her mother.

With one exception, unfavourable symptoms showed themselves about 48 hours after the confinement, and in the majority of the cases, the disease ran a rapid course. In one instance, the patient died 60 hours after confinement, in another, four days.

Shivering, followed by more or less febrile reaction, and pain on pressure over the abdomen, ushered in the malady. The abdominal tenderness increased, tympanitic distension occurred, and in several cases there was diarrhœa, with or without sickness. Prostration rapidly supervened, the patient fell into a typhous state, and in one case only, of those which terminated fatally, was life prolonged to the 9th day.

The two groups of cases which had been attended in labour by Mrs. Kingston and her daughter occurred in such rapid succession, that the mischief was done before it came to the knowledge of the medical practitioners of the town. Of the first group of cases, three coming under Dr. Plumbe's observation at the same time, he at once debarred the midwife from continuing her occupation, the clothes she had worn whilst in attendance upon the cases were burnt, and she herself was sent to the sea-coast, where she remained three weeks.

The second midwife has also ceased her avocation, and she will not be permitted to resume it until a sufficient period has elapsed, to secure safety to her patients. The duties of the two women, are now being performed by a certified midwife obtained from London. Mr. Duke

No. 7. *On Puerperal Fever at Maidenhead, by Mr. J. N. Radcliffe.*

and Dr. Playne (who had attended two of the cases of puerperal peritonitis) have also ceased to practice as accoucheurs for the present.

No fresh case of peritonitis has occurred since the 8th instant, and it is hoped from the present precautions taken, that the outbreak is now at an end. All the measures requisite to ensure security to women, who shall subsequently be confined, appear to have been taken.

The origin of the first case is obscure. Scarlet fever has been unusually prevalent in Maidenhead, but in one instance only, is the patient known to have been directly exposed to that disease. The woman attended in labour by Mr. Duke had visited a child sick of scarlet fever 48 hours before her confinement. She suffered slightly from sore throat in her subsequent illness, but no eruption was observed, and she died from peritonitis.

The local medical practitioners hesitate to express the opinion, that the midwives were the means of communicating the disease from one woman in labour to another, but their precautionary measures were very properly based upon the supposition that such might be the case. The supervention of the malady, in the single instance of labour attended by Mr. Duke, whilst he was visiting cases of puerperal peritonitis, the restriction of the disease to the women attended in confinement by Mrs. Kingston and her daughter, and its cessation after they had desisted from their avocation, are facts which are most readily explained by the conjecture, that the disorder was directly conveyed from one patient to another. And this explanation is consistent with what is known of the most common mode of propagation of puerperal peritonitis.

The deaths occurred in three different registration districts, the registrars of which live at some distance from Maidenhead. I visited the registrars of Bray and Cookham, and examined their registers. Nine of the deaths had occurred in the former district, one in the latter. The cause of death registered in one instance was "child-bed fever," in another "puerperal fever," in a third "peritonitis, inflammation of the lungs," and in the remaining cases "peritonitis."

No other women in the district suffered from puerperal peritonitis or died in childbed during October and November,* or for many months previously. With the exception of the case under the care of Mr. Duke, the disease was limited to women attended by Mrs. Kingston and her daughter, none of whom escaped after the appearance of the malady.

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No. 8. *Extracts from Reports relating to Outbreaks of Disease, &c.*

## No. 8.—Extracts from Reports relative to Local Outbreaks of Disease in various Parts of England, and from Reports on General Sanitary Inquiries.

### a.—By Dr. Milroy on the Sanitary State of Harwich.

Sanitary State of Harwich, by Dr. Milroy.

The sanitary condition of the town is much affected by its site. It stands on flat ground, only a few feet above high-water mark, resting on stiff clay. Water is everywhere come to within three or four feet of the surface. At low tide there is a large extent of a slimy oozy beach to the east and west of the town, and landward there are wet marshy meadows intersected with ditches, which are apt to be offensive.

The town occupies a small area, and the houses are very closely packed together, with no free space around almost any of them.

* Sixty-six births were registered in the Cookham and Bray registration districts during October and November 1865.

Narrow winding courts run up from the main streets in rear of the better houses, and these courts usually contain numerous small dwellings, each occupied by more than one family. As most of the tenants take in lodgers, the crowding in the close ill-ventilated rooms is often very great.

The drainage works of the town were originally laid out in 1820, and subsequently added to in 1854. They are only for the carrying off of the rainfall and of the refuse water of the houses; none of the nightsoil is allowed to enter any of the drains. Hence throughout the town there is nothing but privies, or (in the better houses) closets emptying into cesspools on the premises. In the courts, there is usually but one privy to three or four families; sometimes only one for six or seven families. Occasionally the privy is within the room, at the side of the fire-place.

The nuisance of these receptacles is horrible in the extreme. The people are obliged to throw in their ashes, or sawdust, or other like absorbent matter, for the purpose of soaking up the fluid contents, which would otherwise ooze through the walls, and form puddles of urine in the court. There is, moreover, the utmost difficulty, and often the delay of a month or six weeks, after the application to have them emptied, before this is done, even when the people are willing to pay for it. This is owing to the circumstance that the work is left to private speculation, the corporation of the town having hitherto refused to take it into their own hands.

It is unnecessary to add, that when the emptying takes place the nuisance all round is intolerable.

Although none of the nightsoil enters the drains, the effluvia from the gratings in the streets, and from the outlet openings on the harbour wall, are apt to be extremely offensive. They have not been systematically examined or inspected during the last 10 years, I understood. There is no surveyor attached to the corporation.

The state of the open gutters and gratings in the courts is usually more or less defective; and as the pavement is often at the same time broken and irregular, the place is kept in a continual slop from the overflowing of the foul water.

* * * * *

The water supply of Harwich is derived entirely from rainwater stored in tanks, and from surface wells. The water from these wells is so brackish that it is not used for drinking or cooking, but only for washing and cleansing. The tank water, gathered from the roofs of the houses, both looks and tastes smoky, if not filtered. A dense smutty deposit forms at the bottom of the tanks.

Many of the poorer inhabitants are very badly off for drinkable water; they have to buy every drop of their daily supply.

The defective water supply of the town is alleged to be the principal cause of the offensive state of the main drains, as it is only after heavy rains that they are ever flushed out.

Harwich was most severely visited in the cholera epidemic of 1849. No fewer than 86 persons perished (69 from cholera and 17 from choleraic diarrhœa) out of the small population of 3,829, or in the proportion of 22·4 in every thousand of the inhabitants. This is a far higher rate than was the case in London, and even considerably above that in Liverpool. Only two places in England, viz., Merthyr Tydfil and Hull, appear to have been more severely stricken than Harwich. The great majority of the deaths occurred between the beginning of July and the end of September.

The town has moreover of recent years experienced very fatal visitations of other epidemic diseases. In 1855 the death-rate was

extremely high (30 per 1,000) in consequence, I was informed, of severe diarrhœa, measles, &c. In 1864 small-pox and scarlatina were unusually prevalent and fatal; and during the present summer there have been more cases of typhoid fever in the town than has been known for many years. Hitherto diarrhœa and other bowel disorders have not, it was stated to me, been more frequent or severe this season than usual.

Sanitary State of Harting, by Dr. Hunter.

b. By Dr. Hunter on the Sanitary State of Harting.

Harting was visited in March 1865. The population was in 1861, 1,247. The register showed no deaths attributed to typhoid fever, but there were a few entries of "fever," "gastric," &c. which might be accepted as dirt-engendered causes of death. . . . . More definite knowledge was however obtained of cases of persons now or lately suffering from a *continued fever*, in which the gastric symptoms were the most remarkable. Some groups of houses, where such cases had been, were visited with the results described below.

Like Tillington and other parishes of Midhurst Union, the inhabited parts of Harting stand on a porous or cavernous rock called there "Marm Rock." Unless the owners are very fortunate, or puddle with clay, ponds will usually empty themselves through natural drains. In a case mentioned to me a series of these cavities acted as a natural syphon, and drew water uphill from its proper receptacle. All this takes place of course as readily with cesspools as with other collections of liquid. The general remedies applicable to this state of things are, (1) to have as few cesspools as possible, letting each one serve two privies; (2) to puddle or cement the cesspools; (3) to roof or cover the cesspools to exclude the rain; and (4), lastly, to empty them as frequently as possible. Instances were numerous in Harting where none of these precautions had been taken, and where enormous cesspools of fæcal fluid gaped in the gardens, or where dung had been allowed to heap far above the surface of the ground, confined only by the wooden boards of the privy seat. Such instances may be found in any village where the local authority neglects to carry out the duties imposed by the Nuisances Removal Act, but at Harting were a few evils of extraordinary magnitude. One of these was the custom of placing the privy, with its accompanying receptacle, on the steep hillside, far above the houses, as may be seen at Billingsgate, and in a worse instance in Pannal's houses. In this latter case the houses stood at the bottom of a short steep bank, at the top of which was a straw-yard for animals, and also (much worse) a great choke-full cesspool. An open drain, full of odurous matter, passed by the side of one of the row of houses close to the wall; the space between the houses was too narrow for a man to get at it to clean it out, and here was abundant cause for the fever which was alleged to be frequent in the row.

Another enormous evil at South Harting is the defilement of the drinking water. On the skirts of the neighbouring up-park is a pond in which rises an abounding spring, the overflow runs in an even stream over a flinty-bottomed brook, which has the appearance of having been originally made artificially. This stream of beautiful water runs rapidly in winter, and in summer runs with diminished pace and volume on three days in the week, when the water in the pond is not run off in another direction. In the rest of the week the brook is nearly dry. The brook, after passing a field or two, enters the village on the property of Mr. George Vallar. Here a privy stands beside it, having no receptacle, and tumbling its dung into the stream. Lower down other owners have treated it in a similar

manner ; for instance, Mr. George Mundy's cesspool, overflowing (not with water, but with dung itself) discharges largely into it. Here and there the brook receives minor streams, which have been the drains of filthy property. Next below, the privy of the national school stands a foot or two from the stream ; in this case a wall has been built to keep the two fluids, the drink and the excrement, apart, but no cement or puddle has been used. Having now arrived at the cross roads which form the centre of the village of South Harting, the brook receives the drains of the surface of the highways ; and the authorities, who have in this parish made a number of most excellent highway drains, have unfortunately allowed private owners (in three instances at least) to insert private privy drains into them, a practice which (as a nuisance) should be forbidden by the board of guardians, even if the waywardens continue to allow it. The brook then passes underneath a pork butcher's house, shop, and slaughter-house. Here the family, three of whom were now under fever, were accustomed to take up a trap-door, and help themselves to water from the stream by means of a bucket. No other water ever entered the house. By the same trap-door the swillings of the slaughter-house, &c. were discharged into the brook ; there was no other outlet. Pigs were kept on the premises. The privy stood with its brimfull receptacle two feet from the brook, and high above it (perhaps three feet), and oozing through the wall was plainly discernable. Passing lower down the stream, the privy of the last house stood fairly astride of the brook, the excrements dropping directly into the water as they came from the bodies of the tenants. There was a well a few yards from the brook, which had been made a year or two before as a relief to this disgusting arrangement. It was 30 feet deep, and had a spring at the bottom. I was satisfied with the evidence that the brook leaked into it; but as the brook is as much drunk of as is the well, this point is of minor consequence.

An unusual number of complaints were made of the dirty habits of neighbours.

c. By Dr. Hunter on the Sanitary State of Hadlow.



Hadlow is a parish of Tunbridge Union, and is in the Tunbridge registration sub-district. It lies 4 miles north-east of Tunbridge, and comprises about 5,000 acres. The population is about 2,600, of whom about 1,000 are collected in the village or street called Hadlow, the rest are dotted in hamlets all over the parish. . . . The village is formed of small cottage properties, whose owners have crowded the dwellings on to very small ground plots, and have not always supplied sufficient wells and privies, or maintained the property in general in good repair. The inhabitants, most of whom work for farmers scattered over the large parish, have very few gardens.

All over the village there was, when I visited it on July 29, 1865, by far too much accumulation of animal and human ordure, of whether I saw it in its usual condition I could obtain no trustworthy evidence, but at that date the stenches that prevailed in nearly all the back courts were most noxious, and indicated great neglect in the removal of ordinary nuisances. This was the general character of the courts on the north side of the street where the bulk of the people reside. . . . Messrs. Cork and Cheeseman have some very bad unhealthy arrangements about their cottages. There is here no sewer, but the cesspool system prevails. Mr. Cheeseman claims to have built a privy on Mr. Cork's land, and there is a bandying of responsibility which an energetic inspection would soon overcome. As it now stands, the privy appropriated to Mr. Cheeseman's tenants has the cesspool

beneath the seat and floor; it is quite full of liquid ordure, and the floor, which of course ought to extend from the seat to the door, is entirely gone. This privy is therefore deserted, and the property may be considered without one. The tenants of both Mr. Cork and Mr. Cheeseman frequently use pots indoors, and trespass to Mr. Cork's privies, in which, having no responsibility, nor being under any control, they dung on every part of the closet, the children being unprovided for, and unable to use the seat the proper way. Again, Mr. Cheeseman has allowed the pump to remain useless, for want of repair for three years, so that his tenants must beg water of Cork's, where it is good and plentiful. . . . . These properties being built on land sloping to the front street, the cesspools at the back were high above the house floors, and being full of water were always in danger of percolation into the wells and houses. I was told that in time of rain the cesspools would sometimes overflow, when their filthy contents would be spread over whole yards, and lodge in every surface drain; some of these surface or sinkstone drains were ineffectual, and when opened displayed magazines of filth beside the doors of several cottages. At Leed's houses another specimen of bad workmanship was seen. The drain had opened into a rain-water tank; it had since been diverted; but the tank was so full of sewage as to be abandoned as a tank, and stood with a wooden cover just outside the house doors. . . . On Mr. Barton's property the store of manure was enormous. The well was very low, and the water was said to be offensive, though I could find no fault with it when I was there. . . .

When the well water is disturbed it becomes very hard, and then the people are glad to obtain pond water for washing, but I could not hear of any who were compelled to drink dirty water. Deepening the wells has not always succeeded in improving the supply. Mr. Nichol's well of 70 feet deep is, I am told, useless, on account of the saltness of the water. The water of the river would be the natural supply, but, unfortunately, and as it would appear unjustly, this water is poisoned by a paper mill a few miles higher up the stream.

There runs through the village a main drain formed by covering, by a section at a time, the ancient course of a brook. This drain is of barbarous construction, and in its present state is not effective for its purpose. The smaller subordinate drains are still more defective. Along the street are gully holes and gratings, from which offensive stenches frequently arise on changes of temperature. When, as has been known, a flood occurred, so great that the drain cannot work, the poorer property has been laid under water, and the filthy mixture has filled the ground floors and wells. This is a very rare occurrence, it is 4 years since such a flood. . . .

What seems to be wanted at Hadlow consists of,—

1. A much more energetic enforcement of the Nuisances Removal Act, with regard to the cleansing of cesspools and other receptacles of refuse, and to the state of privies and private drains and sinks.

2. An amendment or reconstruction of the main drain, and provision against its being, as now, a source of nuisance, by the filth which stagnates in it and sends out effluvia from the gully holes . . . .

Dr. Hooker informed me that fever was unusually common at Hadlow, so much so that he sometimes heard of "Hadlow fever," as descriptive of a low gastric fever. He however had found it to yield to treatment, and the number of deaths was very small.

Sanitary State of Great Ormesby, by Dr. Hunter.

d. By Dr. Hunter on the Sanitary State of Great Ormesby.

I visited the cottages in one of which the Smiths lost their three children last summer. It formed one of a little row of two, built a few

years ago of red brick, and now under the stewardship of Mr. Purdy. . . . . The ground floor consisted of a kitchen and staircase, and at one end of the row under the same roof with the houses stood a public oven and a privy. This privy formed a part of the house ; above it was the children's bedroom, which extended over both privy and oven, and was open to the stairs, to which it formed a sort of enlarged landing measuring about 11 feet by 6. I have rarely seen this execrable arrangement, but was informed by Mr. Gillett that he could tell me of 20 instances in the neighbourhood. The door of this privy which serves the two houses is turned to the back of the row ; there is little or no excavated receptacle, and the dung accumulates beneath the seat until it nearly reaches the top. There is a ceiling between this building and the floor of the bedroom. Beneath the privy seat, at the end of the building, the receptacle has a small opening about level with the floor, intended as a vent for liquid matter. Beneath the vent-hole was a very shallow pit, which was so offensive last summer that it was filled up and the vent-hole stopped by a heap of rubbish placed against the wall. The dung is removed every few months by one of the tenants. Thus there is above the level of the ground floor, within the house, beneath the children's bedroom, a store of human dung, I should think of two hundred pounds weight, increasing daily, and often exposed to a high temperature by the back wall being in contact with an oven in which 7 families baked. . . . I visited the national school ; the cesspool is in contact with the main buildings, and had, until a recent spouting, been full of liquid. There was occasionally a fæcal smell, but it was reported to enter by the doors, not through the wall. There was a general ill appearance of the children too remarkable to be passed over. They looked depressed, almost to exhaustion, as if with diarrhœa or diphtheria. This appearance, with the general report of evening and morning smells, are among the principal reasons for thinking that there remains some active poison in the village.

e. By Dr. Sanderson on Diphtheria at Waltham Abbey.



I find that a sewer which receives the drainage of the whole or the greater part of the town of Waltham discharges itself within a few yards of Mr. Lee's house into an open ditch with which it becomes continuous—and that this ditch, the inclination of which is inconsiderable, passes, in its course towards the river Lea, by two houses, one of which is that occupied by Dr. Priest. I find further that a large proportion of the houses in the town are provided with house-drains and waterclosets, so that there is no doubt that the drain in question contains soil or sewage, and not merely surface drainage or other liquid refuse. Although at present the flow of water along the drain is so considerable that no offensive smell could be perceived at the time I inspected it, it is my decided opinion that even in its present condition it is likely to endanger the health of such persons as reside in its immediate neighbourhood, for the foul deposit which forms its channel is only partially covered with water. In dryer weather, and especially in summer, it is impossible to imagine a nuisance of a more dangerous character.

With respect to the nature of the disease which has invaded the family of Dr. Priest with such pitiless severity. . . . . I learn that of Dr. Priest's family, consisting of two adults and five children, five, viz., Mrs. Priest and the four youngest of the children, have been attacked. Mrs. Priest and two of the children (both of whom were under 10 years of age) have died, the remaining two being now in the way of recovery. Dr. Priest's eldest daughter, aged 18 has hitherto remained exempt. The first case that occurred in Dr. Priest's

Diphtheria at Waltham Abbey, by Dr. Sanderson.

household was that of a female servant in good health and of sound constitution, who had been in his service for several years. She was attacked on the 29th of October with symptoms of catarrh, which were at first of so slight a character as to be regarded as of little importance. On the 31st her fauces were inspected by Dr. Priest, who at once recognized the local signs of diphtheria, and sent her home to a village at some distance. About 18 months ago (or thereabouts) another member of Dr. Priest's family, a little boy aged 12, was attacked by diphtheria in the same house, and died after a short illness. In all the cases which have recently occurred the characters of the affection were those of malignant asthenic diphtheria . . . .

There appears to me to be no reason even for suspecting that the patient first attacked had contracted the disease by communication with any previously infected person or locality, for, as has been already stated, she had resided in the family for some time, and had had no intercourse excepting with persons living in the immediate neighbourhood. I am further informed by Mr. Eadson, who performs the duties of district medical officer, in the most positive manner that there have been no cases of scarlatina, diphtheria, or other allied disease in the town or neighbourhood for several months.*

Considering all the circumstances of this lamentable event, it does not appear to me possible to avoid the conclusion that it was due to local causes, and that it would have been prevented if the nuisance of which complaint has been made so justly to their lordships had been effectually abated. And I am of opinion that no measure can be regarded as effectual for this purpose unless it comprises the complete covering of the sewer in such a manner that its contents shall be exposed to the air in no part of its course at a less distance than 500 feet from any inhabited house.

Scarlatina at Aston Clinton, by Dr. Hunter.

f. By Dr. Hunter on Scarlatina at Aston Clinton.

Circumstances peculiar to the parish seem to me to favour the spread of this disease [scarlatina].

There were in 1851, 1,096 persons in 247 houses at Aston Clinton; in 1861, 1,297 lived in 277; figures which represent a rise of persons to a house of from 4·4 to nearly 4·7. Very few of the cottages had less than 2 bedrooms; but they were rather smaller than is usual. In such small cottages I found families of 7, 8, and 9 people in repeated instances, the adult girls remaining at home working straw-plait. There was another perhaps worse form of crowding at the "schools," or cottages where old women receive and keep in order a number of children of both sexes, who there sit plaiting all day, except the dinner hour. There were 6 such schools, and they were attended this winter by 151 children, a falling off from the old average. Lady de Rothschild had induced the keepers to shut up the schools for the past 2 or 3 weeks. Three of these schools were near together on the Western Road where the scarlatina had been most fatal. One school, kept by Mrs. White, was attended by 30 "scholars;" it measured 10 feet 6 by 9 by 6 feet 6 high. Another, Mrs. Philbey's, attended by 27 scholars, consisted of two little rooms, one 12 feet 3 by 7 feet 11 by 7 feet 9 high, the other a pantry, full of shelves and victuals, measured 8 feet by 3 feet 10 by 7 feet 9 high. One child told me she had known 40 children present in this school. Both these two forms of overcrowding seem to call for public interference, but are at present beyond the powers of the local authority.

* This statement is confirmed by the registrar, who is also relieving officer, and therefore in constant relation with the poor.

No. 9.—Letter addressed, April 19th, 1865, to the Lord President of the Council, by the Medical Officer, on certain Epidemics prevailing in the North of Europe; with Supplementary Memorandum on Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

My Lord, Whitehall, April 19, 1865.

I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship that the information which, under your directions, I have been receiving during the last fortnight, on the subject of certain diseases prevailing, or said to be prevailing, in the North of Europe, is now so far completed by a telegram yesterday received from Dr. Whitley at St. Petersburg, as to render possible a judgment, which I think may not be premature, on the very important question, whether this country, in its intercourse with the North of Europe, is exposed to more than its ordinary risks of being infected by disease.

The very alarming rumour which excited your Lordship's vigilance on the present subject, was to the effect that a disease of the nature of plague, coming from beyond the Ural Mountains, and causing depopulation in its course, had not only reached St. Petersburg, where it was said to be causing fearful ravages, but had spread beyond the Prussian frontier, and was prevailing, though in a less destructive form, at Dantzig and various other places in North Germany.

Telegraphic inquiries, however, which Earl Russell at your Lordship's request caused to be made of Her Majesty's ambassadors and consuls in the countries to which the rumour referred, led almost immediately to the establishment of two facts, which, while they fully accounted for the existing rumour, divested it in great part of its extremely alarming character. In the first place it was ascertained, that, though undoubtedly St. Petersburg was suffering a very great excess of sickness and mortality, yet at least the main part of the epidemic disease which was prevailing there consisted only of such fevers as are well known in this country. And in the second place it was ascertained, that, though a very frightful disease was indeed prevailing in parts of North Germany, and particularly about the Lower Vistula, this disease was altogether different in kind from the fevers which were prevailing in St. Petersburg. In proportion as time has permitted the ordinary postal communications to take place, the above-stated two facts have been established in more and more detail. And it may now, I think, be fairly assumed that there is no other important fact to be added to them.

First, as regards St. Petersburg,—the epidemic which is prevailing in that city consists of two forms of fever which are known in this country as *relapsing fever* and *typhus*. Of relapsing fever (which also, from the circumstances under which it prevails, is familiarly known by the name of *famine-fever*) we have had no large experience in this country since the years 1846–48, when, in consequence of the Irish distress, the disease first became epidemic in Ireland, and next raged in Liverpool and many other of our chief towns to which its contagion was brought by Irish immigrants. Typhus, on the other hand, is probably never absent from among us. During the last two or three years, there has been an almost unprecedented amount of it in London, and, as your Lordship is aware, inquiries relating to very large epidemics of it in Liverpool, Greenock, and Bristol have during the last few months been required of the Medical Department of the Council Office. In times when relapsing fever prevails (and always they are times of national

scarcity) typhus always or nearly always co-exists with it. It was so at Liverpool in 1847, it is so at St. Petersburg at present. The mixed epidemic, wherever it occurs, testifies to the miserable state of a starving and over-crowded proletariat; and there seems reason to believe that, if the St. Petersburg epidemic is of more than common severity, this is only in result of extremely aggravated conditions of privation, over-crowding, filth, and district-unwholesomeness, operating on large masses of the lowest population. It is probable that the relapsing fever has caused particular alarm in St. Petersburg from the fact that the disease had never before prevailed there, nor indeed been much known anywhere in Russia. But it is a disease greatly less dangerous than typhus. To persons whom they respectively have attacked in this country, typhus has been seven or eight times as fatal as relapsing fever.

Both typhus and relapsing fever are communicable from person to person by means of the general exhalations of the sick; and the danger of such contagion acquires its utmost development when masses of ill-fed population are crowded together in places which are insusceptible of ventilation.

It seems probable that the fevers now prevailing in St. Petersburg are not only extensively diffused, but, in their respective kinds, are of fully average severity. The relapsing fever is causing more than its usual proportion of deaths, and is notably attended with those inflammatory swellings which are known by the name of buboes. Although the reports which are before me do not state the relative frequency with which the latter symptom is observed, yet, from the fact of its being mentioned in a very general report on the epidemic, I infer that it has been more than commonly frequent, and doubtless it was from this circumstance that there arose the rumour of plague. It is therefore requisite to mention that buboes are by no means exclusively characteristic of plague, that severe typhus in this country is not very infrequently attended by them, and that also in our other forms of fever they are sometimes, though far less frequently, observed. The great importance, however, of the question which is involved in that symptom of buboes was a main reason for your Lordship's thinking it desirable to have an English physician's report on all the elements of the St. Petersburg epidemic; and it was therefore that under your Lordship's orders I instructed Dr. Whitley to proceed to St. Petersburg for the purpose of making personal examinations in the matter. He arrived at St. Petersburg on Saturday night last, and his telegram which I yesterday received informs me in positive terms that "nothing resembling plague has been observed."

As regards the disease which is prevailing in parts of North Germany, the case is very widely different. That disease is one of which hitherto England has had no general experience. Even in foreign medical literature mention of it is but comparatively recent, and the knowledge which relates to it is incomplete. It is a febrile nervous affection of a very painful and very dangerous kind. By us, for practical purposes, it may be regarded as a new disease; but, in truth, it has for the last twenty-eight years been prevailing very extensively in successive small epidemics, both in Europe and in America, throughout the entire breadth of the north temperate zone. Having regard to the probability that sooner or later this disease may show itself in England, I have thought it convenient that, both for your Lordship's present reference, and for such further use as you may deem expedient, there should be compendiously stated the main facts which are yet known with regard to the disease's nature and laws of distribution; and I have accordingly pre-

pared a special memorandum in which, by reference to foreign authorities, I endeavour to fulfil that object.

Both on account of the alarming rumours which were connected with the present epidemics in North Germany, and also with a view to collect the latest and fullest information concerning the habits of so important a disease, your Lordship (as in the case of the St. Petersburg fevers) deemed it right that an English physician should be sent to observe and report; and, under your Lordship's orders, I instructed Dr. Sanderson to proceed for this purpose to those places about the Lower Vistula where the disease was chiefly prevailing. From him, during the last few days, I have received telegrams and letters which leave no doubt as to the identity of the prevailing disease, and establish, as I have already stated, that it has no dependence on the fevers of St. Petersburg.

In the special Memorandum to which I refer, I have stated what I can learn with regard to the communicability of the nervous disease. Your Lordship will observe that, though I hesitate to speak of the disease as incommunicable by personal intercourse, I show reason for believing that under ordinary circumstances it is not thus communicable in more than a very low degree. And Dr. Sanderson writes to me, in relation to the present epidemics, that he finds "no reason for regarding the disease as personally communicable;" that he has "met no single instance in which more than one member of the same family has been attacked; nor has there been any diffusion of the disease in any of the hospitals."

From the foregoing statement, your Lordship will have gathered that, neither as regards the fevers which are present in St. Petersburg, nor as regards the nervous disease which is occurring in North Germany, are the circumstances such as have on former occasions led to the adoption of quarantine by this country;—that, as regards the importability of the nervous disease, our danger in communicating with the Baltic ports (unless there were movement of masses of infected population) is apparently nothing, or next to nothing;—and that, as regards the Russian epidemic, our danger in communicating with St. Petersburg is only the same sort of danger as the several parts of the United Kingdom have often occasioned to one another, and are even at the present time, as regards the worst known forms of fever, daily and abundantly occasioning.

As, however, it is possible and even probable that, with the re-opening of the Baltic navigation, ships which come to our ports from Russian territory may occasionally have fever-cases on board, it is essential that, in places which this danger may affect, the local sanitary authorities should exercise peculiar vigilance against all those unwholesome conditions which favour the propagation of such disease. In this connection I would beg leave to advert to the short general Memorandum which, under direction of the Lords of the Council, I prepared in 1860, and have since then been in the habit of circulating, on the "Proceedings which are advisable in Places attacked or threatened by Epidemic Disease." As regards the class of places to which my present remarks particularly apply, it is scarcely needful to observe that the state of common lodging-houses, and of houses which are sub-let in several small holdings, ought very specially to be seen to, and that every possible care ought to be taken to provide lest they be left over-crowded and ill-ventilated. Except in connection with reckless personal association, there is little danger that febrile contagion will spread widely where the sanitary circumstances are good; but the advent of any such contagion into the poorer dwellings of a place tests, in a crucial and unflattering way, the sufficiency of their adaptation to health.

Finally, with reference to the just-mentioned danger, and to others of a like kind, it seems imperative on me that on this occasion I should bring under your Lordship's particular notice the very unsatisfactory state of our sanitary laws in everything which relates to the migration, exposure, and housing of persons who are infected with the current contagions of the country, and who, in the absence of proper precaution, must communicate their disease to others. Complaints are frequently made that the public health of a district is seriously endangered by the arrival (sometimes from abroad, sometimes from other parts of the United Kingdom) of patients suffering with small-pox, typhus, typhoid fever, scarlatina, or some other malignant and more or less communicable disease; or that such patients are being lodged in houses where the disease can hardly fail to spread; or that, either in states of imperfect convalescence, or even during active disease, they travel in public conveyances or expose themselves in places of common resort. In the present state of the law the authorities who are charged with the local protection of the public health are practically almost powerless against these evils; and it would be over-sanguine to imagine that, within any small number of generations, the sanitary state of the poorer dwellings of the country will be generally such that the germs of contagious disease can with impunity be imported into them. I would therefore venture to submit to your Lordship that in my opinion it deserves the consideration of the Legislature, whether the hands of local authorities might not expediently be strengthened against the evil which I have described; whether, namely, such authorities might not, under proper qualifications, be empowered to require that persons who come with dangerous communicable disease into the district should so dispose themselves, in regard to lodgment and seclusion, as not, in any fairly avoidable degree, to endanger the public health.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
(Signed) John Simon.

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Memorandum relating to the Disease which is now epidemic in parts of North Germany.*

The disease which is now prevailing epidemically about the Lower Vistula and in some other parts of North Germany, belongs apparently to the class of specific Fevers. It has for its distinguishing mark, that it involves an acute inflammatory affection of the great nerve-centres of the body—the brain and spinal cord. After death its traces are obvious to the anatomist in morbid structural states of those organs, chiefly of their surfaces and enveloping membranes; and it is from the characteristic affection of these membranes (the so-called "meninges" of the nervous centres) that the disease has got its technical name of *cerebro-spinal meningitis*. Specially in cases which have proved fatal

* Statements of fact in this Memorandum are for the most part founded on the elaborate papers on cerebro-spinal meningitis, which are contained in M. Boudin's "Traité de Géographie et de Statistique Médicales," and Professor Hirsch's "Handbuch der historisch-geographischen Pathologie." The former was published at Paris in 1857, the latter at Erlangen in 1864.

otherwise than with extreme suddenness, the characteristic change is commonly found advanced to a degree in which it cannot well be overlooked; and, more or less generally throughout the cerebro-spinal system, the *pia-mater* (that delicate vascular membrane which is folded close about the nervous centres and their dependent nerve-roots) is found in a swollen and infiltrated, or perhaps suppurating or disorganised state. For practical purposes, this state of the covering membrane of the nervous centres may be regarded as a mere index of changes more or less destructive, which those centres, in their own intimate composition, have at the same time undergone; and hence it is that the essential phenomena of the disease during life consists in disturbances, more or less grave, of the functions of these all-important organs. The detail of the symptoms is not the same in all cases:—for sometimes it will be in one part of the nervous system, sometimes in another, that the onslaught of the disease begins or is most severe; and, according to minor differences of this kind, the outward signs of the disease may be more expressed in this or that section or function of the Patient—in trunk or head or limbs, in sense, in motion, in mind. But these differences are inessential. A first stage, during which the irritated organs of sense and consciousness become mere sources of racking pain and miserable restlessness and hallucination and delirium, while the muscles of the body are worked into partial cramps and tremors, and presently are tortured into all the terrible struggles of tetanus or epilepsy,—and a second stage, during which (correspondently with the more advanced disease of nerve-structure) the exhausted body lies comatose and paralysed;—two stages, thus respectively characterised, are, it seems, the sum and substance of the symptoms, when the disease stops short of being *foudroyante*. The sufferer who reaches that second stage hangs by a mere thread to life; perhaps at once to sink the little remaining distance to death; perhaps slowly and painfully to recover, though it may be only with nervous mutilation.

The symptoms with which the disease most usually declares itself are shivering, intense vertigo, headache of intolerable severity, violent obstinate vomiting, and painful muscular stiffness (which soon develops into tetanic contraction) particularly of the neck and back. And these symptoms come on together, or in close sequence on one another. While consciousness lasts, the distress in the head is incessant, and even during delirium or stupor the patient's instinctive movements show that his head is still a chief seat of pain. Tongue, pulse, and skin-temperature, are not very obviously affected. The patient's face is oftener pale than flushed, and his eyes (perhaps with reddened conjunctivæ and contracted pupils) have often a look of wild distress. In some cases the region of the stomach has been much complained of, and it perhaps deserves notice that, in a considerable proportion of cases, patients are said to have discharged ascarides from the stomach or bowels. Terrible restlessness and general muscular agitation are soon added to the other symptoms, and often there is such a sensibility of surface that every touch or movement causes agony. And now, often with more and more neuralgia, the muscular contractions become more and more uncontrollable and convulsive, and affect, as in common tetanus, all parts of the body. Deglutition becomes difficult or impossible, and the respiratory movements are rendered irregular and imperfect. The head is dragged tightly backward upon the neck, and the features are fixed in the characteristic grin of lock-jaw. Happily, meanwhile the progress of the cerebral disease is darkening the patient's consciousness, and rendering him less and less percipient of the tortures of his physical

being. Delirium to some extent will probably have existed from an early stage of the disease, and now tends more and more towards stupor. And so the patient passes into coma, and into depression which is on the confines of death. To this stage he may have come almost suddenly, but generally there will have been a day or two of the former one. Before the stage of coma resolves itself in one direction or the other, six or eight days may have elapsed from the first attack, and even in this time the patient will have become very greatly emaciated. In the typhoid state in which he lies, he is apt to be profusely sweating. Sometimes the cavity of his mouth is lined with a coating which is almost diphtheric. More or less anæsthesia often exists, or sometimes in extreme cases a state of general muscular paralysis, or in other cases drooping of the eyelids or squinting. The pupils may be unsymmetrical, or both of them may be dilated and motionless. And now frequently the patient has eruptions on the skin,—sometimes petechial, sometimes more or less imitating the characteristic exantheme of typhoid fever, measles, or other eruptive fever, but oftenest of all in the form of herpetic vesicles about the lips.

When the disease is not in its abruptest form, death, if it occurs, is generally from the fifth to the eighth day. In the other event, the duration of severe disease cannot be rated at less than three or four weeks, and convalescence (such as is possible) may be a matter of even many months' duration.

Sometimes recovery is delayed or prevented by secondary diseases which supervene,—articular or serous inflammations or pneumonia, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, or some other kind of complication. Sometimes the intelligence, especially the memory, is damaged for a time or for life. The hearing, which generally suffers to some extent, is sometimes permanently gone; and here, if the sufferer be an infant, he will be dumb as well as deaf for life. Vision is peculiarly apt to suffer, and, either through the central disease or by secondary ophthalmic inflammations, may be lost to one eye or to both. Sometimes it is the sense of smell which is lost. Sometimes headache continues for months. Sometimes parts of the body do not recover their common sensibility. And sometimes the patient's muscular paralysis is only imperfectly recovered from.

Marked attacks of the disease are not always made without warning. Sometimes, for hours or even days beforehand, the patient will have had vague premonitions of an attack, or, to speak more correctly, its first symptoms will have come on him gradually. Among such premonitions, slight shivering fits have been particularly observed. But often nothing of the sort can be traced. And often from a state of apparent health, amid work or sleep, or at a meal, or in the street, the patient has quite suddenly fallen into an almost explosive beginning of the disease, has rapidly passed into a state which is compared to the asphyctic collapse of cholera, and has died within twelve, sometimes even within six hours, from the attack.

It deserves notice that, while cases of the above-described gravest kind are occurring perhaps not very numerously in a place, sometimes, within the same area, or scattered over a wider one, a large number of other persons will suffer slight indications of similar nervous derangement. Headache, vertigo, muscular discomfort in the head and limbs, and attacks of chilliness, are the chief of these minor indications, which apparently bear to the graver cases the same sort of relation as epidemic diarrhœa bears to concurrent epidemic cholera, and which tend

after two or three days to the crisis of a profuse general perspiration. Probably these cases are of very different degrees of severity, and are not separable by any abrupt line from the severest manifestations of the disease. It is said that in proportion to their severity they share the common character of the disease in being but very slowly recovered from.

Though cerebro-spinal meningitis in its epidemic form has hardly been scientifically described till within the last 30 years, the conclusion does not follow that in that form it is a new fact in nature. For since its epidemics are, for the most part, not on a large scale in any one place, numbers of them may have passed unobserved during the less advanced times of medical science; and well-marked cases of the disease, viewed disconnectedly, may have been called by the name of some other ailment—"fit," "hydrocephalus," "apoplexy," "nervous fever," "lock jaw," &c. In 1837, when its importance first began to be recognized in France, few previous epidemics of the disease were on record.* But from 1837 till now, sometimes more in one country, sometimes more in another, the disease has been continually spoken of as manifesting itself in numerous small well-defined epidemic outbreaks. The apparent beginning was at Bayonne in 1837, and within the next 12 years, 47 epidemics had been recorded in 36 of the then 86 Departments of France. The scanty medical literature of South Italy shows that at least during the seven years 1839–45 many epidemics of the disease were occurring there. During the same and some subsequent years, renewed outbreaks of the disease in Algeria were reported. Of Spain it is at least certain that, in 1844, there was a small epidemic at Gibraltar. In Denmark there were epidemics at least in the years 1845–48. In the United States of America two epidemics were observed in 1842, and, from then probably till now, epidemics have constantly been under observation in one part or another of that vast territory. In 1854 Sweden was first reported to be suffering, and within seven years had lost more than 4,000 of its population by the disease. In Norway the disease has been prevailing since 1859. Germany seems almost entirely to have escaped till a very recent period; but of late the disease has been prevailing at least in parts of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, and to a small extent has shown itself in Poland. Especially in the eastern parts of Prussia, well-marked epidemics have been recorded; and it was the prevalence of such epidemics about the Lower Vistula, particularly at Dantzig and Elbing, which gave rise to the mistaken popular belief that "plague" had spread thither from St. Petersburgh. Dr. Sanderson tells me that the Medical Officer-in-chief of the Circle of Dantzig reports that at least 1,000 persons have died there of the disease since Christmas. Our country meanwhile has been almost entirely without experience of the disease. In 1846, and again in 1850, something of it was indeed seen very partially in Ireland, and in the former year there was a doubtful trace of it in Liverpool.† It is possible too that we may have had small

* At Geneva in 1805, it killed 33 persons. In 1806–7 it was seen in the Prussian army. In 1807 it was at Briancon, in 1811 at Dantzig, in 1813 at Brest. In 1813–16 it visited Metz, Pont à Mousson, Sarreguemines and Mainz, as also Grenoble and Paris. In 1822 it was at Vesoul, and in 1823 at Le Mans.—Boudin, op. cit.

† In the "Dublin Quarterly Journal" of 1846, Dr. Robert Mayne published a short Paper on the Irish experience of that year; and in the "Medical Gazette" of 1847, Dr. Whittle noticed the facts which he had observed at Liverpool. The Irish experience of 1850 was written of by Dr. McDowell in the "London Journal of Medicine" of 1851.

local outbreaks which have been unrecognized or unrecorded. But certainly the disease has not prevailed on a large scale in any part of the United Kingdom, and, practically speaking, is therefore almost unknown to the mass of our medical profession.

Though the causes of the disease are hitherto not exactly known, some broad ætiological generalizations about it have been made. In the first place, the disease, in whatever climate it has prevailed, has shown a very marked preference for the colder seasons of the year. Of 182 epidemics, examined in this point of view by M. Boudin, 10 were in August and September, 24 in October and November, 46 in December and January, 48 in February and March, 30 in April and May, and again 24 in June and July. In the second place, epidemics have seemed particularly apt to occur in establishments where masses of special population have been living in common domicile—as in workhouses, convict prisons, schools, and (above all) barracks. And in several of such cases the epidemic has seemed to confine itself to one section of the establishment—to one block of building, to one floor, or to one room. It is asserted that here, as a general rule, the affected segment of population has been in overcrowded and ill-ventilated quarters. And when the disease has spread from such centres, or has independently arisen among common populations, this, almost always, is said to have been under similar unwholesomeness of circumstances. Where the epidemic has been among soldiers, officers have enjoyed almost entire immunity; and where common populations have been suffering, the disease has shown great, if not exclusive, preference for the worst-lodged classes of the community.* Reviewing the evidence which exists upon these points, I am strongly of opinion that the best sanitary precaution which in the present state of knowledge can be taken against the disease, must consist in care for the ventilation of dwellings. But, in stating this, I must add that in some cases, according to local reports, the distribution of an epidemic has very decidedly not been governed by conditions of overcrowding and ill-ventilation. And in this connection it is important to recall the fact, that during epidemics of meningitis, and while perhaps the severe cases of the disease are all in their usual close proximity to one another, often there will be (as though from some diffused morbific influence) an extensive distribution of milder cases or threatenings of the disease beyond the area in which the severer phenomena are witnessed.

Of personal predispositions to the disease scarcely anything is known. Both sexes have suffered, though apparently the male far beyond the female. And all ages have suffered, though least of all those which are most advanced. Where an epidemic has occurred among military and convict populations, its victims have of course mostly been in the prime of life; but where among the common civil population, it has often, if not generally, shown itself least sparing of youth and childhood. In the French army, it has been thought particularly to affect recruits. The fact may prove to be unimportant, that in descriptions of the disease, record has very often been made of the patient's vomitting or otherwise discharging ascarides from his intestinal canal;—but obviously the speculation which that fact suggests extends beyond the

* Here, however, it is worth noting that such a preference as is described for the poorer classes of the civil population need not be solely contingent on the general crowdedness and non-ventilation of their dwellings; for commonly the worst lodged parts of the population have many other sanitary disadvantages, including the very important one of improper and insufficient nourishment.

question whether the ascarides had any direct relation to the disease, and involves the much larger inquiry whether undiscovered other influences, operating on or through the intestinal surface, may perhaps have been associated with the parasites.

The very important questions remain, whether the disease is communicable from person to person, and, if so, what are the laws of its communicability. From the large experience which has now been collected on the subject, it may, I think, confidently be inferred that the disease, if directly communicable from person to person, is communicable only in a very low degree. Such communicability as is familiar to us with typhus, smallpox, and other eruptive fevers, cerebro-spinal meningitis does most assuredly not possess. To this extent, the tendency of the disease to prevail only in small compact epidemics is in my opinion a conclusive argument. But that the disease is incommunicable cannot, I fear, at present be maintained:—for the French military experience alleges that outbreaks of it in garrisons have sometimes so definitely followed the arrival of infected soldiers from other garrisons that the arrival could not well be acquitted of contagiousness; and unless those observations have been fallacious, it must be deemed a problem of great importance to determine under exactly what conditions and circumstances the sick have thus been enabled to propagate their infection to the healthy. The principles on which such investigations ought to be conducted are now fairly understood by men of science, and it is to be hoped that the problem which I state may soon be solved. Meanwhile, in my opinion the importability of the infection of the disease cannot at the utmost be deemed more than a danger of very subordinate rank. And I think it extremely probable that, if the disease is directly communicable from person to person, or is in any manner diffusable by personal intercourse, its powers of thus spreading itself are only of so low a degree that, with ventilation and cleanliness and good sanitary appliances, they may, for practical purposes, be virtually set at naught.

It is fortunate that cerebro-spinal meningitis does not prevail in very large epidemics. For, to the persons whom it attacks, it is one of the most dangerous of diseases. In thirteen epidemics concerning which M. Boudin gives statistics, there were collectively 809 deaths among 1,304 patients; in some of the worst epidemics the mortality seems to have been as high as 80 per 100; and the disease, as now prevailing in Germany, seems to be showing at least its average, very terrible, fatality. Evidently, then, at present it can be no satisfactory task to speak of the treatment of the disease. So far as results have yet been codified, medicine seems universally to have been powerless against the disease, and perhaps in some cases to have lessened the patient's chances of recovery. The officers who have just reported to the Prussian Government on the epidemics prevailing about Dantzig advert (like many preceding writers) to the "sudden collapse which often baffles all remedies." And evidently a disease which tends to that issue will not admit that generally depressing treatment be used against it, except (if at all) with the very utmost circumspection. It is on record that one French practitioner who tried bleeding for the disease, lost 30 of his first 31 cases, while a second, using similar treatment, lost 21 out of 22; and though other practitioners have alleged that in their hands this treatment has been of good effect, certainly it could not be admissible, except under very close and careful qualifications with regard to the circumstances of its employment. Mercury has been freely tried, and seems to have been at least useless. Opium has been strongly recommended by some French practitioners, and perhaps under some circumstances has

been of advantage. In various processes of disease which resemble meningitis in their nature, the local application of cold, judiciously and skilfully made, has given to modern medecine some very notable successes; and to it, more than to any known resource of the art, I should myself have been disposed to look hopefully in the present instance. Ten years ago, indeed, it was the report of an eminent German writer* that, in epidemic meningitis, that most effective of antiphlogistics could not commonly be borne by the patient. But, more recently, improved means have been found for the medical utilization of cold.† And Dr. Thudichum (who has seen something of meningitis on the Continent, and has favoured me with a memorandum on the recent epidemics in Bromberg and Ottmachau) tells me that present experience in Germany is in favour of this principle of treatment.

Concerning whatever progress is to be made in the treatment of the disease, as well as concerning whatever is to be learnt of its causes, I shall continue to look anxiously to the countries where epidemics are now prevailing. As there is no country in the world where the medical sciences are better cultivated than in Germany, so it may reasonably be hoped that, during the visitation which that country is now suffering, important light may be thrown on the causes, prevention, and treatment of a disease which hitherto is most imperfectly understood. It may also be hoped that the course which the Lords of the Council have taken, in directing observations to be made of the present foreign epidemics, will ensure for this country an immediate participation in whatever useful knowledge our German contemporaries may acquire.

April 19, 1865. (Signed) John Simon.

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No. 10.—Report (May 10th 1865) by Dr. George Whitley on the Fevers prevailing epidemically at St. Petersburg in the winter 1864–5.

In the early part of the month of April last, I received instructions from the Medical Officer of the Privy Council to proceed forthwith to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of ascertaining for the information of the Lords of the Council the nature of the fever or fevers then epidemically prevailing there. I was especially directed to learn whether any fever then existing in St. Petersburg was of a kind not habitual to the United Kingdom, or (if not different in kind) was modified in any important particular from forms with which English practitioners are familiar.

Pursuant to these instructions, I arrived at St. Petersburg on the 15th of last month, when Her Majesty's Ambassador had the goodness to put me into communication with the Ministers for Home and Foreign Affairs, and with the various medical authorities, civil and military, from all of whom I received every facility for the prosecution of my inquiry.

With such assistance, I was soon enabled to ascertain that no form of fever, or other disease unfamiliar to English practitioners, had prevailed in St. Petersburg. Continued fever, typhoid or typhus,

* Hasse, in Virchow's "Handbuch der Pathologie und Therapie," vol. i, part 1. p. 461.

† Professor Esmarch's paper on the Use of Cold in Surgery (translated in 1861 for the New Sydenham Society) marks, in my opinion, an epoch in the matter to which I refer. His method of refrigeration is to use india-rubber bags made of any required shape, and filled with ice, snow, or some freezing mixture.

commonly prevails somewhat extensively there, but in August last, cases of a form of fever unknown to the practitioners of that city, began to present themselves, which, however, Dr. F. Hermann, chief physician of the Aboukhow Hospital, soon ascertained and declared to be the relapsing or famine fever so well described by Scotch and Irish authors, and others. The further course of the epidemic, and concurrent testimony of other physicians, having fully confirmed the accuracy of this view, it appears unnecessary to enter into any details here as to the nature of the disease.

Before proceeding to give an account of the severity of the epidemic, a few words concerning the sanitary state of St. Petersburg generally, and especially since the autumn of last year, may be of use. This city with its swampy foundation and copious rainfall, surrounded on all sides by water, and exposed to extreme changes of temperature, affords, even in the best years, a very unhealthy sojourn for the poorer inhabitants. The population, which amounts to about half a million, is distributed over a large area; but, notwithstanding this, much overcrowding takes place amongst the poor, and since the autumn of last year an unusual number of labourers have flocked to St. Petersburg without a corresponding increase of house accommodation. Thus, when I called the attention of the Minister of the Interior to a statement in English journals that 43,000 more labourers than usual were living in the city this winter, he merely remarked that he believed that the figures were not *quite* correct. One case was mentioned to me in which 60 men were found lying closely packed on the floor of one room wrapt in their sheepskins, with door and windows closed to keep out the cold. The atmosphere of this room was stated to be so charged with carbonic acid that a candle would scarcely burn in it.

The following official return from the various hospitals of St. Petersburg gives an approximate view of the severity of the present epidemic, though, doubtless, many cases have occurred which are not included in this return, not only at a dispensary which I visited, but amongst the poor at their own homes.

Number of Persons admitted into the Civil and Military Hospitals of St. Petersburg from the Commencement of the present Epidemic to March 1st, 1865.

| Hospitals. | Admitted. | | Died. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Typhus. | Relapsing Fever. | Typhus. | Relapsing Fever. |
| Aboukhow | 1,315 | 2,312 | 306 | 390 |
| Maria | 1,521 | 736 | 169 | 47 |
| St. Peter and Paul | 558 | 540 | 51 | 7 |
| Mary Magdelen | 453 | 734 | 92 | 40 |
| Alexander | 1,699 | 821 | 350 | 101 |
| Kalinkine | 100 | 10 | 20 | 2 |
| Izmailow, temporary | 209 | 1,865 | 47 | 189 |
| First Military | 876 | 307 | 106 | 41 |
| Second Military | 173 | 116 | 26 | 9 |
| Kalinkine, Naval | 92 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| Préobajensky | 46 | 66 | 4 | 2 |
| Moscow | 30 | 94 | 8 | 4 |
| Grenadier | 25 | 15 | 8 | — |
| | 7,097 | 7,625 | 1,198 | 836 |
| Total | 14,722 | | 2,034 | |

The epidemic reached its height in the months of January and February last, when the admissions into the civil and military hospitals, for all diseases, sometimes amounted to 300 a day, while the mortality in February 1865 was double that of February 1864.

In addition to the unhealthy state of the dwellings of the poor mentioned above as constant for St. Petersburg, and the unusual crowding during the present winter, the chief food of the lower classes, bread, cabbage, and fish, were scarce and inferior in quality, and vegetables in general much destroyed by early frost. Further, an almost tropical heat in June and the beginning of July was succeeded by a cold damp autumn and an early, unusually severe winter. If we bear in mind also that the water supply is taken from the river Neva, and often much polluted by surface drainage, and that large quantities of very inferior spirits are consumed by the poorer inhabitants, it will at once be understood that an epidemic of relapsing fever, once introduced amongst such a population, might well assume proportions even more formidable than the present one.

One set-off against the unsanitary conditions mentioned above may be of interest, viz., that even the poorest inhabitants of St. Petersburg take a steam bath at least once a week, generally on Saturdays, and I was able personally to convince myself at the dispensary that, although their clothing is often very dirty, their skin is cleaner than is usual amongst a similar class elsewhere.

The relapsing fever of the past winter in St. Petersburg offers few features worthy of special mention in reference to its rise and progress, its causes, its extent and fatality, its prevention or its treatment, resembling very nearly in these respects epidemics described as occuring elsewhere. It was impossible at the time of my visit to obtain an exact account of the proportion of cases in which glandular swellings, so-called buboes, occurred ; but I ascertained that parotitis was rather common, often double, while any affection of the inguinal glands was much less frequent. Cases with these complications very commonly proved fatal.

The treatment was chiefly expectant, and it did not appear that the use of quinine or any other medicine could check the relapses or modify the general course of the disease.

The post-mortem appearances, also, with one exception, resemble so closely those described elsewhere as to render any lengthened notice of them unnecessary. The spleen was the organ most constantly affected to any considerable extent, the liver less frequently, while the kidneys were often but slightly congested. The exception alluded to was furnished me by Dr. Kremiansky, of the 1st Military Hospital, who states that of 720 autopsies made by him from the beginning of September 1864 to the middle of March 1865, 49 presented well-marked hæmorrhagic inflammation of the dura mater. The paper he kindly sent me just as I was leaving St. Petersburg. is a preliminary one only, and does not state how many of these persons died from fever, but the general table given above refers to about the same period. A similar post-mortem phenomenon does not appear to have been observed to any great extent at other hospitals ; but the observations of Dr. Kremiansky are of interest in connexion with the epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis prevalent in Prussia.

Although the St. Petersburg epidemic of the past winter adds but little to our previous knowledge of relapsing fever, it affords a good illustration of the manner in which the disease is modified by the circumstances under which a population lives. The general table furnished by the various hospitals presents some striking differences in reference to the mortality in them, of which, had time permitted, I

should have been anxious to seek for some satisfactory explanation: but I have reason to hope that a young English physician, resident in St. Petersburg, will, ere long, publish a detailed account of the whole epidemic. Most probably, however, the low rates of mortality would be found dependant upon a better previous position in life and more favourable conditions in reference to ventilation, &c., in the respective hospitals.

The class of persons amongst whom the epidemic prevailed only a little less extensively than amongst the poor labouring Russian population were the military; but even here the better food and more healthy dwellings were generally accepted as sufficient to explain the comparatively low rate of mortality.

Amongst the English and German workpeople and their families, amounting in number to several thousands, the epidemic has prevailed to a very slight extent only, with a low rate of mortality; while the upper classes have remained almost entirely exempt from that particular form of disease, thus furnishing one more striking instance of the connexion between relapsing fever and destitution, with its concomitant evils.

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No. 11.—Report (May 26th 1865) by Dr. John Burdon Sanderson on the Epidemics of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis prevailing about the Lower Vistula in the beginning of 1865.



On the 7th of April I was instructed by the medical officer of the Privy Council to proceed without delay to Dantzic for the purpose of obtaining information for the Lords of the Council as to the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of the disease reported to be prevailing epidemically in that town and in other places in the valley of the Vistula, and to report on the rise, progress, and extent of the epidemic.

I accordingly left London on the morning of the 8th, and arrived in Berlin on the 9th. Having on the following day had the honour of an interview with his Excellency Herr von Mühler, Minister of Public Instruction, and having also conferred with Professor Hirsch, who had completed a similar investigation, undertaken by order of the Prussian Government, I proceeded on my journey, and reached Dantzic on the morning of the 11th of April. I at once placed myself in communication with H.B.M. Consul, W. A. White, Esq., with whom I waited upon the Prefect of the Department, and the General in command of the garrison. By the Prefect I was introduced to the Superior Medical Officer of the Department, Medicinal-und Regierungs-Rath, Dr. Keber, who received me with the utmost courtesy, and afforded me every possible facility in the prosecution of my inquiry. By this gentleman I was introduced to Oberstabsarzt Dr. Kuhn, physician in charge of the hospital of the garrison, to Oberstabsarzt Dr. Häser, physician to the town infirmary; to Sanitäts-Rath Dr. Hildebrandt, physician to the Marien Hospital; and to Dr. Abegg, physician to the Protestant Deaconesses Hospital, through whose kindness I had the opportunity of observing such cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis as occurred among the patients under their care during my stay in Dantzic.

I subsequently visited those places in the valley of the Vistula, and in the adjoining rural districts, in which cases of meningitis were reported to exist.

## A.—Description of the District in which the Epidemic prevailed.

### 1. *Geography.*

The epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis was almost entirely confined to the country comprised within the Department of Dantzic (province of West Prussia) which lies between long. 18′ 0″ and 19′ 35″.* The Department is divided into seven Districts or Circles, viz., Berendt (population, 40,863 ; area, 459·0 square miles) ; Carthaus (population, 54,109 ; area, 521·4 square miles) ; Dantzic (population within the walls 85,327, including 7,196 military, without the walls, 72,608 ; area of the whole district, 467·8 square miles) ; Elbing (population, 64,281 ; area, 258·2 square miles) ; Marienburgh (population, 58,048 ; area, 302·6 square miles) ; Neustadt (population, 58,297 ; area, 526·6 square miles) ; Stargardt (population, 64,169 ; area, 510·0 square miles).

The Department is intersected by the two great branches into which the Vistula proper divides close to its southern boundary. The eastern branch is called the Nogath, and joins the Frische Haff near Elbing, while the western retains the name of Vistula. and again divides near the sea into two branches, one of which flows into the Frische Haff, the other into the Baltic. Between these two branches and the Frische Haff on the south and the sea on the north lies an insulated strip of land called the Nehrung.

The Höhe.

The aspect of the country is very varied. The western portion of the department is hilly, in some places almost mountainous, and is called the Höhe. This district extends from the eastern boundary of Pomerania to the valley of the Vistula, and comprises the Circles of Neustadt, Carthaus, Berendt, and parts of the Circles of Stargardt and Dantzic. The ranges of hills are in some parts parallel to each other, but in others they diverge in such a manner as to form an irregular network, and to give to the whole country an undulated character. The intervening valleys are so shallow and wide that they might almost as correctly be described as table-lands, their elevation being very little less than that of the summits which surround them. The highest point is the Thurmberg (1,022 feet above the sea), near the town of Schönberg. The whole of the hill district is scattered over with erratic blocks of granite, which are met with in such numbers that they are everywhere used for making roads and for building. Extensive peat bogs are met with in every direction, which occupy the troughs of the valleys. There are besides innumerable lakes and morasses, into some of which considerable streams discharge themselves. The three largest of these lakes have a collective area of about 25 English square miles. Great part of the district is clothed with forests of Scotch fir, but there is very little underwood.

The subsoil is diluvial, consisting either of sand and gravel, covered with loam, or of pure sand. When the latter is the case, as in the Circles of Berendt and Stargardt, the soil is sterile, whereas those parts of the hill district which are loamy (as, *e.g.*, the neighbourhood of Dantzic and Dirschau) are in the highest degree fertile.

Werder and Nehrung.

The level tracts of country which comprise the delta of the Vistula, and the alluvial lands on either side, are called Werder and Nehrung, and have together an extent of 500 square miles. The Nehrung, as

* Since the above was written I have learnt that between the 11th and 31st of March about 20 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred at Graudenz, a small town situated near the Vistula, about 70 English miles above Dantzic. It is believed that there were a few cases in the surrounding villages.

already stated, is an insulated strip of land between the Vistula and the sea. It is exceedingly fertile, its soil consisting of alluvial mould to a depth of five feet. Under this is a bed of pervious gravel, by which natural drainage is promoted. Those parts of the Werder (under which term is comprised the whole of the alluvial lands, excepting the Nehrung) which are nearest the Vistula and Nogath lie below the mean level of the water, for which reason they are protected by weirs which extend along the stream on either side. These low-lying lands which are called collectively the Niederung, are necessarily drained by mechanical means. In some parts, where the protection afforded by the weirs is insufficient, they are liable to be inundated every spring when the ice breaks up on the upper part of the river, and the snows melt on the Carpathian mountains. Towards the sea the Nehrung is flanked by a range of low sand-hills (*Dünen*) planted with fir-trees.

Throughout the whole of the country above described the conditions of soil favourable to the development of malaria are present. In the Niederung these conditions exist in the greatest intensity. For the purpose of freeing the land from the rain and snow water, with which it is inundated every spring, canals are constructed at different levels, with which the country is intersected in all directions. To lift the water from the lower to the higher levels, machinery worked by wind or steam is employed. As, however, these canals are in use only during the spring months, the stagnant water which they contain becomes during the summer covered with algæ and other water plants, and eventually evaporates in autumn, leaving behind it a mass of half putrid vegetable débris. Throughout the whole of this district cases of ague are frequent. I am informed by Dr. Scheel (who resides at Gross Zünder in the Niederung), that in the fall of the year, to be for a few hours on the banks of one of these canals is sufficient to ensure an attack; a result which is frequently observed in persons who have reclined at the waterside to sleep off the effects of over indulgence in the common drink of the country—*schnapps*. The cases occasionally exhibit the characters of pernicious intermittent, and terminate fatally within a week, being complicated with excessive congestion of the liver and spleen, pyæmia, and secondary inflammation of the lungs, kidneys, and other organs. In general, however, the cases are mild, although varying much in their duration and symptoms. Malaria.

Although in the hilly district fatal cases are not met with, true agues and other intermittent forms of disease occur in great frequency. The conditions of soil in this district, although not so unfavourable as in the Niederung, are yet decidedly malarious, for everywhere the atmosphere is impregnated during the dry months of the year with the effluvia arising from the gradual desiccation of the extensive marshlands which occupy the valleys and elevated plateaux and surround the numerous lakes and ponds.

### 2. *Dwellings.*

As no good building-stone is to be had in the country, most of the cottages are constructed either of wood alone, or of wood and slime. The worst specimens were met with in the fishing hamlet of Bodenwinkel in the Nehrung, and in the circles of Berendt and Stargardt. At Bodenwinkel the cottages usually cover an area of about 1,000 square feet, and are divided into four rooms on the same level, each of which is occupied by one family. The whole is covered with a gable roof and thatched with straw. The rooms are always ceiled, and are floored with thick boards, which are laid on the bare ground. As they Construction.

are not more than seven feet high, the capacity available for each family is about 1,300 cubic feet. They are warmed by large stoves constructed either of glazed earthernware tiles or of brickwork, and furnished with *Kacheln* for cooking. A single casement window (of about nine square feet area) affords the only means of ventilation. There is no provision either for drainage or the deposit or removal of refuse, whence it results that the ground surrounding the cottages is everywhere polluted with deposits of ordure and foulness of every description.

The above may be taken as a sample of the habitations of the very poorest of the peasants in the low-lying districts. The cottages of those who are better off are more spacious, but in other respects they are of similar construction, with the exception that they often contain one or two rooms only. Many cottages were occupied by single families, but it was never found, even where there were two rooms, that more than one was used either as a sleeping place or for other domestic purposes. Both in town and country the houses inhabited by the better classes are spacious and well built.

Number of inhabitants in each house.

According to statistical results of the census of 1861, each family includes five persons (this relation holding good both in the town and country). In the rural villages the average number of inhabitants to each house is exactly 10, so that there are two families in each. In Dantzic, where many of the houses are very spacious, there are 18 inhabitants to each house. In the Werder and Nehrung most of the cottages are scattered over the country at such distances from each other that the divisions betweed adjoining parishes are entirely arbitrary, but in the Höhe they are for the most part collected in compactly built villages, at a distance of several English miles from each other.

Density of the population.

In the Werder there were in 1861, 0·026 inhabitants per acre, in the Höhe 0·013.

### 3. *Climate.*

The climate of the neighbourhood of Dantzic differs from that of London in being less equable. The following table exhibits the mean temperature observed at Greenwich, at Dantzic, and at Schönberg, a small town in the very centre of the principal epidemic area, situated in the most elevated part of the hill district, at a height of 700 feet above the level of the sea.

| | Winter. | Spring. | Summer. | Autumn. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greenwich (1841–63) | 39·7 | 52·8 | 59·9 | 45·0 | 49·3 |
| Dantzic (1848–59) | 33·7 | 43·7 | 63·1 | 47·4 | 46·08 |
| Schönberg (1848–59 | 26·26 | 39·9 | 59·6 | 43·6 | 42·34 |

Thus it appears that Schönberg is exposed to an exceedingly severe winter temperature. It is stated that in the hill district the frost of winter lasts from the middle of November to the end of March, whereas near the sea it continues only for the first two months of the year.

### 4. *Wages and Subsistence.*

As regards wages and means of subsistence there is a remarkable difference between the condition of the agricultural population of the valley of the Vistula and that of the hill districts of Carthaus and Berendt.

In the Werder an ordinary farm-servant receives threepence a day in addition to his board and lodging. His board consists of meat three times a week (11¼ oz. each time), and bacon daily (3·65 oz.), with

oatmeal porridge, barley and rye bread *ad libitum*. In the hill country the daily wages of a farm servant never exceed twopence halfpenny, and his diet is more restricted. He has meat only twice a week, and two pounds of rye bread daily, to which is added potatoes *ad libitum*, with sour milk, herring, or pease soup. The estimated cost *per diem* of a diet of this description is ninepence.

The condition of the day-labourers (who constitute 31 per cent. of the agricultral population) is much inferior to that of the farm-servants. Labourers of this description earn from one shilling to one and sixpence per day in the summer, and not more than sixpence in winter, so that their total earnings are not more than sufficient for the purchase of a diet of the very moderate character above described.

The amount of pauperism appears to be much greater than in this country. In the rural districts 83·6 families in every thousand are in the receipt of relief, of which 48 per cent. are entirely supported at the public expense.*

### 5. *Drinking Water.*

Throughout the whole district drinking water is abundant, but its quality is open to objection. Almost all of the farms and villages are provided with wells sunk to a depth of about 10 feet below the surface. In the Niederung the water thus obtained, although limpid and transparent, is of a pale amber colour, resembling that of hock. This colour it derives from the peaty subsoil in which the wells are sunk. In those villages which adjoin the Vistula, I found that the water of the river was preferred by the peasants, although at the time of my visit it was extremely turbid. In the hill country the water of the wells is probably of better quality, but there is no doubt that in many places water of alluvial origin is used for domestic purposes.

The town of Dantzic derives its water supply from a small river called the Radaune. It is taken from the stream at a point about a mile above the town, and is distributed by wooden conduits (such as were formerly in use in many country towns in England). These are laid under the streets at a level of several feet below the surface. As the Radaune takes it origin from one of the lakes in the Circle of Carthaus, its water is alluvial. It is much complained of by the inhabitants, who are now agitating for a better supply.

## B.—Origin and Progress of the Epidemic.

In the beginning of February 1864 cerebro-spinal meningitis broke out in the town and immediate neighbourhood of Bromberg, a place of 30,000 inhabitants, and distant 100 miles from Dantzic. The disease prevailed epidemically until the middle of June, when it entirely disappeared. During this period about 140 persons (of whom 132 were children under 14) are known to have been attacked, and it is conjectured that about 50 died.† In the month of December, it is reported by Dr. Wolff,‡ that six cases occurred at Czikczyn, in the district of Conitz, Department of Marien-Werder, which adjoins the district of Berendt on the west side. Of these, four ended fatally after from 24 hours' to four days' illness. Three of those attacked lived under the

Outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis at Bromberg.

* In England in ordinary years about 45 persons per thousand of the population receive parochial relief, of whom about 16 per cent. are entirely supported at the public expense.

† "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift," 1864, p. 328.

‡ Communicated by Med. Rath Dr. Keber.

same roof. It is surmised by Dr. Keber that during the intervening period sporadic cases may have occurred between Bromberg and Dantzic, but none such have been heard of.

Origin of the epidemic in the Department of Dantzic.

For a variety of reasons it is difficult to determine with precision at what time and place the epidemic in the Department of Dantzic originated. This uncertainty arises mainly from the fact that in the neighbourhood in which the disease first appeared, the peasantry are mostly Poles, and very poor, and that at first the sufferers were allowed to die in great numbers without having received medical advice. Although there exists in Prussia a provision for gratuitous attendance on the poor, the privilege is restricted within much narrower limits than in this country, whence it results that when children only are concerned, medical assistance is often not called in unless the parents are able to pay for it without difficulty. Thus it happened that a great many children died without attendance, either because the doctor was not called in at all, or was summoned so late that before he arrived the patient was dead. In all these cases the cause of death was entered in the church book as "undetermined."* It is further to be remembered that the practitioners were at first entirely unacquainted with the characters of the disease, so that although subsequently even the premonitory symptoms became familiar, at its outbreak it was not recognized even in its advanced stage.

Berendt.

It appears that the attention of the government of the Department of Dantzic was first directed to the existence of the epidemic on the 21st of February 1865, by the parish minister of Schönberg, a place about 30 miles south-west of Dantzic, in the hill country. This gentleman had observed that 18 children under 12 years had died between the beginning of the year and the date of his communication. An official inquiry was consequently set on foot by the prefect, in the course of which it was established that the epidemic had existed in the district of Berendt since the new year. It was ascertained that at Neu Barkoczyn a fatal case occurred as early as January 2nd, but it was not established with any certainty that there were no other cases previously. It is indeed the opinion of Dr. Keber that the disease was at that time already prevailing epidemically in the village of Kornen, and he has information that there was at least one case a few days before in the village of Gross Klintsch. It is at all events certain that the disease was first recognized in the neighbourhood of Berendt during the early days of 1865.

The following table† exhibits the numbers of deaths that occurred in each parish of the district during 11 weeks. It shows that 347 persons died during that period, of whom 318 were children under 14 years old, so that the mortality during the period in question amounted to 8·49 per thousand of the population.

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* There is no registration of deaths in Prussia.

† Compiled from the Report of Landrath Engler to the Government of the Department of Dantzic, March 25th, 1865.

Table showing the Number and Dates of Deaths from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in the Circle of Berendt, and the Ages of the dying, between January 2nd and March 21st, 1865.

| Parish. | Number of Deaths. | | | | Date of Death. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Children under 14 years of age. | | Above 14. | Total. | First Case. | Last Case. |
| | M. | F. | | | | |
| Wyschyn | 2 | 4 | — | 6 | Feb. 11 | Mar. 20 |
| Berendt | 51 | 38 | 5 | 94 | Jan. 9 | „ 21 |
| Zblewo | 2 | — | — | 2 | Mar. 5 | „ 8 |
| Niedamowo | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | Feb. 23 | „ 10 |
| Garczau | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | „ 19 | „ 17 |
| Alt Grabau | 5 | 6 | — | 11 | „ 12 | „ 17 |
| Garczin | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | „ 5 | „ 5 |
| Lippusch | 30 | 26 | 2 | 58 | Jan. 14 | „ 15 |
| Pogutken | 1 | — | — | 1 | „ 14 | — |
| Schöneck | 11 | 1 | — | 22 | Feb. 13 | Mar. 16 |
| Alt Kyschau | 17 | 8 | 3 | 48 | Jan. 12 | „ 15 |
| Neu Barkoczin | 11 | 6 | — | 27 | „ 2 | „ 11 |
| Sommin | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | Feb. 26 | „ 9 |
| Schönberg | 7 | 6 | — | 13 | Jan. 18 | „ 14 |
| Mariensee | 11 | 5 | 2 | 18 | „ 16 | „ 14 |
| Neu Paleschken | 10 | 4 | 1 | 15 | Mar. 7 | „ 15 |
| Other Parishes | — | — | — | 12 | — | — |
| Total | 164 | 154 | 17 | 347 | — | — |

The above table shows that, as far as may be judged from the dates of deaths, the disease broke out in the three parishes of the Berendt district, in which it was eventually most destructive, during the second week of January, the first death being recorded at Berendt on the 9th, at Alt Kyschau on the 12th, and at Lippusch on the 14th of January. The two last-named parishes are severally at a distance of 12 and 7½ English miles from Berendt in opposite directions. Probably about a week later, fatal cases began to occur in Schönberg,* the parish in which it first attracted the attention of Government. Before the end of January deaths were reported in several adjoining villages.

For some time the disease did not extend beyond the immediate neighbourhood, but about the middle of February it appeared in other parts of the Circle of Carthaus as well as in Carthaus itself. Dr. Marcuse, of that place, who is strongly disposed to attribute its spread to contagion, was unable to ascertain that there had been any intercourse between the places first invaded and the districts already infected, and it is remarkable that, with the exception of Carthaus, there was no epidemic prevalence of the disease in those villages which are situated on the high road from Dantzic into Pomerania, and consequently have frequent intercourse with each other, although sporadic cases were met with. Carthaus.

In Carthaus and the neighbourhood the epidemic appears to have attained its height in the beginning of March. At the time of my visit to Dantzic, April 11th, it was reported, that on the 26th of the

* Schönberg is situated in the Circle of Carthaus, at no great distance from its southern boundary, by which it adjoins the Circle of Berendt. It is one of the most elevated places in the district, being at a height of about 700 feet above the level of the sea. In its immediate vicinity is the Thurmberg mountain already referred to.

previous month the epidemic was rapidly subsiding, although there were still cases. Up to that date, 311 fatal cases had occurred within the Carthaus Circle, in all of which the nature of the disease was verified by competent persons. In Dr. Keber's opinion the numbers really exceeded 400.

Extramural district of Dantzic.

In the extramural district of Dantzic meningitis appeared only a few days later than in the circle of Berendt. In those villages in which it prevailed it manifested as destructive a character as elsewhere, but its area of prevalence was restricted within narrower limits; it was confined to the Nehrung and that part of the Niederung which adjoins the Vistula, appearing on either side of the Dantzic arm of the river at the same time. The village of Gotteswalde was first invaded; about 10 persons were attacked during the first two weeks of January, of whom four children and one adult died. It was not until the middle of February that cases began to occur in Schmeerblock and Schönrohr, two adjoining parishes, the houses of which are scattered in an irregular manner over a considerable tract of marsh-land on the left bank of the Vistula. Up to the time of my visit there had been about 20 cases in these parishes, about half of which had been fatal. In Gross Zünder two cases occurred early in March, one of which was rapidly fatal, after which no one was attacked until April 10th, when four farm labourers took ill within a few days of each other, one of whom died. Of these patients it appeared that two were employed in the same farm, but did not sleep in the same bed; the other two resided in different farms. In other adjoining parishes there were only sporadic cases. In the Nehrung the first case that came under observation was at Fischerbabke, on the 17th of January, but it is believed that a case had already occurred at Junkertreil. Subsequently the disease appeared simultaneously at the neighbouring villages of Stuthof, Bodenwinkel, and Steegen, the first case (which was fatal) being that of a child of the resident medical practitioner, who took ill on the 10th of February. In all not more than 20 cases had occurred in the three villages. After this there were a few cases in the scattered farm-houses on the flats (so-called Cämpen) which lie between Stuthof and the Vistula. At the time of my visit (April 18th) fresh cases were reported at Junkeracker, Kronenhof, Schiefenhorst, Freienhuben, Schönbaum, and Letzkauer Weide, all of which are scattered villages lying between the bifurcation of the Vistula and the Baltic.

Town of Dantzic.

In Dantzic a case came under the care of Dr. Lissauer on February 10th, the child having been ill for seven days previously; but about the same time (Feb. 5th) another child took ill in an opposite quarter of the town. It was not until March that the disease assumed a formidable character. During the month of February the deaths from acute diseases of the brain numbered 24, whereas the mean mortality from the same causes in the corresponding months of 1863 and 1864 was 12·5, so that the mortality from the epidemic must have been trifling. In the civil hospitals of the town, which at the time of my visit accommodated 320 patients, only 18 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis had been received (including some of very slight character), of which four had terminated fatally.* It may be conjectured, that about 30 persons had died in the town. The patients who came under my observation in the hospitals, and elsewhere, resided in various parts of the town, within the walls as well as in the suburbs.

Elbing.

In the Circle of Elbing the epidemic appeared on the 19th of February at Jungpfer and Keitelau, two villages situated on opposite sides

* Since my return two others of the patients above enumerated have died.

of a narrow creek, which communicates with the Frische Haff, about five miles north-west of Elbing. In Jungpfer 14 persons died between that date and the end of March, of whom two only were adults. In Keitelau there were in all five cases, three of which were of adults, who died, and two of children, who recovered. With these exceptions, it was reported that the Elbing district was not invaded.

In the Circle of Stargardt cases were reported about the end of February in eight villages, most of which were situated in that part of the Circle which adjoins Berendt. In Suhanitzka there were three deaths, one of which was of an adult; two other children were attacked, and recovered. At Lienfitz there had been four cases; in Garczau, nine cases. In the town of Stargardt there had been 27 cases, and 16 deaths. Of these 21 were in different households, the remaining six being divided equally between three families. Of 24 patients, whose ages were known, eight were under one year, nine under six years, three from six to 14, and four above 16 years of age. Stargardt.

In the Circle of Neustadt no cases had been reported, excepting in the village of Pogorcz, where two children had died. Neustadt.

## C.—Description of the Disease.

### 1. *Summary.*

In adults the disease begins almost invariably with shivering, profuse vomiting, intolerable headache, and giddiness. After these symptoms have continued for several hours the patient's thoughts become confused. The headache continues, while other pains fix themselves in the muscles of the nape of the neck, of the small of the back, or of the abdominal wall. At this part of its progress the malady advances so rapidly that within a few hours after the appearance of the first symptoms the patient becomes violently delirious, while at the same time the head is thrown back, and the thighs are drawn up by muscular contraction. The delirium usually lasts for a few days only. In the worst cases the patient lapses into profound insensibility, which continues until death. In a few rare instances he regains complete consciousness as the delirium ceases, and enters on convalescence. Much more frequently he is left on the third or fourth day of the disease, if he survive its first onset, in a state of extreme nervous depression, which is usually of long duration. This condition is characterized by impairment of consciousness, rather apparent than real, perversion both of common and special sensibility, marasmus, and excessive muscular weakness.

During the continuance of the state of depression the patient is liable to frequent recurrence of the initial symptoms. Although so profoundly prostrate and indifferent to external impressions that he is incapable of replying to questions, he frequently utters piteous cries of pain. At night he sleeps little, usually wanders quietly, and is often subject to hallucinations. At any moment his life may be imperilled, either by secondary affections of the lungs or other vital organs, or by a recrudescence of the primary disease.

As complete consciousness returns, and the patient resumes his relations with the external world, he may either find that in the course of the malady he has become paralysed, or that his sight or hearing are destroyed, or, on the other hand, he may be so exquisitely sensitive that light and sound are intolerable, and all other external impressions painful. Even if he escapes these consequences, he is left in a pitiable state of muscular weakness and exhaustion, from which he very slowly recovers.

The above description is completely applicable to those cases only in which the tendency to an early fatal termination manifests itself in the violence of the symptoms of invasion. Other cases are met with in which, although the evidences of cerebral disturbance are, from first to last, confined to sleeplessness and night-wandering, the subsequent development of the disease is similar. In these cases, the dangers and liabilities to which the patient is exposed are as serious, and the progress as tedious and exhausting as in the others.

### 2. *Premonitory Symptoms.*

In all of the cases observed, excepting two, the onset of the disease was sudden, the patient having been in good health up to the moment that he was seized. In one of the exceptional cases the patient had complained of headache and nausea for some days previously. In the other there had been three febrile accessions of so marked a character as to give rise to the suspicion that she was suffering from intermittent fever.

It usually happened that the patient was suddenly seized while following his ordinary occupations, or at play, with shivering, vomiting, and headache. Of these symptoms the first mentioned commonly preceded the others, but in many instances it was not possible to determine in what order they presented themselves. Exceptional cases were met with in which the patient had no shivering either at the onset or subsequently, but in general this phenomenon existed in a very marked degree.

### 3. *Symptoms of Invasion.*

Vomiting.

The occurrence of obstinate vomiting was almost universal. Of 56 cases in my notes in which this symptom was referred to, it was ascertained to have occurred in 51. In the remaining five it was ascertained (by inquiry from parents or attendants) not to have existed, although (in one instance) there was retching and nausea. The vomiting was of the most aggravated and uncontrollable character, the vomited matter consisting at first of half-digested food, subsequently of mucus stained with bile. In adults it recurred at short intervals for several hours, ceasing when the patient lost consciousness; in children its continuance was less definitely limited. Of the five cases in which there was no vomiting, three, although they terminated favourably, were severe, the other two were slight.

Headache.

The occurrence of severe headache at the onset would appear to have been almost as constant as that of vomiting. Out of 44 cases it was present in 36. The cases in which it was not recorded were of two kinds. In some of them (see, for example, cases 2 and 4), all of which were of adults, delirium supervened so rapidly that the headache may well be supposed to have escaped notice, while in others the patients were so young that the fact that no indication of pain in the head was observed by the parents could not be regarded as sufficient ground for assuming that it was not experienced. In general the headache of invasion did not appear to be confined to any particular part of the head, in which respect it differed from the pain subsequently complained of, which was always referred to the occiput.

### 4. *Delirium.*

The period of invasion terminates in perversion, impairment, or loss of consciousness. The patient may either become suddenly delirious, or the initial symptoms may gradually subside, and leave the state of depression already described. Of the cases I had the opportunity of

observing there were 12 in which the headache and vomiting of the first few hours ushered in a delirium of so violent a character that it was necessary to secure the patient to his bed. Of these cases three were fatal. In the very rapid case of the soldier Dupré (case 4) the delirium recurred without abatement for three nights (the patient being somewhat quieter during the day), after which he lay absolutely insensible for the remaining 48 hours of his life. The labourer Rahmell (case 2) was also violently delirious for two nights, after which he became insensible and died in a like manner on the fifth day. In the child Bremer (æt. 4) the disease followed the same course much more rapidly. He took ill in the afternoon, was delirious all night, became comatose in the morning, and died on the day following.* Still more rapid was the history of another child æt. 7, who was at play at five in the afternoon, began to vomit at six, became delirious at 10, and died comatose at half past two a.m. In these cases the delirium ceased only to make way for death itself, the coma which supervened being but the commencement of dissolution.

In the cases which terminated favourably, the delirium was of comparatively short duration. In five cases it was confined to the first night, but in two others it lasted longer. One of these patients, a child æt. 9, seen at Gotteswalde with Dr. Scheel, was delirious for three days, suffering at the same time from the usual muscular pains in the nape of the neck and the abdominal walls. To relieve these pains, and to calm the delirium, morphia was given in considerable doses, while, at the same time, leeches were applied to the spine. The patient became tranquil, gradually regained consciousness, and entered on a tedious convalescence, complicated with deafness. In the other case, seen at Dantzic with Dr. Lissauer, the history was similar, but the delirium would appear to have lasted somewhat longer.

Those more numerous cases in which the delirium, if present, was not such as to render restraint necessary, varied considerably as regards the degree in which consciousness appeared to be impaired or subverted. With the exception of those who were moribund, none of the patients were absolutely unconscious, or in a state of coma. With the same exception, there were no instances in which the breathing was stertorous, or the motions or urine were passed involuntarily. The patients could always be roused, and (provided they were of sufficient age, and not affected with deafness) it was always possible to make them understand what was said to them. In short, the mental state of the patient was rather that of extreme apathy or indifference than of perversion, for it was only occasionally, and particularly when he was roused, that he talked to imaginary persons, or referred to unreal objects.

### 5. *Contraction of the Muscles of the Back of the Neck.*

This impairment of consciousness, whether attended with delirium or not, is accompanied, and often preceded, by that characteristic symptom, which in Germany and Sweden communicated its own designation to the disease itself (Nackenstarre, Genickkrampf, Nacksjuka, &c.) The muscles of the back of the neck become the seat of exquisite pain, and in consequence the patient, by a half voluntary effort, throws back his head, in the same way as a person affected with other forms of myalgia.

This symptom, which occurs so frequently that it is regarded as the most distinctive characteristic of the disease, no less by scientific

* See Dr. Drost's case, par. 10.

writers than by the vulgar, did not present itself in its acute stage in any of the cases in the excessive form in which it has been described by some physicians. No case came under my observation in which the contractions of the back of the neck were of such a character as to be correctly called tetanic. It was almost always observed that the head was thrown backwards, and that the patient complained of agonizing pain in the nape and occiput, but on placing the hand on the trapezius it was generally found that although any effort to straighten the neck was strongly resisted, and aggravated the sufferings of the patients, no tightness could be felt so long as the head was allowed to retain its retracted position.

It was not till the neck was completely extended that the muscles became hard, and even then the hardness was not for a moment comparable with that which is felt in tetanus.

It is of the utmost importance to notice that there were some instances of patients whom I saw early in the first stage of the disease (the day following the delirium), in whom I could not detect a trace of retraction of the head, or of stiffness or anything else remarkable in the muscles. It appears to me not improbable, that if I had seen these children a day or two later, I should have found that the nape pain had developed itself, for in every instance in which I inquired of the parents of children who had recovered, or were recovering, it was stated that the symptom had existed during the first few days of the child's illness.

As has been already stated, other muscles, particularly those of the belly and loins, and sometimes of the extremities, were affected in a similar way with those of the nape, so that pain was often complained of as vehemently in the belly and the small of the back, as in the neck. The patients invariably lay on their sides, with the knees drawn up, so as to relieve the abdominal muscles, and with the face looking towards the head of the bed, and excessive pain was produced whenever the body was moved in such a way as to extend the painful muscles, and more particularly when the patient was lifted in bed. (See case of Schönrock and others.)*

Its duration.

### 6. *Apathy or apparent Stupor.*

I find that in 27 cases which came under my observation, the state apathy, referred to in par. 1, existed in a greater or less degree. The length of time during which the patient remained in this state was remarkable. Thus, in six patients of the ages of 12, 17, 9, 4, 22, and 7, in all of whom there was violent delirium at the outset, the patient subsequently remained in a state of complete indifference to external impressions for periods varying from seven days to five weeks, the number of days (so far as they could be ascertained) being in the several cases 35, 24, 21, 17, 14, and 7, giving a mean duration of 19 days. But as no less than four of these patients emerged from their stupor in a state of complete deafness, there was much difficulty in limiting accurately the period of unconsciousness. Of those cases in which the initial symptoms were followed immediately by the state of apathy or depression without the intervention of violent delirium, one of the most remarkable for its duration was that of Anna Beyer, in

* Often the pain in the neck and back seemed to radiate to the extremities. Prof. Niemeyer, of Tübingen, whose able report on the epidemic which has prevailed during the past winter in Baden, has been published since the above was written, has referred to this symptom as having existed in a marked degree in one of the cases observed by him at Carlsruhe. (Die epidemische Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis in Baden, Berlin, 1865, p. 34.)

whom this condition lasted for a period of five weeks, during which the patient was at all times able to answer questions, but frequently talked incoherently, while she gradually became weaker and more emaciated.*

In several children whom I had the opportunity of observing shortly after the cessation of the initial symptoms, the general state of the patient was very similar to that which exists in tubercular meningitis, so much so that I am not able to draw any distinction between them. Thus, at the village of Letzkauer Weide I saw, with Dr. Knapp a child, aged 5, named Martin Dein. He had been taken ill, on the preceding day at 9 a.m., with pain in the head and vomiting, followed in a few hours by delirium and "convulsive movements." I found the child lying with his eyes half open, squinting slightly inwards (the left more so than the right). When called by name he did not respond, but when raised up uttered plaintive cries, and the pupils, which were contracted so long as he lay quiet, became dilated. The pulse and breathing were frequent (pulse 132, respirations 36), and the former was small and weak; the countenance was pale and the surface hot; the bowels were confined, and vomiting recurred at intervals, especially when the child was moved. A similar case was observed at Dantzic.

Its characters.

In both of these instances, the special spinal symptoms were almost absent, but even when the retraction of the head and the localization of the pain reminded one that the spinal cord was the main seat of disease, the constitutional state and cerebral symptoms were identical with those of hydrocephalus.

Several of the adult patients, whom I had the opportunity of seeing from day to day in the hospital from an early period, were throughout sufficiently conscious to answer to their names, and even reply to questions correctly if their attention was first aroused. The patient Stroessel, who died on the tenth day without having been violently delirious at any period of his illness, was rational at intervals even to the last, although he almost always wandered and talked to imaginary persons. In Schönrock's case, after the violent delirium of the first day had subsided, the patient remained in an excited state for two days, constantly uttering cries of pain, tearing the cold applications from her head, and talking incoherently. The case of Jeschke was in every respect similar as regards the mental state of the patient.

So long as this condition lasts the patient remains in bed and gradually loses strength and flesh. Restlessness, nocturnal delirium,

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* A. B., aged 6, residing in one of the poorest streets in Dantzic, came under the care of Dr. Lissauer on the 10th of February. It appeared that during the previous week she had had three febrile accessions, each preceded by shivering, which had followed each other at nearly regular intervals of two days, and were accompanied with headache. When Dr. L. saw her she had had a fourth and more severe attack, attended with copious and repeated bilious vomiting, shortly after which the head became painfully retracted, and she passed into a state of apparent stupor attended with tranquil delirium. It soon became evident that her hearing was impaired, for although she could be roused by moving her in bed, she did not answer to her name, and appeared quite insensible to sound. At the same time the usual eruption of herpes labialis broke out about the lips. As the case advanced she became excessively sensitive, so much so that she screamed whenever she was touched, or when light was admitted. She remained in the same state for several weeks, becoming weaker and more emaciated. I saw her with Dr. Lissauer on the 15th of April, when she lay listlessly in bed with her legs drawn up, but the head was no longer retracted. At intervals she uttered plaintive cries, but the irritability above described did not exist. She did not put out her tongue when asked, however loudly, but could be at once induced to do so by signs. Pulse 96; respirations 32; pupils dilated and sluggish; emaciation extreme.

and muscular pains in the back of the neck and loins are still experienced more or less frequently, so that the disease from first to last retains its painful character. But it is invariably observed that as regards all these symptoms its progress is interrupted by marked fluctuations, so that not only the degree of consciousness which the patient manifests, but his constitutional state, as shown by his general aspect, pulse, and mode of breathing, varies from day to day. In some cases the variations are so gradual and insensible that they may escape notice, in others the exacerbations are so marked that they assume the character of relapses. In several children these relapses consisted in the recrudescence of the symptoms of invasion. The patient had rigors and vomiting, headache and fever, followed by delirium, while the pains in the neck and loins returned with all their original violence. After a time these symptoms subsided, but he was left more depressed and prostrate than before. In a few cases the symptoms had recurred with such regularity, at intervals of two or three days, that they were regarded as dependent of malaria and treated accordingly, but in no instance did it appear that quinine exercised any distinct influence in arresting them or preventing their recurrence.* I find that all the cases in which there were relapses were of long duration, but that in general the sufferer was in the way of recovery. One instance, however, was related to me by Dr. Frick, in which a boy, aged 3, after recovering from the initial symptoms with no worse results than deafness, had a succession of relapses recurring at intervals during a period of three weeks. After one of these he became collapsed, apparently unconscious, and died in a few hours.

In adults general recrudescence of the disease was not so frequently met with,† but it often happened that there were marked variations in in the patient's constitutional state, and especially in the intensity of the pain from which he suffered. In the Charité at Berlin I saw, by the kindness of Dr. Nauyn, a patient in whom during a period of three weeks the exacerbations of severe pain in the head and neck recurred at such regular intervals that the patient could predict their advent. These exacerbations always happened at night, and were markedly relieved by subcutaneous injection of morphia.

### 7. *Temperature.*

In every case in which I had the opportunity, observations were made of the temperature of the body by placing a thermometer in the axilla. I found that in all stages of the disease the temperature was high,‡ seldom falling below 100° Fahrenheit. The highest temperatures observed during its progress were recorded while the symptoms of invasion still existed or had just subsided. At that time the temperature varied from 102° to 104°, and in children was still higher. As the muscular pains diminished, and the patient became less restless and more conscious, and the general state seemed to improve, the temperature subsided; and in Dr. Nauyn's case above referred to, in which there were frequent fluctuations in the urgency of the symptoms, it was distinctly observed that the exacerbations of pain were always accompanied with an increase of the heat of the skin, amounting to 2° or 3° of Fahrenheit.

* See "Treatment."

† See the case of Junknischki, No. 5.

‡ This statement is not borne out by the experience of the Baden epidemic. Niemeyer says, "The increase of temperature on the first and second days of the disease is often very inconsiderable."

8. *Pulse.*

As regards the frequency of the pulse my own observations do not enable me to come to any conclusion, excepting so far as to state that in all cases it was greater than natural. In children the pulse was quick throughout, but the acceleration was greatest during the first few days. In adults, in six cases observed in the hospitals, it varied during the progress of the disease from 56 to 98, the average being 85; but in several of these cases it was noticed that its frequency varied considerably from day to day, without apparent relation to the condition of the patient in other respects. The *character* of the pulse was invariably such as to indicate defect of arterial tension. This was indicated by the smart tap given by the radial artery to the finger, the correspondingly sharp first sound of the heart, heard on listening to the chest, the visibility of the arterial pulsation in the neck, and the distinctness with which the second beat of the pulse could be both felt at the wrist and often seen in the neck. This condition was observed only in patients at the acme of the disease, and appeared to me to be associated with the same general conditions as the increased temperature referred to in the preceding paragraph.

9. *Respiration.*

With respect to the rate of breathing the same observations apply as to the frequency of the pulse, for within certain limits I was unable to appreciate any relation between the variation observed and the patient's general state. But the *mode* of breathing was evidently of the greatest importance. In all severe cases, whether of children or adults, the breathing was embarrassed in proportion to the general gravity of the symptoms. This embarrassment was marked by a slow, laboured inspiration, followed by quick expiration and a long pause,—that condition of breathing which is so frequently observed in continued fever (especially typhoid) and is often called suspirious.

10. *Phenomena preceding Death.*

In all the fatal cases which came under my notice, the most prominent symptoms which preceded death were those which indicate impairment and perversion of the respiratory function. As the breathing became more hurried and difficult, the general depression became more intense, the pulse became weaker and quicker, and the temperature of the skin more elevated. The following observation will serve to illustrate these statements as applicable to young children. On the 20th of April, I saw in one of the suburbs of Dantzic, by the kindness of Dr. Drost, a child, aged 4, who had been ill 48 hours. He had been suddenly attacked, on the 18th, with vomiting and the usual symptoms. In the evening delirium came on and lasted till next morning, after which the child became tranquil, but (as the parents stated) unconscious. He lay in the usual position with half-open eyes, breathing 40 times in a minute. His countenance was deadly pale and the expression fixed. When disturbed he moaned, and winked when the eyelids were opened for the examination of the pupils. The right cornea was dim, and the right iris contracted, the left widely dilated, but neither pupils were in the slightest degree sensible to light. While I observed the temperature of the skin, which was 104·7 Fahrenheit, I noticed that the respiration was becoming more and more rapid, and I found that the pulse, which had before beaten 150 times in a minute, was imperceptible. This acceleration continued up to a certain moment, when the respiration suddenly became irregular and less frequent. Death followed in a few minutes.

In the four cases of adults which terminated fatally in the hospital at Dantzic during my visit, the temperatures observed before death were severally 101·8, 102·4, 102·2, and 101·8. In each the respiration gradually increased in frequency till it attained, in the case of Stroessel, who died on the 10th day, 48, in Rahmell and Dupré, each of whom died on the fifth day, severally 60 and 76. In the case of Boldt, who died on the fourth day, the breathing was not counted, but its acceleration was similar. The corresponding pulse rates in the three cases first referred to were severally 120, 128, and 124. These facts, combined with the evidences of hypostatic hyperœmia observed after death, afforded ground for the inference that in these instances, interference of the exudation with the respiratory functions of the medulla oblongata was the immediate cause of death.*

### 11. *Increased Sensitiveness.*

In a disease in which neuralgic pain is the leading characteristic, it need be no matter of surprise that tenderness of all the affected parts should be observed either after its cessation or in its intermissions. All of the practitioners with whom I conferred called my attention to excessive sensibility as a characteristic symptom of the epidemic meningitis, but, from the study of the cases in which it was said to exist, it does not appear to me that there is any sufficient ground for regarding this symptom as anything more than a mere consequence or interlude of pain. In accordance with this view, it is met with either in the progress of the disease, or as a harbinger of convalescence. It has been already observed that the intensity of the pain experienced during the progress of the disease is never constant. It invariably intermits, and, during the intermission, all the affected parts are so tender that the slightest movement produces pain. As convalescence is approaching, and the patient gradually awakens out of his apathy, the symptom assumes a more distinct form, and then, for the most part, is described as "hyperœsthesia." It is no doubt a symptom of importance, but scarcely deserves a special designation.

### 12. *Affections of the Eyes and of Vision.*

Strabismus.

Squinting was observed in twelve cases,† in eleven of which it was internal. In all of the cases excepting one in which observations were made as to double vision, that condition was ascertained to exist. In the exceptional instance there was blindness of one eye.

In seven cases the strabismus was transitory, not lasting more than a few days; in three cases it was of longer duration, lasting more than a week in one, five weeks in another, and a longer period in a third. In one case its duration was not ascertained. In the twelfth case, that of a child æt. 2, who had been ill eleven weeks, and was in a state of extreme emaciation, both eyes were drawn upwards and to the right.

The state of the pupils in epidemic meningitis corresponds closely with that which is observed in tubercular meningitis. I found that in children seen during the first days of the disease the pupils were either natural or contracted, the degree of contraction varying according to the condition of the patient at the time. In those patients who were apparently most insensible, the contraction of the iris was most marked,

* This view is confirmed by observations made in Baden.—Niemeyer, loc. cit., p. 50.

† Niemeyer makes no reference to the occurrence of strabismus in the Baden epidemic.

and then it was observed that as soon as the patient was roused by speaking to him or moving him in bed the pupil dilated. Variations of width often occurred while the patient was under observation, although he had not been disturbed, and no change had been made in the quantity of light admitted. Sometimes it was noticed that one pupil was larger than the other.

In cases of long duration in which there was marasmus and great loss of muscular strength, the pupils were almost invariably dilated. In these instances it was found that they were sensible to light, and that there was no marked impairment of vision. In the case of a child æt. 13, in whom this symptom existed to a remarkable degree, the eyes were explored with the ophthalmoscope without result.

Among the most noteworthy of the occasional results of epidemic meningitis are those which depend on acute inflammatory conditions of the eyeball. Two instances of this occurrence came under my observation. On the 12th of April I saw, with Dr. Friedländer, a girl æt. 14, named Zornig, who on the 1st of March had been suddenly seized when at school with pain and contraction of the muscles of the nucha of so violent a character that the head was rigidly drawn back. Soon after delirium supervened ; on its cessation the patient remained so restless and at the same time over sensitive that she could not bear anyone to move or speak in the room. Subsequently she became deaf, and blind as regards the right eye. On the 1st of April this eye squinted inwards, and sight was impaired to such a degree that she was unaware of a candle held before it. In a short time the deafness subsided completely; vision also improved, and in a week she was sensible of the difference between light and darkness, although unable to distinguish objects. A day or two later she was examined by Dr. Schneller with the ophthalmoscope, who reported that there was synechia posteria, and opacity of the vitreous humour. On the 23rd of April vision was still improving.

On the 19th of April I saw with Dr. Scheel, at Schmeerblock, a patient named Dorothea Pasewerk, æt. 12, who had been taken ill on the 28th of February with headache, vomiting, and pyrexia. Soon after delirium came on, and the head was retracted. For the next four nights she was delirious, and in the day usually unconscious. During the fifth night she slept better, and on the following day it was observed that there was iritis. When I saw her, both pupils were contracted and fixed. The left was of irregular form, its horizontal diameter exceeding its vertical. The margin of the iris was indented, exhibiting a jagged and blackened outline. The right pupil was more regular in form, but otherwise in a similar condition. In inspecting the right eye with a strong front light, the pupil presented an opalescent deep-seated opacity, probably arising from alteration of the vitreous humour. The child was entirely unable to distinguish between light and darkness.

During the epidemic which prevailed in Bromberg in 1864, several cases of a similar nature occurred, in which the results of ophthalmoscopic examination were recorded by Dr. Salomon. In a patient, J. P., æt. 7 months, iritis existed on the fifth day, with purulent infiltration of the whole pupil, in consequence of which adhesions were formed between the pupil and the capsule of the lens, which did not give way to treatment. In R. T., æt. 7 months, iritis did not appear till a later period ; it yielded to treatment with iodine of potassium and atropine, but the patient remained absolutely blind. It was found on examination with the ophthalmoscope that there was synechia posteria of a similar character to that described in the case of Pasewerk, with central opacity of the lens, separation of the retina from the choroid, and atrophy of the eyeball. Similar conditions existed in two other cases.

No. 11. *On Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis about the Lower Vistula, by Dr. Sanderson*

## 13. *Deafness.*

Deafness was observed in ten cases, without including a doubtful case in which it seemed possible to regard the apparent deafness as a part of the general state of indifference to external impressions with which it was associated. Of these patients, three were under 10 years of age, the rest between 10 and 17. In six of them the affection appeared during the first few days, and in three in the second week. In one case it was not observed till the fourth week.

The deafness was proved to be absolute in the following cases: Edward Baumann, æt. 17, of no occupation, residing in one of the low streets of Dantzic (Kehrwieder Gasse), was admitted into the town infirmary on the 18th of March. His mother stated that he was taken ill on the 14th with headache, thirst, feverishness, and vomiting so urgent that he retained nothing. Soon after he became violently delirious, so that he could with difficulty be kept in bed. At the time of his admission he appeared to be quite deaf, and was still delirious, but the latter symptom soon subsided, and was followed by apparent insensibility. Sometimes he seemed conscious, though deaf, at others he was thought to be comatose. The following notes were taken at the hospital:—April 11th. Patient is lying in bed in the usual position, the head strongly retracted, the lower limbs drawn up. His expression is stupid, and he moans with each inspiration, crying "Au weh!" So long as he is allowed to remain on his side there appears to be little suffering, but when he is turned either on his back or face his countenance is distorted with pain, and his cries become agonizing. The pain is increased when the trapezius and the muscles on each side of the lumbar vertebræ are pressed upon, all of which become tight when he lies on his back, but the tightness is not felt when he is replaced in the contracted position that he generally assumes. Skin dry, pale and anæmic; temperature 98·4; pulse from 60 to 64; respirations 22; pupils natural; appetite bad; he eats without difficulty when fed with a spoon. He has had leeches applied repeatedly to the nape—in all 60, calomel in purgative doses, and ice bags continuously. No indication of hearing can be obtained, although he is evidently conscious. I saw the patient again on the 13th and 14th, and found that he was rapidly emerging from his stupor, and that the pain was much diminished. On the 14th he could lie on his back, and could hear and answer questions when loudly spoken to. His appetite was much improved, and his tongue moist. He continued to progress till the 23rd of April, when he was able to raise himself and could hear well.

On the 18th of April I visited a child named Augusta Gleiss, at Schönbaun, in the Nehrung. Her mother, a most intelligent and well-educated woman, stated that she had been taken ill, on the 25th of February, with headache, vomiting, and feverishness. Soon she "lost consciousness," and remained in bed in the same state for six weeks, after which she became convalescent. At first there was stiffness of the neck, but it soon disappeared. She was observed to be deaf from the second day of her illness. At my visit she was still very weak, and pale and delicate looking, but out of bed. The pulse was quick (104), and the tongue white and dry. To test her deafness her mother wrote on a slate, "Hör doch was ich sagen werde," and then shouted "Augusta" in her ear. There was not the slightest sign of hearing.

At Garczau (Stargardt) I saw with Dr. Frick a child named Augusta M., who was taken ill on the 30th of March with the usual symptoms of accession, which were followed by retraction of the head, "unconsciousness," and deafness. After the 10th of April she began to

improve, but still suffered from occasional fits of shivering, followed by pain, retraction, and stupor. At my first visit I found there was no pain excepting when she was raised in bed, and no stiffness of the muscles. Pulse 130, respirations 32, pupils reacted slowly. To all questions written on the slate, she answered readily, but when the words "Can you hear?" "Can you read?" &c. are shouted, she only replied, "Ich kann nicht hören."

There were several other cases of complete deafness. In one of the suburbs of Dantzic I saw with Dr. Friedländer a child named Ernestina Samalsky, æt. 4 years and 3 months. She had been taken ill on the 23rd of March with headache, vomiting, and thirst, which were followed by great agitation (delirium), with cries of pain. After this state had subsided, she remained in a condition of indifference from the 26th of March to the 9th of April, during which period she was not only deaf, but did not speak a word. The following case, related to me by Sanitätsrath Dr. Hildebrandt, was remarkable from the advanced period of the illness at which deafness supervened. A boy æt. 11, the child of wealthy parents, was, on the 5th of March, suddenly attacked with vomiting after premonitory dyspeptic symptoms, which had lasted for several days. After the vomiting had continued three hours, Dr. Hildebrandt was sent for, and found the patient collapsed, his skin hot, his pulse scarcely perceptible, and his eyes deeply sunken. Although he seemed sinking, six leeches were applied behind the ears, and allowed to bleed freely. The child recovered slightly, but remained as if unconscious, with eyes half open, and neck strongly retracted for twelve days, during which the usual cries of pain were uttered, especially when he was moved, or even touched. From this time he slowly regained appetite and strength, but during the fourth week his hearing became impaired, and at the time the case was related to me he was absolutely deaf.

In several instances the deafness, like the other symptoms, appeared to vary considerably from day to day. Thus in the case of Moritz W., æt. 15 (related in the appendix), there was at first excessive sensibility both to sound and to other sensations, but on the 4th day his hearing became impaired; in three days more deafness was almost complete, after which he gradually recovered his hearing. In the case of Zornig, already referred to, deafness attained its greatest intensity during the second week, after which it declined. In two cases in which there was absolute deafness at the commencement, there was either complete recovery, as in the case of Baumann already related, or hearing was partially regained, as in that of a boy named Olcheffsky, the child of the schoolmaster at Schmeerblock in the Niederung, who in the fourth week of his illness could hear when loudly spoken to.

As regards the nature of the affection there appears to be good reason for believing that, like the blindness observed under similar circumstances and sometimes in the same cases, it is dependent on inflammatory changes in the organ of hearing itself. Dr. Klebs was kind enough to show me in the Pathological museum of the Charité at Berlin a preparation of the internal ear of a soldier who had died of epidemic meningitis complicated with deafness, in which fibrinous adhesions existed between the bones of the internal ear and the walls of the vestibule. Dr. Klebs stated that in the recent state the mucous lining of the vestibule was detached. My attention was drawn by Dr. Lissauer to a case reported to the Medical Society of Nuremberg of a young woman who died of epidemic meningitis on the eighth day, having been deaf from the commencement. Both tympana were natural, but in the left membrana tympani was found a dense white

thickening as large as a pin's head. On the same side the lining membrane of the semi-circular canals was distinctly thickened and loosened, and in the anterior canal there were semifluid (sulzig) purulent masses.

### D.—Post-Mortem Appearances.

I had the opportunity of investigating the post-mortem results of cerebro-spinal meningitis in four cases only. Of these one (case 4) was of a soldier in the military hospital under the care of Oberstabsarzt Kuhn, under whose direction the autopsy was performed, and to whose kindness I owe the opportunity of being present. One was a private patient of Dr. Friedländer (case 1), while the other two (cases 2 and 3) were patients in the Marien hospital under the care of Sanitätsrath, Dr. Hildebrandt. In the last-mentioned cases the examination was performed by myself with the greatest care. The autopsies took place at various periods (from 7 to 46 hours) after death. In cases 2 and 4 the previous duration of the disease was five days, in case 3 it was ten days, and in the case 1 eighteen days. In all, the lesions discovered were absolutely characteristic of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

In the two recent cases (2 and 4) there was no emaciation, in the other two this condition existed in a degree proportional to their duration. In all there was marked post-mortem rigidity of the extremities, but not of any of the muscles which had been contracted during life. Purple discoloration of the dependent parts was also observed in each instance, while the general surface was pale; in one of the rapid cases (4) the discoloration was excessive, and there were moreover petechiæ of various sizes scattered on the trunk and inferior extremities.

In opening the skull very marked indications of hyperæmia were observed, in the diploe (case 1) and in the dura mater, the vessels of which bled very freely, while its internal surface was highly coloured and minutely injected. The sinuses were always found full of soft black coagula, but I never observed any "firm fibrinous masses."* In one instance (case 3) unusually large Pacchionian granulations, which appeared to be softened and purulent, projected through the dura mater near the longitudinal sinus.

In all cases the surface of the arachnoid covering the hemispheres, appeared smooth but excessively congested. In those which were most acute (2 and 4) the veins were markedly distended with blood, and there was fine arborescent injection of the cerebral arachnoid. In case 4, which was protracted, these appearances existed in a less degree, the convolutions being flattened, and the sulci more or less effaced by the distension of the ventricles.

The pia mater was infiltrated with purulent exudation in each instance, but great differences were observed as to its extent and character. It, for the most part, surrounded the larger venous trunks occupying the intergyral subarachnoid spaces over the sulci, but in case 2 it formed, in some parts, patches under the arachnoid of such extent as to conceal the convolutions. Its consistence and colour varied. In case 3, in which it was found in much smaller quantity than in the rest, it was semi-translucent and gelatinous, but in the other three it had a consistence approaching that of brain substance, and a whitish yellow colour. The pia mater could always be easily stripped from the surface of the brain without removing with it any of the grey matter.

* Firm fibrinous masses (derbe Fibringerinnsel) were found by Dr. Klebs in the longitudinal sinus.—Berliner Klin. Wchnsch., April 16, 1864.

On the base of the brain there was also great variety in the extent of the exudation. In case 1 it extended in a thick layer from the optic commissure to the medulla, covering all the adjacent parts and enveloping the cranial nerves. In case 2 the appearances were similar, but the quantity of exudation was much less, while in cases 3 and 4 the base of the brain was entirely free, with the exception that in the latter (the case in which the exudation was most abundant on the convexities) it extended from thence into the Sylvian fissures.

On the superior surface of the cerebellum there were patches of exudation in three of the cases. In one of them (case 3) purulent infiltration of the pia mater extended from the apex of the cerebellum along the venæ Galeni continuously to the choroid plexus.

In two of the cases (2 and 3) the lateral ventricles contained scarcely any liquid, but in one of them, as above mentioned, the choroid plexus was soaked with pus, and a quantity of yellow pus was found in both of the posterior cornua. In two cases the ventricles contained an abnormal quantity of liquid. In case 1 the liquid was turbid, containing flaky masses of purulent exudation, and distended the ventricles very considerably, while in case 4 it was clear although stained with blood, and did not exceed one or two ounces in quantity.*

The substance of the brain was of natural consistence in cases 2 and 4, but in 1 and 3 it was unnaturally moist and yielding; in 3 this maceration was very inconsiderable, but in 1 it was much more marked, especially in the neighbourhood of the distended ventricles. In cases 1, 2, and 3 the brain was carefully examined, and I can state confidently that there were no circumscribed softenings of the brain substance (so called foci of encephalitis).† The grey matter immediately under the pia mater was of natural consistence, although it exhibited the products of inflammation when examined microscopically.

The appearances observed in the spinal cord were altogether analogous to those already described. The sheath always exhibited marked hyperæmia, and usually felt distended to the finger. On slicing it open it was invariably found that the vessels of the visceral arachnoid were swollen out with blood, and the whole membrane minutely injected, but that no purulent or fibrinous exudation was contained in the arachnoid sac.‡

Underneath the arachnoid there was purulent exudation in every case, but, as in the brain, it varied both in quantity and extent. In case 1 it extended from the cervical swelling to the cauda equina, covering the cord completely, although much more abundant posteriorly than anteriorly. In cases 2 and 3 the cord was covered to the same extent posteriorly, but was almost free from exudation anteriorly. In all three it was extremely abundant on the cauda equina, so that in removing the cord in its sheath from the spinal canal, a quantity of purulent liquid escaped from the cut end of the nerves. The exudation was partly liquid, partly concrete, the sub-arachnoid space being

* Niemeyer found that in some cases the inflammatory process extended either through the hiatus Magendii from the surface of the brain into the fourth ventricle, and from thence into the lateral ventricles, or directly into the latter through the fissura transversa cerebri.—Loc. cit., p. 22.

† In Niemeyer's cases no yellowish or reddish softenings were found (loc. cit., p. 22), but Dr. Klebs told me that on two or three occasions he had found in rapid cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis foci of inflammatory softening varying in shade from straw colour to red in the centrum ovale. In each of these cases he had also found indications of recent endocarditis; in more protracted cases there had been white softenings. Dr. Kleb's observations will shortly be published.

‡ Dr. Klebs in one case found bands of adhesion between the opposed surfaces of the cord and sheath.

occupied with purulent liquid, while the arachnoid on its visceral aspect was lined either with a continuous layer of uneven thickness, or with irregular patches of concrete pus. These layers or patches were usually very soft, but in case 1 they were sufficiently firm to be felt distinctly through the dura mater before it was divided. In cases 3 and 4 (so far as the imperfect manner in which the cord was examined allowed me to judge) the anterior surface of the cord was free from exudation. In 2, there was none on the anterior surface, except at the lower end, while in 1, the whole surface of the arachnoid was lined with an irregular patchy layer of exudation, showing itself in some parts merely as opacity or thickening of the membrane. The exudation did not extend in any case either posteriorly or anteriorly above the cervical swelling.

Microscopical observations.

The microscopical examination of the exudation gave similar results in all the four cases. The solid or semi-solid material with which the cerebral and spinal arachnoid was lined, was always found to consist of cell-like bodies, either adhering to each other so closely that they could not be completely separated, or embedded in a transparent interstitial substance, while the sero-purulent liquid which occupied the spinal sub-arachnoid space, and in some cases the ventricles, exhibited corpuscles and granules floating freely.

The cell-like bodies, although in general resembling pus corpuscles, did not present that uniformity of size and character which is not met with in normal pus. They were usually, but not always, of regular circular contour, and varied in diameter from $\frac{1}{3500}$ to $\frac{1}{1200}$ of an inch. Occasionally they exhibited the appearance of an external cell-membrane, but in most instances this could not be made out even in perfectly fresh exudations, as, *e.g.*, in those cases which were examined as early as eight hours after death. They invariably contained numerous granules, some of which were cleared away on the addition of acetic acid. Those which remained were highly refractive, but did not assume any special form or arrangement. The interstitial substance was beset with granules, some of which were albuminous, others fatty. It was most abundant and distinct on the surface of the spinal arachnoid, where it infiltrated the fine connecting tissue and minute blood vessels of the pia mater.

## E.—Ætiology.

In estimating the efficiency of various causes in determining an outbreak of disease, it is most natural, and therefore most advantageous, to consider, first, those which relate to the local peculiarities of the district in which the epidemic prevails; and, secondly those which arise from mode of life, social relations, and other personal conditions.

Climate and malaria.

The only local conditions which appear to me to be of real importance as probably having some share in determining the preference of meningitis for the two localities in which it manifested itself most severely, are those of climate and malaria. With reference to climate, I do not think it possible to disregard the remarkable fact that the neighbourhood of Schönberg not only overlooks the whole of West Prussia and of the southern shores of the Baltic, but that the summit of the range called the Thurmberg, which may be regarded as the centre of the epidemic area in Berendt and Carthaus is the highest point between the Hartz and the Ural Mountains. I have already

shown how long and severe the winter is in this district, and how greatly its climate differs from that of Dantzic itself or of the other adjoining districts near the Vistula, the Nehrung, and Niederung. In these districts, although the winter temperature is comparatively mild, this advantage is almost counterbalanced by the exclusive liability to pernicious intermittents consequent on the annual inundations. So that it does not appear to me unreasonable to attribute the fatal character of the outbreaks of the meningitis which occurred at Schmeerblock, Jungpfer, Bodenwinkel, and one or two other places in the Niederung, to the depressing general influence of malaria.

As regards personal conditions, it is convenient to distinguish between those which are manifestly common to infected and uninfected districts, and can therefore have no title to be regarded as determining causes, and those of which the operation is more or less confined to the area of the epidemic.

Overcrowding.

Of the first class are overcrowding and want of ventilation and of domestic drainage. The most marked instances of overcrowding were met with in the four-roomed cottages already described at Bodenwinkel, in one of which I found no less than 19 children with their parents inhabiting the four small rooms of which the cottage consisted. In several other villages of the Nehrung cottages of similar construction were observed, which were occupied in the same manner, but it cannot be stated either that in that district there was more overcrowding than in others, or that the overcrowded cottages were more liable to invasion than those of which the inhabitants were less numerous. Indeed, in the instance referred to, only two of the nineteen children had contracted meningitis. It is to be borne in mind that in Germany the evil effects of overcrowding are very much aggravated by the want of ventilation. The stoves which are in constant use give rise to a very inconsiderable removal (and consequently exchange) of air, so that I found that the air of the cottages was almost always pervaded by some horrible smell arising either from cooking, from articles of food, from animals kept in the house, or from the breath and exhalations of the occupants. The want of house drainage and of any appliance for the collection and deposit of excreta is another condition which (especially in a marshy district) must no doubt exercise a deteriorating effect on the health of all the inhabitants; but as the evil is universal, as every peasant defœcates in the open air in the immediate neighbourhood of his cottage, it would be absurd to attribute any special significance to the fact.

Want of ventilation.

Want of house drainage.

Diet.

On the hills the diet of the labouring poor is unquestionably bad, consisting, as has been already stated, of oatmeal and potatoes, with the addition of a scanty allowance of herrings and salt pork. This evil must clearly tend to aggravate the bad effects of the severity of the climate. But on the wealthy farms of the Niederung, insufficiency of food appears to me to be out of the question, for although the earnings of day labourers are very miserable in winter, the farm servants, who constitute the bulk of the labouring poor, are paid enough to provide for their families where food is so abundant and so cheap.

Contagion.

No facts were met with in the course of the inquiry which afforded ground for believing that epidemic meningitis was capable of being communicated by personal intercourse. The following considerations tend towards a contrary inference.

1. No single instance was related to me in which there was the slightest reason to believe that any communication had taken place

between the family in which the first case occurred in any district and one previously infected.*

2. The disease broke out in the two districts of the department of Dantzic, which were eventually most severely visited, so far as can be ascertained, at the same time, viz., about the 15th of January, although these places are at a distance of at least 30 miles from each other.

3. In the populous town of Dantzic, where there are on an average 18 persons in each house, although the disease had existed since February, the total number of cases was very inconsiderable. It is moreover to be noticed that they occurred indifferently in all parts of the town, and that no single instance was met with or heard of in which two persons were attacked in one house ; and that although the ventilation of the hospitals is obviously exceedingly defective (as judged by English standards) there was no transmission of the disease from one patient to another.

4. In those families in which more than two children were attacked about the same time, the intervals between the attacks were so short, that it could scarcely be supposed that there had been communication from one child to another.

## F.—Treatment.

As the treatment adopted by all practitioners was as nearly as possible the same, it was more possible to judge of its effects than it would otherwise have been. Unfortunately, the cases were extremely few in which any of the means used appeared to exercise an appreciable influence in modifying the progress of the disease. In almost every case, the practice during the acute stage consisted in the application of leeches or cupping glasses behind the ears or to the temples, in the application of cold to the head, and in the internal administration of calomel in repeated doses of one or two grains.

As local abstraction of blood was invariably combined with the application of cold (ice or snow, whenever they could be obtained,) its effects could only be judged of in combination. It was the opinion of all who had had most experience of the disease in its severest forms that no advantage could be hoped for from this remedy unless it were adopted while the initial symptoms still lasted, and that if the patient had already lapsed into the state of indifference, and especially if the breathing had the peculiar character described in par. 9, (slow inspiration, quick expiration, and prolonged pause,) even though the face might still be flushed, and the skin feel warm, it was already too late to apply leeches. On the other hand, it appeared to be the general result of the experience of those who had seen the disease in its most formidable aspects, that even in cases in

* The opinion above expressed is generally entertained by all the medical profession in Dantzic and the neighbourhood, the only exception that I know of being Dr. Marcuse, of Carthaus. It is also in accordance with the experience of all those who have had the opportunity of observing the epidemics which have prevailed in other parts of Germany. I may refer to Dr. Hüter, of Marburg, Dr. Scheffer, of Nentershause, near Eisenach (where the disease prevailed very extensively last April), Dr. Zuelchaur, of Graudenz, Berliner Klin. Wchnsch., May 1, 1865, Dr. Salomon, of Bromberg, (loc. cit., p. 184), Dr. Dotzauer, in the Department of Oberfranken, Bavaria, where more than 200 cases last January and February (Die Mening. cereb. sp. Epidem. in Oberfranken: Aerztl. Intell. Blatt, Munich, March 19, 1865), Drs. Merkel and Reuter, of Nuremberg Vorläufige Bericht über eine Epidemie von Mening. cereb. sp. (*Ibid.*, March 26, 1865).

which the onset was most violent, free local bleeding during the first few hours, while the patient was still vomiting, might be expected to be attended with benefit, and occasionally produced the most striking results. Thus at Gotteswalde I saw, with Dr. Scheel, two patients (farm servants) who, although they had been taken ill respectively only six and four days previously, were already convalescent. In both these cases, the initial symptoms had been immediately followed by delirium which in one had been of so violent a character that it had been necessary to secure the patient. As the farms at which these men were employed were within a short distance of the doctor's residence, leeches and ice bags had been at hand within a few hours after the symptoms declared themselves. It appeared to be reasonable to refer the favourable result observed in these instances to the promptitude with which recourse was had to the appropriate remedies. My own opportunities were of course far too limited to enable me to form any opinion on the question, but I think that the complete concurrence of opinion among practitioners is sufficient to warrant the statement that, notwithstanding the generally negative results which are observed, leeching, and the application of ice-cold to the spinal cord, is the only mode of treatment by which the progress of the disease is likely to be arrested, and that its utility is confined to the first day, and in some instances to the first few hours after the patient has begun to vomit.

The employment of calomel in frequently repeated doses, varying from gr. j. to gr. iij., was as universal as that of local bleeding. It was given partly as a purgative, partly with a view to its so-called constitutional effects. Its purgative action was promoted by combining it with jalap, or by injections, or by administering at the same time infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia, or either of these remedies separately.

In cases in which there were periodical exacerbations of pain, especially if they were accompanied or preceded by febrile accessions, it was the habit to give quinine. Although some practitioners thought this remedy useful and employed it in large doses, others were of opinion that the results were negative.

The advantages obtained by the administration of morphia after the initial symptoms had subsided, as a means of calming the restlessness of the patient, of relieving the violent pain experienced in the neck and back, and thus inducing sleep, appeared to be unequivocal, nor did it seem to be attended with any unfavourable effects afterwards. It was given either by the mouth (in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain), or by subcutaneous injection. Of the two methods, the latter seemed preferable.

In the later stages of the disease various vegetable tonics were employed, with which it was usual to combine iodide of potassium, especially in cases in which there was impairment of vision or hearing, persistent muscular pains or contraction, or other indications that the disease had left behind alteration of structure in important organs.

## G.—Appendix of Cases.

No. 11.
*On Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis about the Lower Vistula, by Dr. Sanderson.*

### *Case* 1.*

History and progress.

*Bertha Roschnitzki*, aged three years, under the care of Dr. Friedlander. The child, who resided in one of the suburbs of Dantzic, and was previously healthy, was taken ill on the 26th of March with headache, pain in the back, flushing of the face, and excessive vomiting. When first seen by Dr. F. she was already in a state of stupor, lying on her side with the head thrown back and the legs drawn up. Whenever she was placed in any other position she uttered cries of agony. She remained in the same condition until I saw her on the 11th of April. At first ice had been applied to the nape, and a blister to the ears. Calomel was given in repeated doses, the purgative action of which was promoted by injections. Iodide of potassium was given with decoction of bark, and a liniment containing chloroform, and Ol. Hyoscyami was used to allay the pain in the neck.

State when examined.—Skin pale and flaccid; no eruption; temperature 100, pulse 152, respirations 78; breathing difficult and oppressed. On lifting her in bed, the child uttered inarticulate pitiful cries of pain, and her countenance became distorted; there were no such cries when the vertebræ were pressed upon, nor was any tenderness evinced anywhere. When the child was lifted, the head remained fixed in its original position; pupils neither dilated nor contracted, the right absolutely insensible to light, the left very slightly. There is marked internal strabismus, and both eyes remain open, and have a fixed lustreless expression. Tongue moist, coated with white fur, through which red papillæ are visible. On the following day I saw the child again. The dyspnœa had increased and an eruption of sudamina had appeared on the chest and belly. The child could not take food, and was evidently sinking.

She died on the following morning; shortly before her death her mother stated that she appeared to have become more conscious, and that, although she had not spoken for some days previously, she uttered the word "mamma."

Autopsy, nine hours after death. Present: Drs. Friedlander, Keber, and Lissauer.

External appearances.

General surface pale; marked emaciation; rigidity of the muscles of the thighs, none of the trunk or neck; sudamina over the whole surface of the abdomen.

Spinal cord.

On exposing the sheath, it was observed that a quantity of purulent exudation-fluid had escaped into the spinal canal at the lower end by rupture of the dura mater. The cord contained in its sheath having been removed and its anterior surface exposed, it was found to be covered with detached patches of exudation of the usual consistence, extending more or less continuously from the cervical swelling to the cauda equina. On turning it over, and exposing its posterior aspect, it was found to be covered to the same extent with a much thicker and more continuous layer. In pursuing the dissection it was found that this layer was firmly attached to the visceral aspect of the arachnoid, but that it lay loose on the surface of the cord, being separated there-

* All of the following notes are my own, excepting where otherwise stated. In cases 1, 2, and 3, the autopsies were performed by myself, and in case 4 under my own observation.—J. B. S.

from by a quantity of purulent fluid, which occupied the subarachnoid space.

The calvarium was remarkably thin and the diploe appeared congested. The external surface of the dura mater was also hyperæmic and its veins were distended with blood. On dividing this membrane, and exposing the brains the following appearances were noted:—Convolutions much flattened and the surfaces somewhat dry; veins moderately distended; injection of arachnoid not excessive; yellow exudation under the arachnoid was observed in a few intergyral spaces near the Brain. longitudinal fissure, and in a few others on the upper and outer surfaces of the hemispheres, not more on one side than the other; but no part of the surface of the hemispheres was completely concealed. On slicing the brain horizontally so as to open the right ventricle, a very large quantity of turbid liquid escaped; this liquid was muddy, not sanguinolent, and exhibited large flakes or masses of concrete pus. The corpora striata and thalami optici, and indeed all the parts forming the floor of the ventricles were pale and remarkably soft, particularly anteriorly. The third ventricle was also full of purulent fluid and its walls very soft. On exposing the base of the brain it was found that the anterior aspect of the pons varolii was covered with a layer of exudation at least $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, which was easily dissected from it. This layer extends *outwards* to the inferior surface of the cerebellum, the central part of which surface it covered, leaving the lateral aspect of the organ uncovered, *forwards* as far as the chiasma, but not further, and *backwards* over the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata. On the upper surface of the cerebellum there was also a small patch of similar exudation. The substance of the brain was everywhere pale, soft, and apparently anæmic. The sinuses contained only semifluid black coagula. On opening the thorax it was found that both ventricles of the heart con- Thorax. tained black soft coagula, the right in the largest quantity. The lungs were in a natural state, with the exception that the right was hyperæmic throughout, and exhibited complete collapse at the base posteriorly. Careful examination showed no trace of tuberculosis. All the abdominal organs were found natural. The ascending colon and part of the Abdomen. ilium were slit open and found to be healthy but pale.

### *Case 2.*

*Johann Rahmell*, farm servant, aged 30, admitted into the Town In- History and firmary, Dantzic, April 12th. The patient was first seen on the 13th, progress. when it was related by his master that on the morning of the day before his admission he was seized with rigors, and soon after with purging. In a short time he became violently delirious, continued so during the night, and was brought to the hospital on the following morning.

April 13th. Rahmell has been furiously delirious during the night; he is now quieter, but will not allow the coverings to remain on his bed. The pupils are sensible to light. The skin is moist, face bedewed with perspiration, and the cheeks much flushed. Petechial spots, not raised above the surface, each about an eighth of an inch in diameter, were seen in considerable number on the trunk, particularly on the belly. He had been ordered decoct. althææ acid., a tablespoonful every two hours, and 10 leeches had been applied behind the ears.
April 14th. He is in the same state as yesterday, but more tranquil; temperature 102·7, pulse 127, respirations 60. The bowels had not been relieved since his admission, although calomel and jalap had been given in repeated doses, in all amounting to ʒj. of calomel and ʒj. of jalap.

April 15th. Rahmell died at 10.30 a.m.

No. 11.

*On Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis about the Lower Vistula, by Dr. Sanderson.*

Autopsy, seven hours after death, April 15th. Present: Drs. Häser, Keber, and Wallenburg.

External appearances.

General surface pale, but beset with hæmorrhagic spots everywhere; these were most numerous and of most regular form on the abdomen. There were already patches of post-mortem discoloration on the dependent parts. Rigor mortis very marked in the extremities. No stiffness of the muscles of the neck.

Spinal cord.

In opening the spinal canal, the sheath was slightly injured opposite the first dorsal vertebra, when purulent liquid escaped. The dura mater was hyperæmic, and its internal surface minutely injected. On removing the cord and slitting its sheath anteriorly it was found that there was scarcely any exudation or other change, excepting at the cauda equina, where there was a patch of purulent-looking matter; but on slitting the sheath posteriorly, it was found that from the commencement of the dorsal region to the lower end the cord was completely covered with a layer of exudation of firm consistence, over which the arachnoid could be distinguished, although it could not be separated from it. It was easy, however, to dissect the exudation, or rather the pia mater infiltrated with exudation, from the surface of the spinal cord, which it appeared to leave in a perfectly healthy condition. The substance of the cord was not softened in any part.

Brain.

The dura mater was hyperæmic everywhere, its veins being excessively distended with blood. On removing it, the arachnoid was also found to be minutely injected and its veins excessively distended, and underneath it whitish-yellow exudation was seen occupying almost all the spaces between the convolutions of the hemispheres, but in greater quantity in some parts than in others; it was most abundant near the longitudinal suture, and at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches therefrom on either side in the line of the coronal suture. It was noteworthy that the quantity of exudation was about the same on either side, and that its disposition was symmetrical. On slicing the brain horizontally, its substance was found to be firm, but its sections exhibited very numerous blood points. The lateral ventricles contained hardly any fluid. The structures forming the floor of the ventricles seemed to be perfectly healthy. The choroid plexus were not appreciably hyperæmic; they contained very numerous cysts. The third ventrical was normal. On removing the cerebellum with the medulla oblongata and the base of the brain, it was found that the pons varolii, the upper end of the medulla adjoining the pons, and the chiasma, were covered with a moderately thick layer of exudation, which, however, did not extend to the fissure of Sylvius on either side. A patch of exudation was observed on the inferior surface of the posterior lobe, where it rests on the tentorium.

Thorax.

The heart contained scarcely any coagula, a very small quantity of soft black clot being found in the right ventrical, none in the left. The right lung was healthy, excepting that on its posterior surface, near the inferior margin, there was a patch of pleural thickening (not adherent), and that the lung substance was infiltrated with bloody serum at the base posteriorly. The left lung was in a similar state.

Abdomen.

The liver was healthy, hyperæmic. The spleen weighed 1 lb. 7 oz.; it was very hyperæmic and soft, like a typhus spleen. The kidneys were large, but apparently healthy. The mucous membrane of the small intestines exhibited nothing remarkable, excepting congestion. Peyers patches were in a natural condition. Hæmorrhagic spots, slightly raised above the general surface, were observed here and there on the mucous membrane of the great intestine. Urine taken from the bladder contained a great quantity of albumen.

*Case 3.*

—— *Stroessel*, porter at a bank, aged 42, admitted into the Marien Hospital, Dantzic, April 6th. The patient took ill at home with vomiting and headache, and went the same day to the hospital. He was first seen on the 11th of April, when it was stated, that during the preceding five days he had been in the same condition as then. He had not been violently delirious, but had wandered during each night. The bowels were much confined. Shortly after his admission he had been cupped, and calomel had been given in repeated doses.

History and progress.

April 11th.—Stroessel answers questions well, but during the visit began to wander and to talk as if to an imaginary person. On lifting him in bed, the head and neck retain their original position, the muscles of the back of the neck feeling stiff. An eruption of herpes labialis* is commencing on the lips, the vesicles being as yet scarcely formed. Temp. 100·4, pulse 76. April 13th.—He complains of pain referred to the occipital region and extending downwards as far as the seventh cervical vertebra, also of slight tenderness of the extremities. He sleeps tolerably well. The head is more retracted than before, but none of the muscles feel hard except the scaleni. The eruption of herpes progresses, but does not increase in extent. The skin feels natural, as regards moisture and temperature. Pulse 96, respirations 36; breathing difficult, appetite bad; bowels open freely after purgative draught. To day a blister was ordered to the nape, and a mixture containing hydrochloric acid. April 14th.—The patient wanders quietly, answering questions correctly, but usually incoherently. He fidgets the bed clothes, and was observed to mistake one object for another. He has not slept since last night. Lifting him up in bed does not seem to produce much pain, but the head remains rigid as before. His countenance is somewhat flushed and purplish. Temp. 101·8, pulse 120, respirations 48. In inspiration the nostrils dilate, the scaleni and pectorales act strongly, and the larynx sinks deeply. There is dulness of the base of the left lung, extending upwards to the spine of the scapula, and on auscultation bronchial breathing and course mucous râles are heard; the right could not be examined. The bowels have not been relieved since yesterday. To day camphor and benzoic acid have been added to the mixture previously ordered. April 15th.—The patient has slept little, and is in every respect worse. The pupils act sluggishly. As he passed no water naturally the catheter was employed this morning. The skin is bedewed with perspiration; the herpetic eruptions are still visible. Temp. 101·4, pulse 116, respirations 48. The nostrils dilate on inspiration, and there is much laryngeal rattling. The patient is too weak to be examined by auscultation. He was ordered a mixture containing infusum valerianæ and liq. ammoniæ anisatus. April 16th.—Stroessel died at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., no material alteration having taken place in his condition.

Autopsy, 46 hours after death, April 18th. Present Drs. Hildebrandt and Wallenberg.

External appearances.

General surface pale; post-mortem discoloration on the dependent parts only. Rigor mortis of the extremities remarkably pronounced; no rigidity of the muscles of the neck or trunk.

* In 14 cases in which the date of the appearance of this most constant symptom of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was noted, it occurred in 11 before the 6th day, viz., once on the 1st, twice on the 2nd and 3rd, thrice on the 4th, once on the 5th, twice on the 6th. Once it occurred on the 13th day, and once in the third week.

On removing the calvarium excessive hyperæmia was observed of the dura mater, and much fluid blood escaped from its surface. Surface of hemispheres intensely injected; veins distended with blood, arachnoid covering everywhere opaque; its surface moist. The intervals between the intergyral spaces were occupied by semi-transparent exudation of gelatinous consistence; near the middle line this exudation was firmer than elsewhere, but did not anywhere possess the characters of the firm layer of deposit observed in the other three cases.

Brain.

On slicing the brain horizontally its substance was found to be very moist, and more or less hyperæmic. The ventricles were by no means distended. In the posterior horn of either ventricle a quantity of notably yellow pus was found. The parts forming the floor of the lateral ventricles and the walls of the third ventrical were firm and healthy. The choroid plexus, although not strikingly hyperæmic, were infiltrated with purulent exudation, and it was found that this infiltration extended through the transverse fissure to the exterior of the brain, where it became continuous with patches of similar exudation on the apex and right upper edge of the cerebellum, the pia mater of which organ was everywhere minutely injected. No exudation was found either on the base of the brain, on the pons, medulla oblongata, or in the Sylvian fissures.

On removing the cord with its sheath (which was very hyperæmic) it was found that the arachnoid covering the posterior surface of the organ was opaque, and that its internal surface was lined by a semi-solid layer of quasi purulent exudation. Under this there was a quantity of almost fluid pus, which formed a layer of one-eighth inch thick over the whole length of the cord, from the bronchial swelling to the cauda equina. On the anterior aspect of the cord there was no exudation whatever, and the organ appeared healthy.

Thorax.

Left lung not adherent anywhere. Posteriorly at the base it was excessively hyperæmic and soft; it contained no air, and a portion of it sunk at once into water. The right lung was firmly adherent by its whole surface. At the apex there were two or three small cavities containing greyish puriform fluid, surrounded by masses of old tubercle. At the base posteriorly the right lung was in the same condition as the left, but it was softer (so soft that it could not be separated from the chest wall). Heart natural; the right ventricle contained a very small quantity of soft black clot, the left none.

Abdomen.

The spleen was if anything small, but soft and hyperæmic, as in typhus. The liver and kidneys were apparently healthy, but congested. The intestines were examined and found to be healthy; there was no alteration of Peyer's patches.

*Case* 4.

*Carl Dupré*, bandsman, aged 19; admitted into the Military Hospital, Dantzic, April 7th.

History and progress.

The following notes were obtained from Dr. Schuenemann, resident medical officer of the hospital:—

Dupré, who six months before had had an attack of typhoid fever (abdominal typhus) from the effects of which he was still suffering, first felt ill on the afternoon of the 6th, after partaking of a full meal of fish. He lost consciousness the same evening and became furiously delirious. On the morning of the 7th, he was restless and still unconscious. Shortly before the visit on that day he had had copious bilious vomiting. There was moderate pyrexia, the patient complaining

only of severe headache. He was ordered to have 10 cupping glasses applied to his neck and spine, and ice bags to the head.

April 8th.—The delirium continued during the night, and was so violent that two men were required to watch him, and he had to be secured to the bed. He complained of variable pain in the neck, but no contraction of the muscles could be observed. Pulse in the morning 68, in the evening 80 ; temp. 100·4. The ice on the head was ordered to be continued.

April 9th.—State of patient unaltered, except that the pulse has risen to 100. Six leeches were ordered behind the ears and an injection, the bowels not having acted. In the evening the pulse was 80.

April 10th.—The state of the patient is much altered. He lies with the legs slightly drawn up, and has occasional twitching of the upper limbs. The pupils are dilated and react sluggishly. Temp. 101·8 ; pulse 80. He was ordered a blister to the neck and an injection. In the evening his state was the same. Pulse 80.

April 11th. Much difficulty of breathing. Temp. 104·0 ; pulse 128 ; respiration 76. He was ordered a large sinapism to the breast and four grains of calomel every hour. He died at 4 p.m.

Autopsy, 25 hours after death, performed by Dr. Kühn. Present: Drs. Kühn, Hildebrandt, and Schuenemann.

Body of a well-made man, not emaciated. The surface was of natural colour, but a little pale, and exhibited no eruptions. Rigor mortis well marked. External appearances.

The calvarium having been removed the dura mater was found to be excessively hyperæmic. On dividing it and exposing the hemispheres, the following appearances were observed : There was extreme distension of the veins of the pia mater, so that they projected like cords on the surface of the arachnoid ; there was also fine arborescent injection on the surfaces of the convolutions, execpting where they were covered by exudation. There was a thick layer of exudation of a pale yellow colour beneath the arachnoid, usually occupying only the intergyral spaces, but in some parts covering the gyri as well. This exudation was observed to be most abundant on the right side in the neighbourhood of the veins, which converge towards the fissure of Sylvius, where it concealed the convolutions ; in this situation it was not less than one-tenth of an inch thick and was of the consistence of brain substance. It was firmly adherent by its external surface to the arachnoid, which could be with difficulty dissected from it. It could be easily separated from the surface of the brain, which it left in an apparently natural condition as regards firmness and colour, carrying with it the vascular layer of the pia mater, After removal of the brain the ventricles were found to be distended with turbid sanguinolent fluid (the quantity was not ascertained, but amounted at least to an ounce). The cerebellum appeared to be softened, but this was probably attributable to the violence with which it was removed. On its upper surface on the right side I observed subarachnoid exudation of the same appearance as on the hemispheres. On the inferior aspect of the brain the same appearances of vascularity were observed as on the surface of the hemispheres, but much less exudation. On the inferior surface of the middle lobe, following the course of the veins towards the Sylvian fissure, there was a deposit of exudation on either side, and in the Sylvian fissure itself the exudation was (on the right side) nearly as abundant as on the upper surface. On the left side there was also much exudation in this situation. On careful examination I Brain.

found that the central parts of the base of the brain were entirely free from exudation. The blood points appeared to be unusually numerous, but on making sections no trace of softening or other lesion could be discovered.

Spinal cord.

The spinal canal was opened as far down as the 7th or 8th dorsal vertebra. When the corresponding portion of the cord was removed, it was observed that pus escaped from the sheath. On exposing its anterior surface there appeared to be no exudation, but posteriorly the whole surface of the organ was covered with a thick layer of concrete pus, similar and having similar relations to the exudations on the surface of the brain.

Abdomen.

The spleen was removed and found to be of natural size, but soft and congested.

The other organs were not examined,

*Case 5.*

History and progress.

*Elise Junknischki*, servant, aged 20, was admitted into the Marien Hospital, April 18th. During the two days before her admission she had been feverish and had complained of headache and pain in the back and loins, which symptoms had been preceded by vomiting. It was stated that she had been delirious. She was first seen on the 20th, when it appeared that since her admission she had been in the same state as before, but that there had been no delirium. She had been twice cupped on successive days and had been taking calomel in repeated doses.

April 20th.—The patient has not slept and is much oppressed. The pupils are slightly contracted, but dilate when she is roused. The breathing is embarrassed, inspiration being slow, expiration quick. When she is raised in bed, great suffering is evinced, and immediately afterwards the oppression of the breathing becomes greater than before. There is no contraction of the muscles. The cheeks are flushed and an eruption of herpes labialis has appeared around the mouth. Temp. 103·1; pulse 100, visible in the neck; respirations 22. She was ordered an opiate at bed time.

April 22nd.—The headache is diminished, but there is still pain in the neck and loins she has scarcely slept. The herpetic eruption has broken out near the inner canthus of the right eye. Temp. 103·8; pulse 96; respirations 24. The tongue is dry and furred and the gums red and tumid. She has no appetite. Eight leeches were ordered, four to each temple.

April 24th.—The patient complains of pain in the chest and belly as well as the head and back. Her breathing is still oppressed and hurried; on lifting her in bed the breathing becomes worse and the pain is aggravated. There is twitching of the mouth, the angles of the mouth being retracted and the chin raised at the end of each inspiration. The pupils react. Temp. 103·1; pulse 92; respirations 28. The tongue is still coated, but not so dry. There were three relaxed stools during the night.

On this day (24th) I left Dantzic. Dr. Hildebrandt has since informed me, that after the relapse on the 23rd, the patient became progressively worse and died on the 30th.

Autopsy, made by Dr. Hildebrandt.

Under the arachnoid covering the hemispheres there was much serous liquid, but only here and there glutinous exudation. As regards the base of the brain, the exudation was most abundant near the optic

commissure and the pons varolii; but the nerves themselves and the brain substance were intact everywhere. The posterior aspect of the spinal cord was covered with liquid purulent exudation, particularly in the cervical and lumbar regions; its anterior aspect was perfectly free.

*Case 6.*

History. *Josephine Schönrock*, servant-maid, aged 22, admitted into the Marien Hospital, Dantzic, April 9th.—Her illness began on the preceding evening with shivering, headache, and excessive vomiting. Soon after there was great pain in the nucha of the character now existing. When she was admitted, she was so far unconscious as to be unable to give her name or answer questions. Soon delirium came on, which during the night assumed so violent a form, that it was necessary to strap her to the bed. On admission she was cupped at the nape and on the day following on the temples. I saw her with Dr. Hildebrandt on the 11th at 2 p.m., when her condition was as follows:—She lies on her side in a state of constant agitation, uttering violent expressions of pain. The head is slightly retracted, but it is not possible to ascertain the situation of the pain on account of her extreme sensitiveness and unwillingness to be touched anywhere. Cheeks flushed, surface warm to the touch. Crops of herpes labialis are observed on her nose and upper lip; pulse 56, very visible, dicrotous, and soft; tongue coated with white fur, moist; bowels much confined. Calomel had been given in frequently repeated doses until 12 grains had been taken. This morning an enema was administered, after which the bowels were relieved for the first time since admission. April 13th, 8 a.m.—The patient answers to her name but talks incessantly in Polish and (Dr. Hildebrandt says) incoherently. She tears off the cold applications from her head, which is drawn backwards and slightly to one side. With the exception of the scaleni, the muscles of the back of the neck feel soft. No sleep during the night, although $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphia had been given. Skin moist, face slightly flushed; herpes is extending round the mouth; pulse 80, dicrotous; tranquil and sighing breathing; tongue is much coated and dry; bowels open after inf. sennæ. A blister had been applied to the nape and ice bags to the head. April 15th.—Schönrock has been tranquil since yesterday; slept all night. She complains only of the soreness of the blister and of a feeling of constriction at the chest. The pupils act well. The skin feels cool and several new vesicles of herpes have appeared on the nose. Pulse 80; respirations 20; temp. 101·8; tongue moist, still coated. Appetite improving. She was ordered a mixture, containing hydrochloric acid. April 14th.—She complains of headache and pain in the left side. Intellectual state normal. She sleeps well. This morning there is some cough and hoarseness and loud rhonchi are heard everywhere on auscultation, which are found to be referable to the larynx. Skin naturally moist, eruptions as before. Temp. 99·2; pulse 88; respirations 12; tongue coated; bowels regular. An expectorant mixture was ordered. April 17th.—The patient continues better, but the catarrhal symptoms and hoarseness still exist. The complexion is pale, and the herpetic eruption has increased round the mouth, new vesicles having appeared on the lower lip and left cheek. Temp. 97·7; pulse 88, soft and still visible; respirations 16; tongue coated with yellow fur; appetite good; bowels regular. She sleeps well and has no pain except on trying to raise herself in bed. 18th.—She is better in every respect; pulse 84; respirations 22;

Progress.

tongue still coated; bowels regular. 20th.—Tongue cleaner; pulse 84. 22nd.—The patient continues to improve; pulse 88. 23rd.—State as before, pulse 80. 24th.—The patient was out of bed for an hour for the first time.

*Case 7.*

*Andreas Jeschke*, farm labourer, from Marienwalde, near Dantzic, aged 26, admitted into the Town Infirmary, Dantzic, April 9th. The day before his admission he was affected with vomiting, which lasted the whole day, and with pain in the limbs, and shivering. Towards evening he became furiously delirious, so that it was necessary to secure him. This condition continued for two days, during which time he appeared to suffer from severe pain in the head and loins.

Progress.

April 11th.—The patient wanders, but answers questions correctly. He complains of vertical head-ache, but not of pain elsewhere. He is still strapped to his bed. The pupils react naturally. The conjunctiva of the left eye is tumid and injected. Skin moist, moderately warm; cheeks intensely flushed. An eruption of herpes exists all around the mouth, the vesicles being already turbid. Temp. 102·6, pulse 127, respirations 40; breathing embarrassed, the sternomastoids acting in inspiration; appetite natural; bowels regular. After his admission the patient passed urine involuntarily. The catheter has been used since. On auscultation and percussion the thoracic organs were found to be healthy, and the splenic dulness natural. Ice had been applied to the head, and the following mixture ordered, of which two tablespoonfuls had been taken every hour:—

℞ Morphiæ Acetatis.
Extracti Belladonnæ āā gr. j.
Aquæ destill. ʒ vj.
Misce fiat Mist.

April 13th.—The patient is occasionally delirious, but answers questions when his attention is arrested by addressing him loudly and earnestly. He has slept very little. He complains of headache and pain in the neck and loins, and cries out lustily when he is lifted in bed. One or two new vesicles of herpes have appeared. Temp. 100·5, pulse not noted, bowels regular. April 14th.—He still slightly wanders, but answers questions for the most part correctly. When he is raised in bed, he appears to have great pain in the neck, crying out agonizingly, "For God's sake, let me go!" During the visit he called loudly for an individual who was not present. The pupils act well. Pulse 96; respirations 34. Ice bags have been applied to the head, and the same mixture continued.

April 15th.—The patient appears generally worse; he is in quiet delirium, but answers questions. His arms are secured to prevent him from tearing the ice-bags from his head. Pupils natural; the injection of the conjunctiva is increased; the eyes squint slightly inwards. Temperature 99·8, pulse 96, respirations 32. The tongue is dry in the centre, furred on both sides; urine albuminous; bowels not relieved.

April 17th.—Jeschke does not wander so much as before. The pupils re-act naturally; skin dry; tongue coated with yellow fur. Temperature 100·7, pulse 98, respirations 38. The urine contains much albumen.

April 20th.—He still improves, and is quite sensible. He complains of pain in the loins. Pulse 100, respirations 40. Appetite good. Tongue dry and still brown in centre. The urine contains much albumen.

April 22nd.—The patient can lift himself in bed without pain, and sleeps well. Pulse 92, respirations 36. Tongue nearly clean.

April 23rd.—Pulse 92, respirations 32. He still improves.

*Case* 8.

History.

—— *Barthels*, tin plate worker, aged 17 ; admitted into the Marien Hospital, Dantzic, April 10th.

The illness began on April 8th, with shivering, head-ache, and vomiting. He was first seen on the 11th, when it appeared that he had had much pain in the occipital region, and had been slightly delirious. Four cupping glasses had been applied to the nape.

State and progress.

April 11th.—The patient wanders slightly, with occasional cries of pain and great restlessness. The face is flushed, and an eruption of herpes labialis is commencing ; temperature 102·6, pulse 96, respirations 24, breathing suspirious. Just before the visit he lost four ounces of blood by bleeding from the nose. The cupping was repeated, and at the patient's request $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphia was ordered at bed time.

April 13th.—He slept little, but quietly, during the night. He still complains of headache and holds his hands on his forehead. In changing the position of his head he lifts it with his hands. Since yesterday he has squinted inwards, and on testing him with the fingers he was found to see double. The pupils are sensible to light. The eruption of herpes is extending to the nose ; temperature 102·6, pulse 94, respirations 36 ; appetite slight, much thirst ; bowels open once after a senna draught.

April 14th.—Yesterday Barthels had another attack of epistaxis, amounting to three ounces, since which he has felt better ; the strabismus has disappeared. Although still suffering from pain he can move his head without using his hands. The slight stiffness of the muscles of the neck, which was observed previously, no longer exists. Skin, natural ; temperature 101·4 ; pulse 96, very visible in the neck ; respirations 12 ; breathing suspirious, with prolonged pause between each respiration and its successor, The heart's impulse is very visible, and the first sound loud. Appetite good ; bowels not relieved since yesterday. He was ordered $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of morphia at bedtime, and aqua chlori* *ad libitum.*

April 15th.—He continues better, complains of pain in the small of the back, but thinks that the pain in the neck and head has been diminished. When he is lifted up he becomes giddy, and the head remains stiff, as if the cervical vertebræ were anchylosed. He sleeps little, but there is no wandering. Skin moist and of natural colour; temperature 100·2, pulse 96, respirations 22, breathing still suspirious; appetite good ; bowels have acted twice after inf. sennæ.

April 17th.—The patient has slept better ; he has no pain except on attempting to get up in bed ; temperature 98, pulse 84, respirations 22.

April 18th.—Still improves and is reading the newspaper ; pulse 72, respirations 14.

From this time convalescence progressed until April 24th, when he was able to leave his bed for a few hours.

*Case* 9.

*Moritz, W.*, aged 15 years, a strong and healthy boy, came under the treatment of Dr. Abegg (to whom I am indebted for the following

* The aqua chlori of the Prussian Pharmacopeia, which is extremely dilute.

notes) on the 10th of February, having taken ill the day before with violent shivering of two hours' duration, followed, as it was stated, by excessive headache, repeated vomiting, and continuous contraction of the muscles of the nape and back.

Feb. 11th.—Great restlessness ; skin feels hot ; respirations 20, pulse 127, full. He was ordered to have six leeches applied behind the ears, and bags of ice to the head ; purgatives and enemata were also prescribed.

Feb. 12th.—Vomiting has ceased ; increased restlessness ; delirium ; violent pain in the nape, loin, and small of the back ; great sensitiveness when the vertebræ are pressed upon. Hyperæsthesia of all the extremities ; the patient cries when anything is said in the room or any other noise is made, or when much light is admitted ; the pupils react well ; pulse, 124 ; bowels not relieved ; he was ordered to have 20 cupping glasses applied to the nape and along the spine, and to take two grains of calomel, to be repeated after three hours.

Feb. 13th.—The patient is furiously delirious, but recovers consciousness when earnestly and loudly spoken to ; hearing appears improved ; no sleep ; bowels have acted twice. The application of ice to the head was continued, and he was ordered two doses of calomel, each of four grains.

Feb. 14th.—During the preceding night the patient did not sleep and was very restless. Skin feels hot ; pulse 120 ; eight leeches were applied to the temples, and six grains of calomel with a scruple of jalap were ordered to be taken every three hours. In the evening the patient had slept ; the bowels had not acted ; respirations 19, pulse 116. And injection was ordered and a quarter of a grain of morphia at bedtime.

Feb. 15th.—He was restless during the night ; bowels acted three times. In the evening he was quiet, having slept during the day ; the opisthotonos had ceased to exist, only pain remained.

Feb. 16th.—General weakness and pallor ; the patient is sometimes quiet, sometimes excited, delirious ; he is almost completely deaf. Respirations 28; pulse 128, soft and compressible. He was ordered one grain of sulphate of quinine every two hours. In the evening, pulse 120, fuller.

Feb. 17th.—Since 11 p.m. the patient had been constantly restless, and had complained of headache. Pulse 108, respirations 28. He was ordered blisters to the nape, and to take half a grain of opium every two hours ; the application of ice to the head was continued occasionally.

Feb. 18th.—The patient is perfectly conscious, but hears with great difficulty ; pulse 108, respirations 28 ; bowels have acted. A grain of opium was ordered to be taken at intervals of four hours during the evening and night.

Feb. 19th.—He has slept tolerably well, and is perfectly conscious ; pulse 108, respirations 26. The opium was discontinued and phosphoric acid given. In the evening pulse 120, respirations 28.

Feb. 22nd.—He is conscious, but still nearly deaf. He has had purging since morning, for which he was ordered bicarbonate of soda with ipecacuanha in cinnamon water.

Feb. 24th.—Opisthotonos has re-appeared, but in a less degree than formerly. He is more sensitive.

Feb. 25th.—General state the same ; tongue dry and red. He was ordered five grains of quinine with phosphoric acid every two hours.

Feb. 28th.—Opisthotonos disappeared ; bowels act only after enema. During the last five days an attack of shivering has occurred each

day. The attacks have taken place at the following hours; viz,—On the 24th and 25th at half-past three in the afternoon; on the 26th at 9·30 p.m.; on the 27th at 10·30 p.m.; and on the 28th at midnight.

March 1st.—Pain in the nape and back; tongue slightly coated with white fur; pulse 108. Five grains of quinine were ordered to be taken daily in the afternoon, and a grain of opium at bedtime.

March 5th.—For the first time the patient had no shivering; the quinine was discontinued.

March 16th.—During the preceding night and this morning the patient again shivered, and vomited three times; pulse 108. He was ordered to take Seltzer's water *ad libitum*.

March 17th.—In the morning the pulse was 80. In the afternoon there was a violent attack of shivering, with increased headache and pain in the back, and great hyperæsthesia of the lower limbs down to the toes; pulse in the evening 120. He was ordered a grain and a half of hydrochlorate of quinine with one twelfth grain of morphia every three hours; 24 cupping glasses to be applied to the nape and spine, 16 to be without scarification; ice to be applied to the head.

March 18th.—The patient slept quietly during the night, and does not complain of much pain. There has been no shivering nor vomiting, but the skin perspired freely; pulse 76; bowels have not acted for the last 36 hours.

March 20th.—General state satisfactory; perspiration increased; pulse 96.

March 21st.—The deafness, which was before almost complete, appears to decrease; pulse 80, respirations 16.

April 12th.—The patient is convalescent, but is not able yet to leave his bed, from excessive weakness and wasting of the limbs. His hearing improves gradually.

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## No. 12.—Substance of other Communications relative to Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.



### (*a.*) From Dr. F. J. Brown, Rochester, October 15, 1865, and Mr. T. P. Atkinson, November 4, 1865.

I.—Case 1.—C. Card, æt. about 20, a domestic servant in the family of a drawing-master at St. Margaret's, Rochester (one of the highest parts of the city) was seized, on September 17th, 1865, with chills. Next day she had violent pains in the head and all over the body and extremities even to the tips of the fingers. For three days there was excessive vomiting. She was ill 8 or 10 days, and recovered without keeping her bed. Leeches applied over the spine gave very great relief. In this case the nucha was stiff and recurved.

Case 2.—E. Jennings, æt. 38, wife of an artizan residing in John street, Rochester, a part of the city presenting indifferent hygienic arrangements, was seized with chills on September 30th, 1865. She attributed the seizure to exposure in a hop-garden on the foggy evening of September 25th. When first seen by a medical man (Dr. J. D. Brown, brother to Dr. F. J. Brown) on October, 3 she had violent pains in the nape of the neck and in the back and limbs. Dr. F. J. Brown saw her on the 6th: she was then sitting downstairs in a chair, curved over to one side, with the neck stiff and recurved. On October 7th she took to her bed. On the 9th she was seized with severe headache and

vomiting. On the 10th, when seen again by Dr. F. J. Brown, she was lying diagonally across the bed upon her left side, with her fore-arms flexed on the elbows and rigid, occasionally jerking spasmodically. The pupils were dilated and fixed: there was no strabismus. She was talking now and then to imaginary auditors, but when loudly spoken to turned her eyes without turning her head, and she tried to put out her tongue when directed so to do. The tongue was red, with some yellowish fur, and bare portions. The pulse was uncertain, from 110 to 120, without power. The fæces (dark and offensive) escaped in the bed. The urine was retained, and the catheter required. No rose-coloured spots and no rash. Her sister stated that the respiration became catching occasionally, and that swallowing appeared likely to cause choking. On October 11th she died at 7 A.M., having been comatose for several hours before death. On examination of the body, 36 hours after death, the skull was found extremely thick and dense [she had had inflammation of the brain when a girl]: the membranes were very vascular and of a bright red colour: a large quantity of sero-purulent fluid gushed out on section of the tentorium: the spinal canal, as also the lateral and third ventricles, was full of this fluid, and of flakes of lymph: lymph was infiltrated from the cerebellum to the fissure of Sylvius: the base of the brain was soft and lacerable: the cerebellum of a violet red color and lacerable: the right corpus striatum was softened on its surface into an operculum upon a moderately firm subjacent portion: the pus in every situation looked more like softened lymph mixed with some pus. The spinal cord was not examined. The thorax was not examined. The liver when sliced was of the colour of red lead, and readily converted into soft pulp by scraping with the scalpel: the spleen was turgid, but not softened: the kidneys intensely congested, and feeling crispy as if emphysematous: the small and large intestines healthy, except violet-red injection of the ileum for about 18 inches of its length not far from the cæcum. The other organs were unaffected.

II.—In the previous May and July three cases had occurred which were considered by Dr. Brown as exhibiting symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Case 3. does not appear to have been seen by Dr. Brown. It occurred in the practice of Mr. Steddy, a surgeon of Chatham. A boy, believed to be under 14 years old, the child of working people, was seized suddenly, when witnessing the Volunteer Review on Chatham Lines, with symptoms, so far as Dr. Brown could ascertain, of inflammation of the nervous centres, and died with well marked opisthotonos.

Case 4. occurred in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, and is reported from the notes of Mr. T. P. Atkinson, resident surgeon to the hospital.

Agnes Gray, æt. 32, a widow, residing at Brompton (part of Chatham) was admitted into the hospital, May 25th, 1865, complaining of pains over the whole body and great debility. She appeared very dull and heavy, and her eyes had a very vacant expression. The sense of hearing was much blunted, and the understanding evidently weakened. There was a loud chattering of the teeth about every five minutes, which seemed increased by any slight excitement. The tongue was covered with a moist whity-brown fur. The pulse was scarcely perceptible. She was first seized, she said, about a week before, with rigors, sickness, pain in the region of the heart, followed by pains over the whole body. On the 26th she was wandering: the teeth continually chattering, though she appeared somewhat quieter on the whole: she complained of pain in the neck and head: the eyelids drooped: the axis of the

eyes was unequal: the right eye turned in. Some indistinct rose-coloured spots, fading under pressure, were seen on the abdomen. Tenderness existed over the whole surface. The slightest touch caused convulsive twitchings of the arms and face. On the 27th she had still pain in the head: the pupils were equal in size: the eyes occasionally squinting and staring: she wandered occasionally. On the 28th she seemed better, the pain in the head was less, but there was still a good deal of nervous twitching: the eyes squinted occasionally. There were still a few spots about the abdomen. The skin was moist and perspiring. The pulse about 98. On the 30th she was not so well: had rigors: more pain of head: twitchings of head, lower jaw, and eyes occurred frequently: the tongue protruded slightly to the left side: the mouth was drawn to the right. On June 1st she was much better, and she gradually improved, and was discharged well on the 21st.

Dr. Brown observes of this case: "On her admission she appeared half-"dead of some extraordinary illness, and it was not known whether it "was fever or brain-disease. But soon the diagnosis of typhoid fever, "with cerebro-spinal inflammatory complications, was established."

Case 5. also occurred in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, and is reported chiefly from Mr. Atkinson's notes. Doubts existed whether the case was one of rheumatism affecting the sheaths of the spinal cord, or one of cerebro-spinal neuro-myalgia. Dr. Brown considered it to be the latter.

Caroline White, æt. 63, the accident-nurse of the hospital, was admitted into Watts' Ward, July 11th, 1865, with severe pains all over the body. The wrists were somewhat swollen, but nothing in proportion to the pain experienced. She said they had been rather large for some long time past, though she thought they had increased in size the last week or so. She had had wandering pains for at least 3 weeks, caused, as she supposed, by the draughts to which she had been constantly exposed. The tongue was covered with a dryish whity-brown fur: the appetite bad: the bowels confined: the urine scanty and high-coloured. On the 17th she had slight rigors and sickness, flushed face, exquisite pain in the limbs. On the 18th, severe pain in the back of the neck, and in the left hypochondrium: the neck was thrown slightly backwards: the legs bent up to the abdomen: the brows knit. (She looked strange, with a constant frown. F.J.B.) On the 20th the pains which had been easier the day before were worse, but relieved by a small bleeding. (Violent pains in the back shooting through to the præcordia, F.J.B.) On the 22nd, some delirium is reported as having occurred during the night and early part of the morning. The pains were now very acute. Several small slightly elevated brown spots had appeared on the abdomen. (A measly rash appeared on the abdomen: notwithstanding which, the tongue, which was dry and furred at first, was now natural. F.J.B.) On the 23rd there was no delirium: and the pains which had been relieved the day before by leeches had become more severe. By the 26th she was better, though the pains were still very acute at times. August 2nd, she was going on well, but the pains had not by any means gone: the swelling of the joints was rather less. By September 6th she had very little pain, and desired her discharge. (Dr. Brown, in his account of the case, mentions the existence of insomnia, finally overcome by Dover's powders. He says that during the whole illness there was marked recurvation of the nucha, with tenderness: and that since her discharge she still complained of pain about the spine and of stiffness.) She had had no communication with Agnes Gray, and the accident-ward was in a separate portion of the building.

III.—Dr. Brown also met with two cases of fatal Idiopathic Tetanus in March and July 1865.

Dr. Brown.

Case 6.—A. Sage, æt. 27, residing at Borstal, 1½ miles from Rochester, having old ulcers on the legs, was seized March 25th, 1865, without assignable cause, with symptoms of tetanus, was admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital March 28th, and died on the 29th.

Case 7.—Occurred in the practice of Dr. John D. Brown. A Labourer, æt. 59, residing in Delce Lane, Rochester, a place of bad hygienic conditions, was seized July 17, 1865, with trismus. He had lain out of doors at night, drunk, a short time previously. Opisthotonos set in July 21st, and for days he was curved on occiput and heels. He died July 30.

Dr. F. J. Brown says that in the practice of several surgeons at Chatham and Rochester there were in the summer of 1865 numerous cases of persistent vertigo, with headache and pains in the nucha. He also reports that there had been several cases of congestion of the spine in its dorsal and lumbar portions : two of them threatening paraplegia.

Dr. Clapton.

(*b.*) From Dr. Clapton, Assistant Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, Oct. 24th, 1865.

I have endeavoured to call to mind some of the cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis which have fallen under my immediate observation. In no instance did it occur idiopathically, but as a complication, usually fatal, during the progress of some zymotic affection.

Of course I speak of those cases in which the meningitis was well marked ; but for a period of at least two years I have noticed that very many diseases have been complicated with peculiar cerebro-spinal symptoms, such as I used not formerly to observe ; and, in conversation with other medical men in the course of my practice, I have not unfrequently heard confirmatory remarks as to increasing tendency of diseases (principally exanthematous) to take on this peculiar type.

The following are a few of the cases the particulars of which I distinctly remember :—

Case 1.—A child, aged 4, at Clapham Common, was attended by Dr. West, Mr. Taylor, and myself. Had a most severe attack of scarlet fever in February last. Became very delirious on the 15th day after the first appearance of the rash. Up to this time was not thought to be in danger. No albuminuria ; no typhoid condition ; no throat mischief. The delirium was attended with vomiting and much general excitement. In the course of the following day distinct and violent tetanic convulsions with opisthotonos occurred, in one of which the little girl died in my presence.

Case 2.—A boy, æt. 12, at Blackheath, attended by Dr. Farre and myself (about a year ago). He was just recovering, seemingly without a single bad sign, from a mild attack of scarlet fever, when he was suddenly seized (about the 12th day) with intense headache, strabismus, and violent vomiting. These symptoms were speedily followed by general convulsions, which lasted a considerable time, and were succeeded by more or less unconsciousness, irregularity of pupils, retraction of head, slow and very irregular pulse, and hard and tense abdominal muscles. He unexpectedly recovered. There was only a trace of albumen in the urine throughout the entire illness. He has been subject ever since to headache, flushing of the face after the slightest excitement, and an irregular and intermitting pulse.

Case 3.—A lady at New Cross, recently attended by Dr. Downing and myself. She was just recovering from a very mild attack of scarlet fever (which occurred a few weeks after confinement) when she was seized with violent maniacal delirium, vomiting, and occasional paroxysms of tetanic convulsions. No febrile symptoms or dyspnœa. Face very pale; eyes fixed; pupils contracted. Constipation, and retention of urine. When I last saw her (about a fortnight ago) I did not think she would recover, but I have heard to-day that she is still living, but, although in other respects well, there has been no cessation of her maniacal state.

Case 4.—A boy at Brixton, whom I saw about a year ago, but only once in consultation. He was then delirious, and I was since informed died the same night in an attack of opisthotonos.

Case 5.—A railway porter's child, aged 5, was brought to me from Bermondsey. He was then affected with whooping-cough, but was brought in consequence of the head being drawn back, difficulty of swallowing, and occasional convulsions. The muscles of the neck were rigid, pupils contracted, and the limbs constantly drawn up in a jerking spasmodic manner. The little boy was very listless, but not unconscious. He died two days after, but I did not see him. From the symptoms as described I have little doubt that he suffered from active cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Dr. Clapton has since (Jan. 8th, 1866) written further :—I inquired of several members of the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, at one of their meetings, whether any cases of this disease were at that time under their care. I found that Dr. Mitchell of New Cross had two such cases, and I gained permission to see one of them with him the same evening. It was characterized by symptoms which left no doubt as to its nature. The patient died the next morning. Dr. Mitchell has since kindly supplied me with the brief notes of the cases which he took at the time. They are the following :—

Mrs. C., Deptford, age about 34. Was confined early in the morning of the 4th November 1865, and had some hæmorrhage from retained placenta. On the 9th complained of very stiff neck, and inability to swallow: no tenderness: not worse in other respects: vomiting once or twice. 10th. Trismus: total inability to swallow: head drawn back: abdominal muscles tense. 11th. Became much worse at 4 a.m. Convulsions: back completely arched: mouth tightly closed: toes drawn toward the soles of feet: thighs bent on to abdomen. Died at 7.40 a.m. No post-mortem allowed.

The second case was that of a young girl at Greenwich, who was just recovering from scarlet fever. There was more or less opisthotonos for 8 days, with occasional convulsions. The patient recovered, but has had strabismus ever since, and her intellect has been decidedly impaired.

I have lately had 2 cases of idiopathic trismus; one at the hospital, and one which I saw with Dr. Pocock at Brixton; but I do not think they had reference to the disease in question, although of unusual occurrence.

## No. 13.—Report by Mr. John Netten Radcliffe on the Sources and Development of the present Diffusion of Cholera in Europe.

Contents.

I. Origin of the epidemic.
II. Spread of the epidemic.
III. Prevalence of the epidemic in different localities.
IV. Comparison of the present with previous epidemics.

### I. *Origin of the Epidemic.*

§ 1.

At the beginning of March 1865 two British vessels, the "North Wind" and the "Persia," arrived at Jedda,* from Singapore, freighted with pilgrims, chiefly Javanese, for Mecca. These vessels on their voyage had touched at Makalla,† on the south coast of Arabia. Cholera, it is asserted, was prevailing there at the time. The crews and passengers (who, while in the port, indulged immoderately in an unwholesome kind of fish) contracted the disease. The epidemic raged fearfully among them for some days after the ships had again put to sea. Its extension was favoured by a prevalence of calms and fair winds, which prevented the efficient ventilation of the between-decks. The outbreak ceased suddenly when the vessels arrived opposite Sit (about 100 miles south of Jedda) and met with the strong northerly winds constantly blowing in the Red Sea at that time of the year.

These facts are stated on the authority of Mr. Henry H. Calvert, then Her Majesty's Acting Consul for Jedda, upon information received from the masters of the two ships.‡

*Jedda, or Jiddah, on the Red Sea, the principal trading port of Arabia, 45 miles W. of Mecca. Stationary population estimated at 22,000.

† Makalla, a seaport, 280 miles E.N.E. of Aden. Population about 4,500.

‡ Despatches, 10th March 1865 and 12th May 1865.

The following is a tabular statement of the mortality on board the "North Wind" and "Persia." The number of the passengers is probably understated; the masters having only declared the number permitted by law :—

| Name of Vessel, Official No., Port of Registry, and Name of Master. | Crew. | | Passengers. | | Original Number of Crew and Passengers. | Total Deaths among Crew and Passengers. | Per-centage of mortality among Crews and Passengers. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original Number. | Deaths. | Original Number. | Deaths. | | | | |
| "North Wind," 44,009; Singapore; Thos. Steabler - - - - | 59 | 7 | 573 | 43 | 632 | 52 | 8¼ | The passengers were nearly all Javanese pilgrims. |
| "Persia," 40,557; Singapore; Augs. Schwalky - - - - | 37 | 8 | 493 | 85 | 530 | 93 | 17½ | |
| Totals - - | 96 | 15 | 1,066 | 128 | 1,162 | 145 | Average 12½ | |

Makalla was not the only Arabian seaport which suffered from cholera early in 1865. The disease, Mr. Calvert states, had been severe at Hodeida, a port on the East coast of the Red Sea, 560 miles S.S.W. of Jeddah, before its appearance at Mecca.

It is greatly to be desired that more definite information should be obtained respecting the reported outbreaks of cholera at Makalla and Hodeida, more particularly as to the periods when the disease prevailed.* Inquiry should be made also respecting the existence of cholera among the pilgrims from India and the Strait Settlements previous to their reaching the Arabian coast.

It may not be impertinent to suggest that the whole of the circumstances connected with the transit of Mohammedan pilgrims from British dependencies in the East to Jedda require investigation. The conditions under which the voyage is undertaken have probably a more important relation to recurring outbreaks of cholera in Arabia than is yet understood. The French and Dutch authorities in the East do not permit their Mohammedan subjects to resort to Mecca, unless satisfied that they have the means to go and return. No restrictions are placed upon British subjects, and many undertake the pilgrimage without sufficient resources for the journey. These suffer the severest privations, and frequently become outcasts in the streets of Jedda.†

It is not known whether the pilgrims from Singapore, or any portion of them, proceeded at once to Mecca after reaching Jedda, or whether they remained in the latter town until the near approach of the days set apart for the duties of the pilgrimage.‡ The assemblage of pilgrims in the valley of Arafat occurred in 1865 on the 2nd May, and the rites enjoined to be performed on the mountain would be carried out the day following. The pilgrim who is too late for the sermon on Mount Arafat loses his labour for that festival irretrievably. Late in April, information appears to have reached the Egyptian Government of an unusual mortality among the pilgrims congregated at Mecca. The last days of the religious observances there, according to Dr. Colucci-Bey, are

* An official despatch received from Constantinople after the completion of this report, and as it was about to pass through the press, states, as the result of an investigation made by the Turkish Government into the origin of the epidemic, that the disease did not exist in Mecca before the arrival of the Javanese pilgrims, and that it was imported into that city and into several places on the East coast of the Red Sea, by them. (See *Postscript*, Appendix II.)

† See on this subject, and certain asserted grave abuses connected with the transit of pilgrims, Allen's Indian Mail, 19th February 1862, also Captain Burton's Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Mecca, Vol. III., p. 254–56, and note. Captain Burton remarks: "As no Moslem, except the Maliki, is bound to pilgrimage "without a sum sufficient to support himself and family, all who embark at the "different ports of India should be obliged to prove their solvency before being "provided with a permit. Arrived at Jeddah, they should present the certificate at "the British Vice-Consulate, where they would become entitled to assistance in case "of necessity.

"The Vice-Consul at Jeddah ought also to be instructed to assist our Indian "pilgrims. Mr. Cole (now holding that appointment) informed me that though "men die of starvation in the streets he is unable to relieve them. The streets of "Meccah abound in pathetic Indian beggars, who affect lank bodies, shrinking frames, "whining voices, and all the circumstances of misery, because it supports them in "idleness." (Vol. III., p. 256, note.)

‡ Pilgrims from India, who make the voyage to Jedda by sailing vessels, and have to time their departure by the monsoons, prefer being several months too early to being one day too late for the sacred duties of the pilgrimage, when they would be morally bound to remain in the Mohammedan Holy Land until the following year's festival. In 1814, according to Burckhardt, 4,000 pilgrims had arrived in Mecca three or four months before the time set apart for the pilgrimage. (*Travels in Arabia*, Vol. II., p. 34.)

invariably signalized by an increase of mortality among the pilgrims. This he attributes partly to climatic influences, against which they are insufficiently protected by dress; partly to certain insanitary conditions peculiar to the duties of the pilgrimage, especially excessive fatigue, and the unwholesome emanations produced by the great number of sacrifices of animals in the valley of Mina on the most solemn day of the festival.* To these causes should be added the foul state of the city and vicinity during the stay of the pilgrims there, and the great privations from which the poorer pilgrims suffer. (*See* Appendix A.)

The mortality among the pilgrims in 1865 having been reported to be greater than in former years, the Egyptian Sanitary Board sent a medical commission to Mecca to investigate the causes of this unwonted fatality. Journeying by way of Jedda, the commission found in the hospital† there many sick who had been attacked with cholera, but who were recovering. Others had succumbed to the disease previous to the arrival of the commission.

At Mecca cholera prevailed. Numerous cases "avaient été constatés soit par des malades, soit par des cadavres."‡

On receiving a report to this effect, the Sanitary Board, believing, as the result of long experience, that cholera is always developed in Egypt in the train of pilgrim caravans, adopted measures to subject the pilgrims returning westward from Mecca to "a quarantine of observation" before their entry into Egypt, if cholera should be found to exist among them. Further, the Sanitary Board§ took steps to limit the sojourn of pilgrims passing through Lower Egypt to the shortest space, and to prevent their communication as much as practicable with the country. To effect the latter objects, arrangements were made to forward these pilgrims on arriving at Suez by express trains to Alexandria, and there send them directly on board steamboats for their ultimate destination.

Reports furnished to the Sanitary Board by medical men at the different stations through which the pilgrims passed on their return journey from Mecca to Jedda stated that from the time of leaving Mecca, the pilgrims had excellent health. Hence the proposed detention and subjection of the pilgrims to observation was not carried out.

The medical men entrusted with the examination of the pilgrims at Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria were unanimous in declaring that they had been unable to detect any indications of cholera among them. They reported that the pilgrims were fatigued, but healthy. The measures of the Sanitary Board for facilitating the passage from Suez to Alexandria, of those traversing Lower Egypt, and hastening their departure from the country, were, however, executed as fully as parcticable.‡

The subsequent details will show that the accuracy of the statements made to the Egyptian Sanitary Board is open to great doubt; although probably cholera was not conspicuously present among the pilgrims after they had landed at Suez.

Mr. Calvert, in a letter to Her Majesty's Consul General for Egypt, dated from Jedda, 12th May 1865, states that the mortality among the pilgrims on their way from Mecca to that town was very great. This

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* Consular despatch from Dr. Colucci-Bey, Head of the Sanitary Board, 21st June 1865. To the pilgrim who reaches Mecca by the caravans the whole pilgrimage, Burckhardt says, "is a severe trial of bodily strength, and a continual series of "fatigues and privations." (Op. cit. Vol. II., p. 30.)

† It is not stated whether the civil or military hospital.

‡ Dr. Colucci-Bey: Despatch, 21st June 1865.

§ Sitting of the 3rd May 1865.

was proved by the fact that the dead were buried in large trenches by the road side, without having undergone the usual washing before interment.* The returning pilgrims began to enter Jedda on the 10th May. At this time cholera was present at Jedda, although not in a severe form; and a tendency to an extension of the disease was indicated by many persons being seized with vomiting and purging. Seven or eight Europeans, mostly belonging to ships in the harbour, had been attacked with diarrhœa, sickness, and severe gripings, but all recovered, having had a timely recourse to medicine. Several lascars on board Indiamen had been attacked in a similar manner, and some had died. Twelve cases of cholera had been treated in the Turkish military hospital, and three (one having previously been suffering from intermittent fever and diarrhœa) had ended fatally.†

On the 19th of May 1865 the first ship bringing pilgrims from Jedda arrived at Suez. It was an English steam vessel (name not stated) and was crowded with 1,500 of the returning devotees. Several deaths had occurred during the passage from causes unknown, and the bodies had been cast overboard. On the 21st May the captain of this ship and his wife were both attacked with cholera, and were treated by Dr. Papathodor, one of the medical men attached to the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company.‡

On the 22nd May, Dr. Fibich, another medical man in the service of the Suez Canal Company, recognized a case of cholera at Damanhour, 46 miles E.S.E. of Alexandria, and on the line of railway from Suez, among a body of pilgrims coming from the last-named port. §

From the 22nd May to the 1st June numerous pilgrims were landed at Suez, and were sent by rail to Alexandria, where those who could not be immediately embarked on the vessels provided to carry them to their further destination, were encamped outside the city near the canal of Mahmoudieh.

On the 2nd June a case of cholera (the first recognised) occurred among the inhabitants of Alexandria who were in communication with the pilgrims. On the 5th June two other cases occurred under the same circumstances. From this date cases became more numerous, but until the 12th June, according to Dr. Aubert Roche, they were confined to that portion of the population which was brought into contact with the pilgrims.‖

The présence of epidemic cholera in Alexandria was officially

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* In connection with the latter fact it should be mentioned that there was a great scarcity of water. Dr. Tilbury Fox, who visited Egypt during the autumn of 1865, says (Journal of Social Science, No. 1., p. 262) "that the scarcity was something unheard of."

† Mr. Calvert to Consul General, 12th May 1865.

‡ Rapport sur le Choléra dans l'Isthme de Suez en Juin et Juillet 1865, par M. Aubert Roche, Médecin en Chef de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez. Paris, 1865, p. 12.

§ Dr. Aubert Roche, op. cit., p. 12.

‖ Dr. Colucci-Bey (21st June 1865) states that the earliest cases occurred among the porters and workmen attached to the railway, and that the epidemic first spread in the localities inhabited by them. Mr. Consul Stanley writes (February 17th 1866): "It is true that the first attacked were people in the service of the railway, but it is "also true and noticeable that these people lived on the banks of the Mahmoudieh "Canal after it had passed through most parts of the town, and close to where it "empties itself by sluice gates into the sea, and that the disease raged more fearfully "there than in any part of the town."

reported on the 11th June, and between that date and the 14th foul bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.*

§ 2.

The foregoing is a recital of the facts, as yet known, relating to the origin of the present epidemic. There is no trustworthy information respecting the extent to which cholera prevailed at Mecca. The severity of the disease is indicated by a statement made by Mr. Calvert,† namely, that most of the pilgrims who had intended visiting Medina (which is not a compulsory duty) on their return from Mecca, had panic-stricken given up the journey.‡

The circumstances already detailed appear to show that cholera was present at two points of the Arabian coast, and among pilgrims from the Strait Settlements before its appearance at Mecca. Dr. Colucci-Bey, in a report presented to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in August 1865, is of opinion that the outbreak of the disease at Mecca was determined by the unwholesome conditions under which the pilgrims were placed.§ He estimates the number of pilgrims who annually congregate in the sacred city at from 700,000 to 800,000. These people are crowded together in confined districts. Lightly clad, they are exposed to the burning sun by day and to heavy and cold dews by night. Many are exhausted by fatigue, and suffer from the severest privations. The camps presently become vast diffused cesspools. The dead, always a goodly number, are barely covered out of sight beneath the sand, and rapidly decomposing add to the foulness of the atmosphere, which is still further polluted by the putrefying offal of the numerous animals sacrificed on the last day of the religious observances.

Dr. Colucci-Bey's estimate of the number of pilgrims who annually assemble together at Mecca is, no doubt, exaggerated, if, indeed, a graphical or typographical error has not occurred in his report, and 700,000 or 800,000 been written or printed for 70,000 or 80,000. Mr. Calvert states, that an unusually large number of pilgrims were attracted to Mecca in 1865 in consequence of that year being a jubilee year. Those who arrived at Jedda from Suez, India, the Strait Settlements, Java, &c., he estimated at between 50,000 and 52,000. The caravans from the north and from various parts of Arabia, with four fifths of the inhabitants of Jedda and of Mecca, contributed, perhaps, 40,000 more. There may, therefore, he thinks, have been probably about 90,000 human beings engaged in performing the rites of the pilgrimage.‖

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* Telegram from Consul General, dated 14th June 1865. The precise date when foul bills of health were first issued is not given.

† Mr. Calvert to Consul General, 12th May 1865.

‡ H.M.'s Consul for Damascus (10th July 1865) states that one third of the pilgrims are estimated to have succumbed to cholera, exposure, and want, and that more than two thirds of the camels died. The Syrian caravan costs the Turkish Government about 10,000 purses (40,000*l.*) annually.

§ In a pamphlet entitled "Réponses à Douze Questions sur le Choléra de 1865 en Egypte."—Alexandrie, 1866, Dr. Colucci-Bey assumes the importation of the disease from India.

‖ After many calculations Captain Burton estimated the number of pilgrims in the plain of Arafat, in 1853, to be not less than 50,000. Of these at least 10,000 were Meccans, as every one who can leave the city does so at pilgrimage time. Ali Bey calculated 83,000 pilgrims in 1807 ; Burckhardt, 70,000 in 1814. In 1854, owing to political causes, the number fell to about 25,000. (Burton's Personal Narratve, Vol. III., p. 259, and note.) Ludovicus Vertomannus, who visited Mecca and Medina, A.D. 1503, estimated the Damascus caravan to consist of 40,000 men and 35,000 camels. On this estimate Captain Burton remarks : "The number of pilgrims in this "caravan is still grossly exaggerated. I cannot believe that it contains more than "7,000 of both sexes and all ages." (Vol. II. App. 2, p. 348, note.)

The conditions under which the religious ceremonies at Mecca are carried out would appear to be very similar to those which obtain during the great Hindoo pilgrimages, excepting only the sacrifice of animals. There is a like crowding together of an immense mass of people in a limited space ; a like insufficiency of dress and absence of protection from the sun and from the night air ; a like exposure to fatigue and privation ; a like utter and indescribable foulness of the soil of the sacred locality, and frightful pollution of the atmosphere by the exhalations from the filth of the pilgrims and putrefying corpses.

Probably there is no influence so powerful in developing and disseminating epidemic cholera in India as the Hindoo pilgrimages or religious fairs. Their evil effect in this respect is believed to be on the increase, greater facilities of travel leading to a larger concourse of pilgrims at the holy spots. The hygienic regulation of the pilgrimages in reference to cholera is one of the most important questions with which the Sanitary Commissions of the different Presidencies have to deal. The proceedings of the Commissions of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies furnish instructive information concerning the measures requisite for the sanitary control of the crowds of devotees, and the purification of the sacred places. As this information is not without practical interest in reference to the Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca, I have added a memorandum on the subject. (*See* Appendix B.)

In tracing the origin of the present epidemic, the following facts require to be noted :—

The vessels which arrived at Jedda in March, and of which the pilgrim passengers had suffered much from cholera, had sailed from Singapore. Since 1862 epidemic cholera has prevailed more or less in China, Cochin China, and the Eastern Archipelago. Information as to the recent prevalence of cholera in this part of the globe is as yet very imperfect. Dr. Mackay, of the Admiralty, tells me that the disease was prevailing amongst the Malayan population of Singapore in the Midsummer quarter of 1865, and that in the March quarter of the same year it was present in Penang.

Prior to, or contemporaneously with, the prevalence of cholera at Makalla and Hodeida, the disease broke out in an epidemic form in the Bombay Presidency. The malady raged severely at Mhypee Fair in Khandeish in February and March 1865.* Early in April it is reported to have been prevailing in the native towns of Bombay and about Poona.† Among the British forces the epidemic manifested itself in April. It attacked many of the stations, and the outbreak did not finally cease until August. Although the epidemic was general, the disease was not virulent, owing, it is thought, to the judicious and timely measures adopted to arrest its progress.‡

In May, epidemic cholera was present at Aden, and subsequently the disease broke out in the province of Lahej.§

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* Proceedings of the Bombay Sanitary Commission, 23rd June 1865.

† Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army, Mahableshwar, 11th April 1865.

‡ P. M. O., Poona, 8th June and 22nd August 1865.

Admissions into Hospital, and Deaths from Cholera, European Troops, Bombay Presidency :—

| | Admissions. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 | 181 | 105 |
| 1861 | 48 | 35 |
| 1862 | 78 | 55 |
| 1863 | 12 | 8 |
| 1864 | 71 | 34 |
| 1865, first seven months | 268 | 147 |

§ Army Medical Returns. Despatch of Political Resident, 17th June 1865.

It is not improbable that early in 1865 cholera was prevailing on the East Coast of Africa. Her Majesty's Ship "Penguin," while cruising off the East Coast of Africa and in the Gulf of Aden, endeavouring to intercept slave dhows running north with the south-west monsoon, captured two full of slaves, one on the 15th April 1865, the other on the 12th May. While conveying the dhows to Aden a considerable number of the slaves died, all suffering from the same symptoms. "They all "complained of severe griping pains in the bowels, accompanied with "vomiting, and in most cases violent purging, the stools being watery "and of a yellowish colour. The surface of the body rapidly became "cold and clammy, the features pinched, and the countenance expressive "of great suffering, the pulse being very small and weak. All suffered "from insatiable thirst. Most of those attacked by the disease died "very rapidly, many being only a few hours ill. Two fatal cases "occurred amongst the ship's company during the cruise to the north-"wards. One died on the 17th April, the other on the 16th of May. "In both cases the symptoms were precisely similar to those of epidemic "cholera. In both there was extreme looseness of the bowels, with "vomiting; the surface of the body cold, features livid and shrunken, "and the pulse almost imperceptible from an early stage of the disease. "There were also violent cramps of the abdomen and lower extremities. "Both cases proved rapidly fatal, the first terminating in twenty and "the second in eight hours. The patients did not complain of any "previous illness."*

Finally, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad, in a letter, dated the 14th November 1865, states that prior to the appearance of cholera in that city in September the disease had prevailed along the coast of Mekran, "the stream of infection" coming from Kurrachee" and extending to Port Lingah,† on the Northern shore of the Persian Gulf. The epidemic was rife in Bunder Abbas and Muscat, on the opposite coasts of the Gulf, at the same time, and it spread along the Southern shore to Bassorah, and then ascended the Euphrates as far as Hillah before attacking Bagdad.

In the absence of dates it is impossible to state what relation the prevalence of cholera on the coast of Mekran has either to the outbreak of the disease in an epidemic form in the Bombay Presidency, or to its appearance on the East, South, and West coasts of Arabia.

Returns furnished to the Army Medical Department show that epidemic cholera was present among the troops at Kurrachee in April and May 1865;‡ that is subsequently to the appearance of the disease at Makalla, Hodeida, and Jedda.

This portion of the history of the present epidemic must remain imperfect until the chronology of the different outbreaks is more complete.

The prevalence of epidemic cholera in the Bombay Presidency contemporaneously with the presence of the disease in the South of Persia and Arabia, and its extension into Egypt, and (as will subsequently be seen) Asia Minor, Southern and Western Europe, is a fact of great interest.

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* Report to Navy Medical Department.

† Query, Lingar of the Index Geographicus. Lat. 26·35 N. Long. 54·56 E.

‡ During the quarter ending June 30, 1865, 15 cases of epidemic cholera, and 10 deaths occurred in an average strength of 967 men.

## II. *Spread of the Epidemic.*

### § 1.

On the 11th of June 1865 the existence of epidemic cholera in Alexandria was officially recognized, and between that date and the 14th vessels leaving the port carried foul bills of health. Before the close of the month the disease had broken out in an epidemic form in Cairo, the principal towns on the delta of the Nile (Damietta, Rosetta, Tanta, &c.) several villages on the Isthmus of Suez, and extended to Minieh, Middle Egypt. On the 20th of the same month cholera appeared at Valetta (Malta) on the 24th at Smyrna, and on the 28th at Constantinople.

At the beginning of July the epidemic showed itself almost contemporaneously in Jaffa and Beyrout, on the East coast of the Mediterranean, in Valencia on the West, and in Ancona on the Italian shore of the Adriatic. The town of Dardanelles would appear to have been attacked about the same time. On the 19th of July the first case of cholera occurred at Gibraltar, and on the 22nd in Barcelona. The disease was officially recognized as present in Marseille on the 23rd of the month ; and it appeared at San Severo, in the Capitanata (South Italy) on the 25th. Towards the close of July, Cyprus was infected, and several cases of the epidemic occurred at Delos.

During the first week of August cholera broke out at Damascus, Trebizond, Kustendji, Sulina, and Tultcha (on the Danube). On the 6th the epidemic appeared at Odessa, and on or about the 11th at Aleppo. Kertch was attacked on the 17th. About the same time the disease showed itself at Madrid, Palma (Balearic Isles) and Brusa, extended (so far as can be determined by accessible data) to Reni, Brailov, and other towns of the Danubian principalities, attacked Toulon, and spread widely in the Capitanata. During the month the epidemic was probably also prevalent in the Caucasus.

At the beginning of September the pestilence appeared at Alicante and Seville, and widened largely its area of prevalence in Spain, Southern France, and Italy. About the middle of the month it broke out in Paris and Bagdad ; and on the 24th a death from the disease was registered at Southampton, the attack dating from the 17th. From the 24th to the 29th scattered cases occurred in Algiers and Prosecco (near Trieste) while an isolated and somewhat severe irruption took place at Altenburg in Germany (24 miles south of Leipzig), and a singularly virulent group of cases occurred at Theydon-Bois (Epping) Essex. On the 27th, Berditchev, in the government of Kiev, Russian Poland, was attacked by the epidemic ; and on the 28th San Giovanni a Teduccio, in the vicinity of Naples.

Early in October cholera manifested itself in Kherson and Jerusalem, and several cases of the disease were reported at Elvas and Oporto. During the first week of the month, Naples came under the influence of the epidemic. On the 12th it appeared at Taganrog, on the sea of Azov ; on the 20th at Guadeloupe, one of the Leeward Islands ; on the 23rd at Mosul, on the Tigris, 216 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad ; and on the 26th, in a slight form, at Filurina, in the district of Monastir, European Turkey. In the course of the month the disease spread in the Russian provinces of Kiev, Podolia, and Volhynia.

On the 3rd of November a steam vessel from London, viâ Havre, carrying passengers, reached New York harbour, with several cases of cholera on board.

In December the malady was still prevalent in the south-western provinces of European Russia, and in some parts of France and of Saxony conterminous with the Bavarian frontier.

The following is a summary of the dates when the epidemic first appeared in the more important localities, so far as these are known :—

June 2nd. Alexandria (officially recognised 11th).
„ 17th. Cairo,
„ 20th. Malta.
„ 24th. Smyrna.
„ 28th. Constantinople.

July 1st. Jaffa.
„ „ Beyrout.
„ „ Valencia (beginning of the month).
„ 8th. Ancona.
„ 19th. Gibraltar.
„ 22nd. Barcelona.
„ 23rd. Marseille (officially recognized).
„ 25th. San Severo (South Italy).
„ 28th, Borchi, district of Balta, government of Podolia (Russia).

August 1st. Damascus.
„ „ Sulina.
„ 2nd. Trebizond.
„ 5th. Kustendji.
„ 6th. Odessa.
„ „ Tultcha (Danube, prior to 8th).
„ 11th. Aleppo (officially declared).
„ 15th. (?) Madrid.
„ 16th. Brusa,
„ 17th. Kertch.
„ 26th. (?) Toulon.
„ „ Palma (about this date).

September Alicante, Seville } (beginning of month).
„ 11th. San Roque.
„ 12th. Acqui, Melazzi } (Piedmont).
„ 17th. Southampton (first death 24th).
„ 18th. Puteaux (near Paris).
„ 24th. Algiers.
„ 25th. Bagdad (earliest recorded deaths).
„ 26th. Theydon-Bois, Essex.
„ 27th. Berditchev (government of Kiev).
„ 28th. San Giovanni a Teduccio near Naples.
„ 29th. Prosecco (near Trieste).

October 1st. Novomirgorod, &c. government of Kherson (Russia).
„ „ Jerusalem, Elvas, Oporto } (first fortnight).
„ 6th. Naples.
„ 12th. Taganrog.
„ 20th. Guadeloupe.
„ 26th. Filurina (Monastir).

November 3rd. Ship "Atalanta," from London, viâ Havre, entered New York Harbour with cases of cholera on board.

§ 2.

The circumstances under which the earliest cases of cholera occurred in several of the centres of epidemic prevalence, subsequently to the outbreak at Alexandria, have been reported more or less fully. These I proceed to recapitulate.

*Malta.* — Assistant Surgeon Comyn, R.A.,* reports that on the 22nd June 1865 he was summoned by Dr. Ross, of the 8th King's Regiment, to the Lazaretto Island (Valetta), where the latter had been in attendance on the sick of some families of the detachment of Royal Artillery quartered in the "Plague Hospital" there. Dr. Ross stated to Mr. Comyn that a child eight years old had been seized (20th June) in the Artillery quarters with cramps, diarrhœa, and vomiting, and that it had died after eight hours' illness.

The quarters at the "Plague Hospital" are situated between two burial grounds, and are surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high. They are close, ill-drained, and near to the stagnant foul-smelling shore of the creek. The inmates had been affected more or less with diarrhœa "for some time previously." Mr. Comyn found at the time of his visit a woman suffering from severe symptoms developed seven hours previously. She was "senseless, cold in the extremities, had diarrhœa, vomiting, cramps, and in short every evidence of blood-poisoning." She died in 18 hours.

The day following another woman, the mother of the child first attacked, was seized with similar symptoms. She lived three days.

Four days afterwards (27th June) a second child died with choleraic symptoms. During the night of the 27th–28th a workman (a civilian) who had been employed in lime-washing some rooms at the "Plague Hospital" was attacked with cholera at Casal Attard. He died on the 29th.†

On the 1st July the detachment of artillery was removed to the Salvatore Counter Guard, beyond Floriana Parade, and near the Hay Wharf.

The same day five women were struck down; three with decided cholera. The nature of two of the cases was doubtful. Of the three marked cases one died in 26 hours.

On the 3rd of July a woman who had attended the last-mentioned fatal case, but who had not lived at the "Plague Hospital," was seized with cholera, after neglected diarrhœa of three days' standing. She lived five days. The same day the first case took place among the civil population of Valetta.†

On the 6th July four cases were reported among the garrison; and from this date the disease gradually extended over the entire island.

On the 31st May a British steam vessel arrived in the harbour of Valetta, from Alexandria, with upwards of 200 Mecca pilgrims on board, and was admitted to pratique. The next day she sailed for Tunis, leaving 61 of the pilgrims at Malta. From the 1st to the 14th of June inclusive, 16 steamers from Alexandria touched at Valetta, and several landed passengers. Some of these vessels also carried pilgrims, returning homewards from Mecca. On the 14th the first news of cholera having broken out at Alexandria reached Malta. On the evening of the same day the first vessel from Alexandria was subjected to a seven days' quarantine. Among the passengers were 11 pilgrims, and during the voyage a pilgrim had died of bowel complaint. On the 17th and 19th two steamers arrived from Alexandria. On the

* Report to P. M. O., July 1865.
† Report of the Superintendent and Chief Physician of Police, 5th April 1866.

20th the "Rhone," a steam vessel from the same port, entered the harbour, with 147 passengers for Malta; and the master reported that a passenger and a fireman had died of cholera during the voyage. On the 20th June (the day when the first case of cholera occurred in the artillery quarters at the "Plague Hospital") the number of persons detained in quarantine at the lazaretto amounted to 288, including the persons in charge. The distance between the "Plague Hospital" and the nearest part of the lazaretto to which passengers from Alexandria had access is, in a direct line, 662 feet.

The first case in Gozo took place on the 21st July. A seaman from Malta reached the island on that day, and took up his abode with his sisters. He was seized during the night but recovered. On the 24th four cases occurred. Two of the patients were sisters of the seaman; a third was a relation who had constantly visited the house during his illness and the fourth was a person living in the same village. Two of the four cases proved fatal.*

*Constantinople.*—Dr. Dickson, the physician to the Embassy, reports† that on the 28th June one case of cholera, and eleven cases of cholerine, were admitted into the Naval Hospital, landed from the Ottoman steamer "Mughbiri-Surur,"‡ which had arrived the same day from Alexandria.

On the 2nd July a case of cholera occurred on board the Egyptian steamer "Tanta," arrived from Alexandria.

No other case was recorded until the 8th July. From this date to the 11th, several persons were seized with the disease, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Naval Hospital and Okmeidan.§ After the 11th the epidemic spread throughout the city.

*Smyrna.*—Mr. Consul Cumberbatch, writing on the 1st July, states that at that time the city and neighbourhood were in perfect health, and that no suspicion of plague or other contagious sickness existed. Two or three cases of suspected cholera had, however, occurred amongst passengers from Alexandria detained in quarantine; and one case of suspected cholera had been reported in the city, the patient being a person who had lately arrived from Alexandria. On account of the latter case foul bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

In an official return of the deaths from cholera, dated the 21st July, the first death is entered under the date 24th June.

*Jaffa.*—Dr. Philip, of Jaffa, in a report to H.M.'s Consul there, gives the following account of the commencement of the epidemic. The first signs appeared on the 1st July. A small Greek vessel arrived on that day from Alexandria, where cholera had been prevailing for some time. The captain of this vessel was seized the same day with vomiting, diarrhœa, cramps, and blueness of skin. A few hours after the attack he died. The next day a Greek, in one of the crowded houses of Jaffa, was seized in a similar fashion, and died the day following. Other individuals were attacked with like symptoms prior to the 4th July, and all died. None of the cases up to this date had come under the observation of Dr. Philip, and none had been examined by a medical man. After the

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* Report of the Superintendent and Chief Physician of the Police, 5th April 1866.

† 1st August 1865, to the Ambassador.

‡ I am doubtful whether I have deciphered this word correctly. H.M.'s Ambassador to the Porte refers, I presume, to the steamer named in the text, when, on the 29th July, he writes: "Cholera was introduced by the ship which brought the late "Osman Pacha."

§ Dr. Dickson to Consul-General Logie, 11th July 1865.

4th July the epidemic spread from house to house, and from street to street.

*Beyrout.*—H.M.'s Consul-General reports on the 21st June, that a great influx of persons flying from Alexandria had begun, and that a strict quarantine had been established against all ships coming from that city. Two English steamers had arrived with 500 refugees, and the French and English mail steamers brought 200 more. On the 12th July the Consul-General writes: "Since the 1st instant some cases of cholera have existed in the city and environs." Three deaths from the epidemic were recorded on the 11th July and one on the 12th.

*Valencia.**—It is asserted that early in July a ship, recently from Alexandria, landed a French passenger at Grao, the seaport of Valencia, and about three miles distant from the city. The Frenchman took up his abode at a boarding-house in the district called "El Barrio de Pescadores,"—the Fishermen's Ward. There he was speedily attacked by cholera, and he died soon afterwards. Other inmates of the house quickly became affected with and fell victims to the epidemic. Residents of adjoining houses, subsequently seized with symptoms characteristic of cholera, were transferred to the general hospital of Valencia. At this institution various patients, labouring under ordinary diseases, were invaded by the malady. The epidemic next spread in the city and environs, but at first not extensively. Early in August the outbreak became more general.

*Ancona.*—The first authenticated case occurred on the 8th July, four days after the arrival of a steamer from Alexandria.† All arrivals from Alexandria were subjected to quarantine prior to the 19th June, in consequence of cases of cholera having been verified in that city. At the date given, a vessel with 38 passengers on board, which had sailed from Alexandria, was undergoing a seven days' quarantine.‡

The following fact is stated by H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, Florence, in a letter dated the 15th July 1865: "A woman who arrived from "Alexandria at Ancona on the 3rd instant remained at the lazaretto of "that place, in conformity with quarantine regulations, for the space of "six days. She left the lazaretto on the 9th, was taken ill on the 10th, "while travelling towards Pistoia, where she died on the following day "with all the known symptoms of Asiatic cholera."§

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* I am chiefly indebted to Dr. Webster, F.R.S., for my knowledge of the progress of the epidemic in Spain. He is intimately acquainted with the towns and districts in which cholera prevailed, and he has kindly collated for me the accounts given of the epidemic in the Spanish Medical Journals.

† H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Florence. Despatch 8th August 1865.

‡ H. M.'s Consul, Ancona. Despatch 19th June.

§ Dr. Webster, F.R.S., has favoured me with the following note:—

"The epidemic is reported (Gazetta Medica Italiana Lombardia,) to have been "brought to Ancona by a vessel named 'Principe di Carignano,' which came from "Alexandria with 60 passengers and an officer of health. During the voyage, which "continued five days, namely, from the 12th to the 17th of June, all on board "enjoyed good health. Nevertheless the ship was put into quarantine as a passenger "came on board at Messina, who had arrived there from Alexandria by another "vessel, in which an individual had died during the voyage. This passenger had "suffered from a choleraic attack while in the lazaretto of the former place." Dr. Webster then mentions the case which ended fatally at Pistoia, and adds: "Two "persons, who had come from Egypt, were affected with cholera in the lazaretto of "Ancona, but recovered; while it is further said that other cases of the malady had "occurred near, but outside, the lazaretto, which were, however, considered as "sporadic and exceptional."

It is proper to add, that Professor Ghinozzi, who made an official investigation of the outbreak, believes that it would have occurred even if no communication with Alexandria had taken place.

*Gibraltar.*—The first case occurred during the evening of the 18th July 1865, outside the fortifications. The patient was a private of the 22nd Regiment, a wing of which was encamped on the North Front. The case ended fatally in 14 or 15 hours.

On the 31st July, two other cases occurred in the 22nd regiment. A soldier and a soldier's wife were attacked, and both died after a few hours' illness.

On the 3rd August a corporal of the 15th regiment, in charge of and living in a cottage adjoining the cemetery on the North Front, and his child, were seized with cholera. The latter died in 15 hours.

On the 4th August another case of cholera took place among the garrison; and on the 5th seven cases were reported among the civil population.

The wing of the 22nd regiment, in which cholera was first manifested, had sailed from Malta on the 6th July, and landed at Gibraltar on the 10th of that month.

*Marseille.*—M. Grimaud (de Caux) has made the origin of the epidemic at Marseille a subject of special investigation. He states,* that numerous deaths had taken place in Marseille, preceded by symptoms which had surprised the attendants, between the 9th June and the date of the first officially declared case of cholera, namely, the 23rd July. These symptoms were,—derangement of the digestive organs; suppression of urine; raucous voice; cyanosis; excessive coldness of the surface. During the night of the 14th–15th June, two men were picked up ill, on the Jolliette quay. A pharmacien in the neighbourhood, who saw them, thought that they were attacked with cholera. M. Grimaud considers that the part of the old city overlooking the Jolliette quay was the focus of the epidemic.

On the 11th June the steamship "Stella" entered the harbour, having sailed from Alexandria on the 1st of the month. The "Stella" landed 97 passengers, of whom 65 were Algerian pilgrims returning from Mecca, and, according to M. Grimaud, she brought the first news of the existence of cholera at Alexandria (Mecca?)†. On the evening of the 11th June, the "Byzantine" arrived with 55 passengers. She had sailed from Alexandria on the 3rd June, and touched at Malta on her voyage. On the 15th June, the "Syria" arrived, bringing the English Mail and 220 passengers. On the 16th June, the "Saïd" reached the port with 190 passengers, who were sent to Frioul. Then came the "Assyrian" on the 24th, the "Tarifa" on the 28th, &c.

From the 11th to the 16th of June, 562 persons were landed at Marseille from Alexandria, and dispersed in different directions.

The Algerine pilgrims during their stay in Marseille (period not stated) were lodged under canvas in Fort Saint Jean. Sixty-seven pilgrims had sailed from Alexandria in the "Stella," but two had died on the eighth day of the voyage. A third pilgrim died about five hours after landing at Marseille. The death of the latter was attributed, on insufficient evidence, to chronic dysentery. Others of the pilgrims were indisposed at the time.

*Damascus.*—The first case of cholera occurred on the 1st of August.‡ The Syrian caravan of pilgrims, returning from Mecca, entered the city on the 17th July. The caravan had been medically examined at Mejarib, and as it was certified that the health of the pilgrims was

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* Gazette des Hôpitaux, 17 Octobre 1865.

† The presence of cholera in Alexandria was officially recognized on the 11th June. The first observed case of the disease, according to Dr. Aubert Roche, occurred on the 2d June. (*See* Sec. I. § 1.)

‡ Mr. Consul Rogers: Despatch 9th August 1865.

good, and that no case of cholera had occurred among them since they had left Mecca 40 days before, they were permitted to enter Damascus without being subjected to quarantine.*

The following facts, stated by Mr. Consul Rogers,† will give a more correct notion of the probable physical condition of the pilgrims when they reached Damascus :—

"The panic arising from the outbreak of cholera at Mecca was so great, that the officers in command of the Syrian caravan hastily collected their followers, and started for Medina, without making previous arrangements for provisions and water. When the caravan was halfway between Mecca and Medina, a company of pilgrims was sent in advance to seek for a spring of water known to exist. These people missed the track, and when the caravan, which happened to keep in the right path, reached the spring in the evening, to their astonishment no traces of the messengers were found. Scouts were sent out, and during the night some of the missing were discovered dead and some dying. Thirty persons, several of importance, lost their lives from this misadventure. At Medina scarcely any provisions could be obtained. Nine hundred piastres were paid for a measure of barley, and all the camel drivers were utterly ruined. Still the caravan proceeded, hoping to obtain supplies from the Arabs. When the messenger sent forward to announce the approach of the pilgrims started for Damascus, the camels were dying on the road from want and exhaustion. The pasha, on hearing the news, immediately sent camels and provisions for the relief of the caravan."

*Russia.*—The circumstances attending the appearance of the earliest cases of the epidemic in Russia are thus stated in an official report published in the "Journal de St. Petersburg" for the 14th–26th December 1865.‡

On the 26th July 1865, several German families from Prussia arrived at Borchi, a village of the district of Balta in the government of Podolia, to be employed on the railway. They had stayed at Galatz, where cholera was prevailing,§ on the 23rd, and at Odessa on the 24th. All appeared in excellent health when they reached Borchi, except an infant belonging to the family of Jans, which was suffering from diarrhœa, and died on the 29th. From this date cholera began to spread among the inhabitants of Borchi, the disease also attacking violently, and with all the symptoms of the epidemic malady, the newly arrived Germans. On the 6th August the mother of the infant Jans fell ill, and she died on the morning of the 8th. Shortly after two other infants succumbed. On the 7th August, at 9 a.m., the wife of Glenberg was seized with severe cholera ; she died 12 days after, in the typhoid stage

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* Mr. Consul Rogers : Despatch 19th July 1865.

† „ „ 10th July 1865.

‡ Extrait des rapports officiels des autorités locales, reçus au Ministère de l'Intérieur jusqu'au 1er Decembre 1865. (Communication du Directeur du Département Medical Civile.)

§ Her Majesty's Consul at Galatz, in a despatch dated the 8th August 1865, does not make any mention of cholera having then appeared in that town. He reports the occurrence of a few cases of the disease among a detachment of soldiers, recently arrived from Constantinople, at Tultcha, and the subjection of vessels from Constantinople, and passengers coming direct from that city, by way of Tchernovada, to a three days' quarantine. He first states that cholera had broken out in Galatz, in a despatch dated the 21st August 1865, when he writes of the epidemic having crept into the town in spite of all precautions, and says that the deaths caused by it were estimated at from 10 to 12 daily.

of the affection. On the 21st, the son of Glenberg was attacked, and he died the same evening. On the 12th, William Exenberg was seized; he recovered after a fortnight's illness. Of eight Germans who suffered from cholera one only escaped.

On the 1st August the disease appeared among the inhabitants of the village. Several persons from Gavinossa, who had attended the church festival at Borchi on the 25th August, were seized with cholera the same day.

In Borchi, among a population of 558 souls, 65 cases of cholera occurred, of which 33 died. In Gavinossa, among a population of 444 souls, there were 37 cases and 22 deaths. The epidemic spread to neighbouring localities.

At the commencement of May (2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th) four cases of sporadic cholera occurred in Odessa, of which one died. From the 29th July, cases presenting all the symptoms of epidemic cholera were received into the lazaretto of that port from vessels of different kinds, which arrived from Constantinople. On the 6th August the first case of epidemic cholera was recognized in the city. The patient was a customs officer, named Gouline, on duty in the quarantine port. He was attacked suddenly with general prostration, pain in the head, and vomiting. In half an hour after the seizure he was removed to his house, Slobodka Voronzow, near Moldavanka. The same day, in extremity, he was taken to the city hospital, where he expired an hour after admission. Soon after the death of Gouline, his wife, son, and servant were attacked by cholera, and the last-mentioned died.

On the 22nd August, a Jew named Dorfmann, living in Jews' Street, and working also at the quarantine port, was seized with cholera. A comrade, who lived with him, and who attended upon him during his illness, was also attacked. At the same time the porter's wife at the house next to that in which Dorfmann lodged fell ill. On the 23rd her husband was seized, and on the 24th their daughter. Of these cases, Dorfmann alone recovered.

On the 23rd, Borchinsky, a labourer, returning from the quarantine port to his lodging, Ouspenski Street, near the tar stores, was attacked, and he died the morning following. The same day his son, aged two years, and his daughter aged six months, succumbed to the disease. Two days after his widow was attacked, and she died the second day.

In Ouspenski Street, and the suburb Moldavanka, the majority of the cases of cholera in Odessa occurred. Elsewhere in the city the number was insignificant.

*Sulina.*—Dr. Jellinck, the medical officer in charge of the Navigation Hospital, in a report to Major Stokes, R.E., the British Commissioner on the Danube, dated the 17th October 1865, states that on the 30th July a Turkish steam transport arrived in the roadstead of Sulina from Constantinople, having on board a crew for one of the iron-plated gunboats in that harbour. The transport had lost two men from cholera on the passage. The men disembarked were immediately quartered in an isolated house. On the 1st August, Dr. Jellinck was invited by the quarantine doctor to visit these men, and among them he recognized two incontestable cases of cholera, both of which ended fatally the following night. On the morning of the 2nd August, he observed among a group of workmen, who were encamped on the opposite side of the town, about a mile from the lazaretto, a man affected with all the symptoms of cholera. During the afternoon of the same day another case was discovered, the patient being a man

employed in the Lieut.-Governor's office. These cases also proved fatal. From this date the epidemic spread rapidly.

"The manner in which the epidemic established itself," writes Dr. Jellinck, "as described above, shows pretty clearly the uselessness "of the quarantine against its extension. The local Health Authorities "met the advancing guest in the orthodox manner. They isolated "the suspected passengers of the transport, and watched the house in "which they were quartered. Notwithstanding, the epidemic broke "out at the other end of the town, and among persons who had come "from Galatz to Sulina, and who, it was well known, had not been in "contact with the cases in quarantine. That the arrival of the "Turkish transport was the signal for the outbreak of the epidemic "does not admit of contradiction; but even as little can it be doubted, "that the measures taken against its spreading did not prevent its "breaking out generally. Nevertheless, we were obliged to endure "the inconvenience of a complete exclusion; commerce was checked; "the navigation suffered enormously; every ship was taxed to no "inconsiderable extent for guards, &c.; and the same scene was "repeated with the same want of success at Tultcha, Galatz, and "Ibralia, whilst the epidemic advanced constantly and attacked places "situated in the interior of the river-bordering countries."

### III.—*Prevalence of the Epidemic in different Localities.*

#### 1.—Egypt.

At the time when the epidemic broke out in Lower Egypt the population was suffering from much privation. An excessive inundation of the Nile in each of the two preceding years,* and the prevalence of a deadly murrain among horned cattle since 1863, had largely diminished the supplies of vegetable and animal food. Lady Duff Gordon, writing from Thebes the 7th February 1865, says: "This is a sad year; all the "cattle are dead. The Nile is now as low as it was last July, and the "song of the men, watering with the shadoofs, sounds sadly to me as they "chant 'Ana ga'án,' &c. 'I am hungry, I am hungry, for a piece of dura "bread,' sings one; and the other chimes in 'Meskeen! meskeen!' "(poor man! poor man!); or else they sing a song about 'Seyidna "'Eiyoob' (our Lord, Job, and his patience). It is sadly appropriate "now, and rings on all sides, as the shadoofs are greatly multiplied, for "lack of oxen to turn the sákiyehs (water-wheels). All is terribly dear, "and many are sick from sheer weakness, owing to want of food."†

In May 1865 provisions cost more than twice as much as they had done in 1864, and an uncommon prevalence of low fever, with typhoid symptoms,

* So I read the imperfect information from official and other sources bearing upon this subject. But at the period in question, as will subsequently be seen, famine was prevailing, together with murrain, in South Arabia.

† Letters from Egypt.—I have not been able to obtain any precise information respecting the murrain referred to in the text. *Contagious typhus* (Rinderpest) was prevalent among the herds in Egypt during the four years 1841–44, and it is estimated that in that period no less than 400,000 head of cattle were destroyed. Renault gives some interesting information, from official sources, of the probable connection of this outbreak with the introduction of Russian Steppe cattle into Egypt in the ordinary course of trade. (Typhus contagieux des gros bétail. Le typhus contagieux des bêtes bovines (*pestis bovina* des Italiens, *Rinderpest* des Allemands,) peut-il naître spontanément sur les animaux de l'espèce bovine étrangers à la race des Steppes. —Paris, 1856.) See also Professor John Gamgee's work on "The Cattle Plague;" London, 1866, pp. 313–315.

particularly in the vicinity of Cairo, was attributed to an insufficiency of food among the lower classes.*

Water also was exceedingly scarce, and the Nile water was very impure, owing to an unusual lowness of the river.† Her Majesty's Consul-General for Egypt thinks that much of the epidemic in Alexandria was due to the stagnant water of the Mahmoudieh Canal, prior to the rise of the Nile.‡ This canal supplies Alexandria; and the pligrims who were delayed there on their passage homewards, were, according to Dr. Aubert Roche, encamped on its banks. The violence of the outbreak of cholera at Cairo is attributed by Mr. Consul Reade in part to the impurity of the Nile water. § Dr. Tilbury Fox states that "the very places at Cairo "whence the common people get their water to drink are impregnated to "a very great extent with impurity. Above these spots are large "barracks, and a numerous collection of grain and other boats. Now, "as I have seen and noticed very particularly, the soldiers and boatmen "all crowd to the water edge, and turn the river side into one great cess-"pool—in fact, huge watercloset. You see these folk by the dozen in "the act of defecation, and this goes on the whole day long."‖

The special source of pollution of the Nile here described is common perhaps to every city and village on the banks of the river. I may state, moreover, from an acquaintance with the habits of the natives, that it is also a source of pollution from which wells and springs are apt to suffer. The probable influence of impure water, and especially of water contaminated by the discharges of persons suffering from diarrhœa or cholera, in fostering the epidemic in Egypt, does not appear to have attracted that degree of attention from the medical men practising there which the subject deserves.

The earliest recognized cases of cholera in Egypt occured at Suez on the 21st May, on board the ship which brought the first detachment of pilgrims from Jedda. On the 2nd June a case of cholera was observed among the population of Alexandria. The epidemic appeared at Toussoum on the Isthmus of Suez, 150 miles S.S.E. of Alexandria and about 50 miles N.N.W. of Suez, on the 16th of the month, and at Cairo, Tantah (district of Gharbieh, near the centre of the delta) and Aboukir on the 17th. On the 19th the epidemic broke out at Rosetta, and a death from cholera is reported to have occured the same day at Tel el Kebir, 15 miles E. of Zagazig. The last-named town (district of Sharkieh) was attacked on the 20th June, and the disease appeared in Mansourah (34 miles S.W. of Damietta, district of Dakalieh) about the same date. The first death among the European workmen employed at Suez on M. Lessep's canal, took place on the 22nd, and among the population of the town on the 26th. On the 23rd the disease manifested itself at Ismaïla, a town about midway between Suez and Port Saïd, on the line of the ship-canal. On the 25th Ghizeh (three miles S.W. of Cairo) and Kalioubieh (the district to the N. of Cairo) were invaded. On the 26th the earliest deaths from cholera at Damietta and El Guisr (a village near to and N. of Ismaïla) were recorded. Menouf (30 miles N.N.W. of Cairo) was

* Consul General, 12 May 1865.

† Writing in March, Lady Duff Gordon says: "The Nile is now many cubits lower than it was last year at its lowest, three months later.

‡ 23d June 1865; about which date the Nile began to rise.

§ Despatch, 28th June 1865. He mentions also, as exaggerating causes of the epidemic, extreme heat and the consumption of unripe fruit and raw vegetables.

‖ The "Lancet," Sept. 2, 1865, p. 274.

attacked on the 29th June ; and the disease broke out at Minieh (136 miles S.S.W. of Cairo) on the 30th.

Thus, in the course of the month, cholera had spread throughout Lower, and invaded Middle, Egypt.

The epidemic appeared at Benisouef (62 miles S.S.W. of Cairo) Middle Egypt, on the 22nd July ; at Kenneh, Upper Egypt, on the 23rd ; and in the course of that month and August it spread widely in the districts of Benisouef, Faioum, and Minieh, Middle Egypt, and Siout, Girgeh, Kenneh, and Esneh, Upper Egypt. Kosseir, on the west coast of the Red Sea, also suffered.

The following is a summary of the dates of first appearance of, or earliest recognized deaths from, the epidemic, in different parts of Egypt :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | 2nd June. | Ismaïla | 23rd June. |
| Toussoum | 16th „ | Ghizeh | 25th „ |
| Cairo | 17th „ | Kalioubieh | „ „ |
| Tantah | „ „ | Damietta | 26th „ |
| Aboukir | „ „ | Menouf | 29th „ |
| Rosetta | 19th „ | Minieh | 30th „ |
| Zagazig | 20th „ | Benisouef | 2nd July. |
| Mansourah | „ „ | Kenneh | 23rd „ |
| Suez | 22nd „ | | |

A point of considerable interest in the history of the outbreak in Egypt is the appearance of the disease in an epidemic form first at Alexandria.

Cholera prevailed in Egypt in 1831, 1848, 1850, and 1855. Dr. Mackie, acting surgeon to the Consulate, Alexandria, states, in a report to the Consul-General,* and on the authority of a treatise on the outbreak of 1855, by Dr. Chamas, formerly a member of the Cairo Board of Health, that in all the outbreaks previous to that of 1865 Cairo was attacked before Alexandria and other parts of Egypt. Dr. Mackie, assuming the importation of the disease by the returning pilgrims, thinks that the difference in the recent irruption is explained by the rapidity with which they were transported to Alexandria from Suez, and by the circumstance of the encampment of many of them there, while awaiting embarkation.

The following facts respecting the fatality and duration of the epidemic in Egypt, with the exception of those which refer to the Isthmus of Suez, are given on the authority of Dr. Colucci-Bey.† The figures are approximative only.

### Lower Egypt.

*Alexandria* (estimated population 180,796).—The circumstances attending the commencement of the epidemic have been already stated (Section II.). The presence of the disease was officially recognized on the 11th June, and on the 12th four deaths were registered. The greatest mortality occurred on the 3rd July, when 228 deaths from cholera were recorded, and the outbreak terminated on the 19th August, having persisted 69 days. The total number of deaths from the epidemic was 4,018 (2,263 males and 1,755 females). The average daily mortality was $57\frac{2}{3}$. (Appendix III., Table I.)

*Cairo* (estimated population 282,348).—The earliest cases were recorded on the 17th June. They were six in number : five being individuals coming from Suez, one an individual from Alexandria. The outbreak lasted 92 days, ending on the 17th September; and the total mortality occasioned by it was 6,104 (3,400 males and 2,704 females). The greatest

* 16th July 1865.

† "Réponses à Douze Questions sur le Choléra de 1865 en Egypte."

daily number of deaths was 468, and occurred on the 5th July. The mean daily mortality was 65⅔. (Appendix III., Table II.)

Mr. Consul Reade* states, that the average number of deaths daily in Cairo during the last two or three years was about 45. During the period included between the 20th June and 1st July the average daily mortality, from causes other than cholera, was 82.

The following is a statement of the mortality from cholera during four previous outbreaks at Cairo.†

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1831. | Greatest number of deaths in one day - | 2,500 |
| | Total deaths - - - | 55,000 |
| 1848. | Greatest number of deaths in one day - | 325 |
| | Total deaths - - - | 6,620 |
| 1850. | Greatest number of deaths in one day - | 212 |
| | Total deaths - - - | 4,030 |
| 1855. | Greatest number of deaths in one day - | 350 |
| | Total deaths - - - | 6,551 |

*Ramhlet.*—Total mortality 83 (43 males, 40 females).

*Agiami.*—Total mortality 18 (16 males, 2 females).

*Aboukir.*—Total mortality 23 (13 males, 10 females). The first person seized was a sailor, recently arrived from Alexandria.

*Rosetta* (estimated population 21,130).—The epidemic commenced on the 19th June and ended on the 28th July, lasting 39 days. The greatest daily mortality, 279, occurred on the 29th June, and the total number of deaths was 2,168 (1,069 males and 1,099 females). The average number of deaths daily from cholera was 54⅕.

*Damietta* (estimated population 57,000).—The epidemic persisted 49 days, beginning on the 26th June and ending on the 14th August. The total mortality was 2,374 (1,128 males and 1,246 females), and the greatest number of deaths, 472, took place on the 5th July. The average daily mortality was 45⅔. (Appendix III., Table III.)

The mortality and duration of the epidemic in the different districts of Lower Egypt, exclusive of the places mentioned, are set forth in the following table :—

| District. | Mortality from Cholera. | Commencement of Epidemic. | End of Epidemic. | Duration. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahireh - - - | 2,242 | 20th June | 19th Sept. | 91 days |
| Gharbieh - - - | 10,181 | „ „ | 12th „ | 83 days |
| Dakalieh - - - | 7,356 | 22nd „ | 3rd August | 42 days |
| Menoufieh - - - | 2,648 | 29th „ | 12th Sept. | 74 days |
| Sharkieh - - - | 3,591 | 21st „ | 16th Aug. | 56 days |
| Kalioubieh - - - | 699 | 25th „ | 5th Sept. | 72 days |
| Ghizeh - - - | 1,473 | — | — | — |

The greatest daily mortality occurred at Mansourah (Dakalieh), 53, on the 7th July; at Tantah (Gharbieh), 96, on the 24th June; and at Zagazig (Sharkieh), 105, on the 27th June.

* 4th July 1865. † Consul-General, 18th July 1865.

The first person seized at Tantah by the epidemic was a woman who had lately arrived from Alexandria.

*El Arich.*—Total mortality 35 (males 19, females 16); duration of epidemic 83 days (5th July to 26th September).

*Isthmus of Suez.*—Dr. Aubert Roche, in a report already referred to,* has furnished a highly interesting account of the prevalence of cholera in the Isthmus of Suez, more especially among the workmen employed in the construction of M. Lessep's canal. The following particulars are derived from this report:—

*Toussoum.*—The first case of cholera in the isthmus occurred in the district (circonscription) of Toussoum. A workman, employed on the earthworks of a sluice on the canal of sweet water, was attacked on the 16th June. At this date cholera was not prevalent either in Zagazig or Suez. For more than a month no new workmen had arrived at the labourers' encampment. The camp is situated in the desert, the surrounding soil being arid and naked, and at the time of the outbreak the sanitary condition of the huts, their appurtenances, and immediate vicinity was unexceptionable. On the 18th June two new cases of cholera occurred, and the disease spread and extended to Serapeum, another encampment in the district. From the 16th June to the 4th July, there were among the Europeans, numbering about 200 persons, 28 cases and 16 deaths. One of the medical men of the company, Dr. Zuridi, succumbed to the epidemic.

Dr. Aubert Roche thinks that the first case in the district of Toussoum merits particular attention. In other districts, and in Alexandria, Tanta, Cairo, and Zagazig, the earliest case could be linked to antecedent cases elsewhere. But it was not possible, he asserts, to trace a direct connection between the first case at Toussoum and previous cases in other localities. Dr. Aubert Roche, however, omits from consideration certain cases of cholera (and probably also of choleraic diarrhœa) which did not end fatally, and which, as he afterwards tells us, had occurred in Suez, between the 19th May, when the first detachment of pilgrims arrived from Jedda, and the 22nd June, the date of the first death from cholera among the Europeans in that city.

*Ismaïla.*—The first case of cholera in this district, occurred on the 24th June. The epidemic was then spreading rapidly at Zagazig. Fugitives from that town had sought safety in Ismaïla; others had passed through the district in their flight to Port Saïd. Moreover, since the 16th June, cholera had existed at Toussoum, about six miles south of Ismaïla.

"If there exists, I will not say in the isthmus," writes Dr. Aubert Roche, "but in the whole world, a salubrious locality, it is Ismaïla. I "defy the most exacting hygienist to find here an unwholesome cause "capable of localising an epidemic."

The disease broke upon Ismaïla "as a waterspout." No less than 176 individuals were carried off in seven days. The epidemic lasted 28 days, and during that period there were 352 cases and 228 deaths in a population of about 4,000 souls, rapidly reduced to one half by flight. Among the Europeans, numbering about 2,500, 182 cases occurred and 108 deaths. Among the Arabs and the Government police the mortality was 120 in a population of about 1,500. It was impossible to ascertain the number of cases among the natives of the district.

Dr. Aubert Roche directs attention to the fact that, although the outbreak at Ismaïla followed the arrivals of fugitives from Zagazig, outbreaks

* "Rapport sur le Choléra dans l'Isthme de Suez en Juin et Juillet 1865." Paris.

did not occur in the Ouady and at Tel-el-Kébir, in both of which localities (lying on the route from Zagazig to Ismaïla) fugitives from the infected town had taken refuge. Some of the fugitives even died of cholera at Tel-el-Kébir.

During the prevalence of cholera at Ismaïla other maladies disappeared. The sick at the time of the outbreak were carried off by cholera.

*El-Guisr.*—The epidemic extended to El-Guisr, a locality about three miles north-east of Ismaïla, and almost as healthy as the latter place. An Arab was attacked on the 26th June. This was an isolated case. On the 1st July two individuals from Ismaïla were seized. On the 3d July the malady broke out in the encampment. The Arabs suffered chiefly, 20 deaths occurring among them out of 35 attacks. Among the Europeans, there were 15 cases of which 5 died. The disease persisted until the 21st July.

*Kantara.*—This locality, situated from 17 to 20 miles north of El-Guisr, was exempt from the epidemic, although the encampment was exposed perhaps more than any other to the importation of the malady. Kantara is on the route from Egypt to Syria, and it is a halting place for travellers and caravans on account of the sweet water found there. The route also from Ismaïla and El-Guisr to Port Saïd passes through Kantara. When the epidemic broke out in Ismaïla and the vicinity, at least 2,000 workmen fled, some on foot, others in boats to Port Saïd. Of these fugitives, six (four being Europeans) were received into the ambulance at Kantara dying or dead from cholera. In addition, six deaths occurred from cholera among the Syrian caravans. The population of the locality, however, entirely escaped the disease.

*Port Saïd.*—On the 28th June a Greek from Ismaïla suffering with symptoms of cholera arrived at Port Saïd, the Mediterranean termination of M. Lessep's canal. This case recovered. The same day a young Greek girl, living at Port Saïd, after 10 days' diarrhœa, was attacked with cholera and died in the night. At this period the flight of workmen had commenced along the whole line of canal works, the Greeks hastening from Ismaïla where the epidemic prevailed.

On the 3d July there were four deaths from cholera, three among individuals arriving from Ismaïla, and one among the population of Port Saïd. A coffee-house keeper, a robust man, who lodged fugitives at his house, was the victim in the last case. On the 4th three more deaths occurred among the refugees from Ismaïla. On the 5th, a carpenter, an inhabitant of Port Said, living near the encampment of fugitives, was seized with cholera, and on the 6th, another seizure took place in the same locality.

At this time about 2,000 Greeks were encamped near the lighthouse awaiting a favourable opportunity for leaving the country. A westerly gale prevented all communication with the shipping for two days ; and during this period, notwithstanding every care, the sanitary condition of the encampment was such as to awaken great uneasiness lest cholera should break out in it suddenly as at Ismaïla. But a few isolated cases only occurred.

The disease was present in Port Saïd till the end of July, though sometimes a day, or even two days, would pass without a death, and the deaths in any one day never exceeded six.

The mortality among strangers, chiefly arriving from infected localities, was remarkable. Of the fugitives from the canal works 31 were attacked with cholera and 20 died. Thirteen also died in the boats on the passage to Port Saïd. Of the European population, averaging about 4,500, 63 were attacked and 23 died. The Egyptians enjoyed a singular immunity

from the disease. In the Arab village, having a population of about 1,500, there were but two deaths. Two Arabs coming from the lake were also carried off.

The epidemic at Port Saïd (as also at Ismaïla) chiefly attacked and proved rapidly fatal among persons who were guilty of any kind of excess, and whose constitutions were shattered. Individuals of good physical and moral health who were struck with the disease readily recovered.

Diarrhœa, neglected chronic maladies, insufficient nourishment, and intemperance are stated by Dr. Aubert Roche to have been the determining causes of all the cases among the population of Port Saïd, with two exceptions.

Enteritis and dysentery prevailed at the same time as cholera, and these affections, as well as diarrhœa, proved most rebellious to treatment. Remedies, which prior to the outbreak had acted successfully, failed altogether, and the maladies rapidly ended fatally. Disorders usually of a slight character also became serious.

Port Saïd was in constant communication with Alexandria and Damietta during the time when cholera prevailed extensively in both cities, and it had been invaded by the fugitives from Ismaïla. Numerous cases of the epidemic had been imported into the town, which although not insalubrious was less favourably circumstanced hygienically than Ismaïla, but the disease spread only slightly among the inhabitants. Dr. Aubert Roche was unable to determine the source of this comparative immunity.

*Chalouf.*—Not a single case of cholera occurred in this locality, which lies towards the southern extremity of M. Lessep's canal, at a short distance from Suez, and is traversed by the route from Suez to the more northerly stations on the canal. The population is certainly scanty, but the fact of exemption deserves to be mentioned in conjunction with the like immunity of Kantara and Tel-el-Kébir.

*Suez.*—The earliest cases of the epidemic in Egypt occurred in this city. Two days after the arrival of the ship which brought the first detachment of pilgrims returning from Mecca (21st May) the captain of the vessel and his wife were seized with cholera. After the landing of the pilgrims cholera occurred from time to time among the European workmen of the Canal Company, but no case ended fatally until the 22d June. In the interval between this date and the 21st May, about 20,000 pilgrims had been disembarked at Suez.

Choleraic diarrhœa had prevailed for a good while (pendant longtemps) among the workmen at the sluice which closes the sweet-water canal where it joins the Red Sea, when suddenly, as the epidemic was coming to an end elsewhere, the malady appeared among the Greek labourers. Nine cases occurred in the space of four days, and the outbreak then ceased.

There were 200 European workmen employed by the Canal Company in Suez and the vicinity, and of these 22 were attacked with cholera, and eight died.

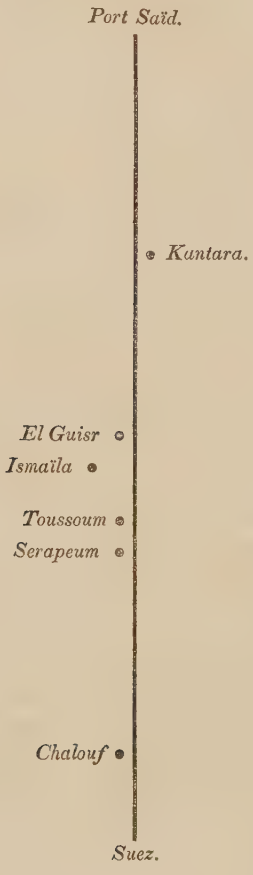
Dr. Aubert Roche states that the first fatal case occurred on the 22d June. [The first fatal case in the return appended to his report is entered under the date 23d May. This is probably a misprint.] The last was on the 30th July.

Dr. Colucci-Bey states that the total mortality in Suez itself from cholera was 57 (48 males and 9 females), and that the outbreak among the population of the town lasted 42 days (26th June to 7th August).

At the time when the epidemic appeared in the Isthmus of Suez the works of M. Lessep's canal were in full activity and about 7,000 Europeans were employed upon them. Of these persons 5·1 per cent. were

attacked with cholera, and 2·9 per cent. died. Dr. Aubert Roche states from information furnished to him by the French and British Consuls at Cairo, that in that city the mortality from cholera among French residents was 6·0 per cent., and among English 12·0 per cent.

I add a diagram showing the relative position, on the line of the ship canal, of the places mentioned in the foregoing summary of the prevalence of cholera in the Isthmus of Suez.




## Middle Egypt.

*Benisouef* (district).—The total mortality from cholera was 1,031 (513 males and 518 females). Dr. Colucci-Bey gives the following account of the commencement of the outbreak. On the 3rd July 1865 a steam-vessel, carrying soldiers from Cairo to Upper Egypt, landed at Benisouef, for interment, the corpses of seven men who had died from cholera. The malady broke out in the town the day following (4th July).

*Faioum* (district).—Total mortality 1,306 (males 718, females 588).

*Minieh* (district).—Total mortality 1,509 (946 males, 820 females). Duration of outbreak 63 days (30th June to 2nd September).

### UPPER EGYPT.

*Siout* (district).—Total mortality 4,387 (males 2,293 and females 2,094).

*Girgeh* (district).—Total mortality 5,775 (males 2,930 and females 2,845).

*Kenneh* (district).—Total mortality 3,084 (males 1,581 and females 1,503).

*Kosseir and Esneh.*—Total mortality 713 (males 408 and females 305).

The *total ascertained mortality* from the epidemic in the whole of Egypt, according to the official returns furnished by Dr. Colucci-Bey, was as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Males - - - | 32,854 |
| Females - - - | 28,338 |
| Total - - - | 61,192 |

The estimated population of Egypt on the 26th May 1865 was 4,841,677.

Commencing early in June, the epidemic persisted until late in September. The outbreak was general, affecting the entire country, and taking the returns of deaths simply as they stand, it was very severe. The brunt of the disease fell upon the Mohammedan population, other sections apparently suffering comparatively slightly. The mortuary records show 110 deaths from cholera among the Jews, and 1,978 among Christians, the remainder (59,104) being among the Mohammedans.

### 2.—ARABIA.

Cholera prevailed at Makalla on the south coast, and Hodeida on the west coast, of Arabia before the appearance of the disease at Jedda and Mecca (Sect. I.) Muscat has suffered from the malady, and the coast of Eastern Arabia generally, or at several points. Her Majesty's Consul at Bagdad states that the epidemic prevailed with considerable violence at Muscat on the south, and Bunder Abbas on the north coast of the Persian Gulf, at the same time ; and that it extended to Bassorah along the Arabian shore of the gulf.* Information is still wanted respecting the date when cholera broke out at Muscat and the period of its prevalence there ; also in reference to the localities attacked by the epidemic and times of its appearance on the southern shore of the Persian Gulf.

The facts known relating to the prevalence of cholera at Jedda and Mecca have been already detailed (Sect. I.) The only other locality in Arabia, touched by the epidemic, from which information is forthcoming, is Aden.

*Aden.*—Returns forwarded to the Army Medical Department show that prior to the 31st May 1865, 23 cases of cholera occurred among the troops stationed at Aden, of which 14 died. From that date to the 23rd July 9 cases occurred, of which 7 died, making a total of 32 cases and 21 deaths, the average strength of the garrison being 726.

When the disease first declared itself at Aden, either among the troops or the native population, is not yet known. The political resident, in a letter to the Secretary of State for India, dated 17th June 1865, reports : That the epidemic was not confined to any particular part of the town, nor were the cases numerous. The fatal instances amongst the natives were confined almost entirely to the very poor classes, those who to avoid

* Despatch, 14th Nov. 1865.

starvation in the interior, had come into Aden to get work and food. Some cases having appeared at the Towaiee, a temporary hospital was erected in rear of the European General Hospital, to which any of the coolie class suffering from the disease were ordered to be at once taken and treated. The epidemic passed from the peninsula into the interior and "raged badly" at Lahej. Upwards of 500 people are said to have died there. The whole district of Lahej and the country immediately adjacent to Aden was, at the time of the outbreak, in a melancholy state from excessive poverty. The disease was in extreme force only for a few days.

To add to the misery then existing, the country had been visited with a murrain which had carried off almost every head of horned cattle. Many of the people had renewed their stock several times over, and their resources were exhausted. The supply of grain in Lahej failed, and the poor inhabitants flocked to Aden and drew upon its very limited store. Whatever grain there was came from the hilly country, and was ruinously dear. Reports from Zemen spoke of famine there also, and the populations of Mocha and Hodeida looked to Aden for help. To meet the great distress likely to be experienced at Aden owing to the prevalence of famine in the provinces of the Arabian mainland, supplies of grain were forwarded from Bombay for distribution amongst the most needy of the inhabitants.

Aden has been visited by epidemic cholera previous to the recent outbreak. In the report of the General Board of Health on the epidemic of 1848–49, it is stated (p. 4) that in May 1846 the disease appeared with great severity at Aden. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ruttonjee Horunsgee, who was in charge of the Engineer depôt of the station during the outbreak of 1858, asserts* that genuine epidemic cholera was unknown there until that date. Undoubted solitary cases of spasmodic cholera now and then occurred, and he had seen two such cases within a period of three years. A semblance of diffused cholera, he states, is believed to have occurred in 1848, but the outbreak lasted only three or four days.

Epidemic cholera broke out among the garrison in 1858. The first case occurred in the Engineer depôt on the 29th September. The disease increased rapidly, and in three or four days attained its greatest severity. On the 8th October the attacks began to decline; from the 14th to the 27th inclusive there were no cases, and on the 28th a single seizure terminated the epidemic.

Of the circumstances preceding this outbreak at Aden, all that can be stated with certainty is, that "long before" epidemic cholera had raged terribly on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, and had caused much mortality at Mecca, Lohea, Hodeida, and Mocha. Massowah, the principal seaport town of Abyssinia, it is reported, also suffered. Two deaths from cholera were said to have taken place on board a ship, bringing a large number of pilgrims from Mecca, as she approached Aden. This vessel anchored in the harbour, but no instance of the disease is known to have happened among the pilgrims while she lay there.

After the epidemic had broken out at Aden, it appeared at Lahej and Berbera (East Africa, a seaport on the southern shore of the Gulf of Aden) with both of which places Aden was in constant communication.

### 3.—Turkey.

#### (*a*) *Turkey in Asia.*

*Jaffa* (estimated population 25,000).—The first case of cholera occurred on the 1st July (Sect. II.). The greatest daily mortality, 65, took place

* "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay," 1859, p. xxvii.

on the 19th (?) July, and the estimated deaths on successive days from the 12th to the 18th of the month, inclusive, were 11, 17, 9, 8, 23, 55, 45. The outbreak terminated in the town the second week in August, but at that time the disease existed in some villages in the plains near Jaffa, to which it had extended.

The exodus of the population was so great, first under the influence of panic, and secondly from the recommendation of Dr. Philip, a medical missionary resident in the place, supported by the authorities, that not more than 4,000 are believed to have remained in the town towards the close of the epidemic. To this large diminution of the inhabitants is attributed the comparative slightness of the outbreak. Many fled to neighbouring towns and villages, and to Jerusalem, and numbers camped out in the gardens near the town, in the plain, and on the adjacent mountains.

The sole charge of the sick was voluntarily undertaken by Dr. Philip. The native apothecaries were among the first to leave the town when the epidemic appeared. The quarantine doctor, after the manifestation of the earliest cases, secluded himself, was taken ill during his self-imposed confinement, and died on the 30th July. Dr. Philip was left to contend single-handed against the pestilence, and he fulfilled his nobly-conceived task with an energy as remarkable as his philanthropy.

In a report to Her Majesty's Consul for Jaffa, Dr. Philip gives the following estimate of the number of cases of cholera and deaths from the disease, in the town and vicinity, during the outbreak :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From 1st July to 8th August 1865;— | | |
| *Cases*, about | | 3,000 |
| *Deaths*, according to sects, about— | | |
| Greeks | 105 | |
| Greek catholics and Roman catholics | 60 | |
| Armenians | 6 | |
| Jews | 57 | |
| Moslems | 352 | |
| Total deaths | | 580 |

*Jerusalem* (ordinary population estimated, 1863, at 15,500).—Her Majesty's Consul reports, 23*d August* 1865: Three or four deaths are said to have taken place from cholera in the city, but they are not believed to have been satisfactorily verified. Cases of "cholerine" occur, but none have ended fatally. All arrivals from suspected districts are subjected to quarantine at a certain distance from the walls. The mortality this season has been much lower than usual, owing doubtless to the energetic sanitary and quarantine regulations adopted in anticipation of cholera.—20th *October* 1865: Cholera has broken out in Jerusalem and the neighbouring villages within the last fortnight. The cases ending fatally average probably from five to eight daily, but it is not possible to obtain an accurate report.—23*d October* 1865: The deaths from the epidemic have risen to 45 a day since the 21st. The population is rapidly deserting the city. About one-half of the inhabitants have left, principally for the coast.—11th *November* 1865: The daily mortality increased to 70 (the maximum) among a population thinned by the flight probably of one-third. Then the epidemic decreased with occasional periods of renewed violence. On the 12th November six cases were reported. It is estimated that 600 persons have already fallen victims to the disease. Only three Europeans were attacked, but several Mohammedans of the highest class, amongst others the Mufti and three members of his family had

suffered. Twelve hundred portions of meat and rice were distributed for 12 days in succession among the poor, by a relief committee formed by the Foreign Consuls and the Pasha, when the means at command became exhausted. Sanitary measures were actively adopted, and it was proposed, from the 11th November, to light fires in ten different parts of the city for the purification of the atmosphere.

Prior to the 23d August 1865, according to Her Majesty's Consul for Jerusalem, *Gaza** and *Nablous*† had suffered much from the epidemic, and *Ramleh*‡ had been less severely visited. The malady existed at Gaza and Nablous at the date given, but was on the decline. The deaths in Nablous had risen to 60 or 70 a day.

*Beyrout* (estimated population 60,000).—The Consul-General reports, under the date 12th July 1865, that since the 1st instant some cases of cholera had occurred in the city and environs, and that three deaths from the disease had taken place on the 11th, and one death on the 12th.

The epidemic prevailed throughout the months of August and September, and did not terminate until late in October. The number of deaths occasioned by it is estimated at from 1,700 to 2,000. This, the Consul-General remarks (21st October 1865) was not a large mortality among the entire population; but the greater part of the inhabitants took refuge in the mountains, and, during the height of the epidemic, probably not more than one-fourth remained in the town. He adds, "such has "been the general unhealthiness of the present summer in Beyrout, that "hardly a single person of those who remained in town escaped a serious "attack either of cholera or fever, and the latter disease is still prevailing "to a great extent. Even in the mountains there is more than an "ordinary amount of sickness."

*Damascus* (estimated population, previous to the massacre of 1860, 150,000).—Mr. Consul Rogers reports (9th August 1865) on the authority of Dr. Nicora (health officer for France at Damascus) that the first case occurred in the Turkish quarter, opposite the house of the Emir Abd el Kadr, on the 1st August (Sect. II.) The patient was a Turkish lady, who died on the 2nd. The epidemic reached its maximum on the 1st September, when 93 deaths were recorded, and it ended on the 30th September, or soon after, the total mortality being estimated at 3,005. (Appendix III., Table V.)

*Kara Aghash.*—Her Majesty's Consul for Aleppo reports, in a letter dated 12th August 1865, that cholera had broken out at Kara Aghash, a large village about three miles from Alexandretta, and on board Her Majesty's frigate "Orlando," in that port. This latter statement is an error, as the "Orlando" was not on that station at the time. In the reports made to the Navy Medical Department no mention is made of the occurrence of cholera on board any of Her Majesty's ships off Alexandretta during the summer or autumn of 1865.

*Aleppo* (estimated population 100,000).—This city would appear to have been subjected to a frightful visitation of the epidemic. Mr. Consul Skene reports (22nd August 1865) that the disease was officially declared to have broken out on the 11th August, and that at the date of his writing the number of deaths had not exceeded six daily. Under the date 16th October he further reports, that the epidemic had then almost ceased, the deaths having fallen to about 15 daily. It was computed

* Gaza, 48 miles S. W. of Jerusalem, 2 miles from Mediterranean, pop. 15,000 or 16,000.

† Nablous, 30 miles N. of Jerusalem, 8,000.

‡ Ramleh, 22 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa, population about 3,000.

that 10,300 persons of whom 9,000 were Mohammedans, 800 Christians, and 500 Jews, had died of cholera.

*Brusa* (Broussa; population probably 60,000).—Her Majesty's Consul reports (4th October 1865) that cholera broke out in this city in August. At the time of writing the epidemic had entirely subsided, not only in Brusa, but in places contiguous. The mortality had not been great, about 300 having died in the city (Greeks 103, Armenians 55, Jews 20, and the remainder Mohammedans, of whom the number was not well ascertained).

Elsewhere the disease had prevailed at *Ghio** and some places on the *Lake of Apollonia*, but the mortality from it was limited. *Mundunia*, the outport most in communication with the capital, escaped the epidemic.

The Consul refers to *typhus* introduced into the city by Circassian immigrants, and to a murrian prevalent among cattle. He believes, from circumstances that have come under his observation, that ferruginous water, from natural springs, is a preventive of the epizootic.

*Smyrna* (estimated population 150,000, of whom 80,000 Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, 5,000 Franks).—The first case of cholera was recorded on the 24th June 1865 (Sect. II.). The greatest mortality from the epidemic in any one day (88) occurred on the 4th July. The last fatal case was reported on the 6th September. (Appendix III., Table IV.) The outbreak lasted 75 days, and the sufferings occasioned by it were greatly aggravated by extreme privation among the poorer classes in consequence of an almost entire cessation of labour. Employers had fled from the town, and business came to a standstill during the progress of the epidemic. The disease fell with greatest force upon the Jewish population, with least upon the Turkish. Its destructiveness was not confined to the city, but extended to neighbouring villages.

The total mortality recorded from cholera, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Armenians | 47 |
| Catholics | 94 |
| Greeks | 396 |
| Jews | 480 |
| Ottomans | 165 |
| Protestants | 11 |
| | 1,193 |
| Villages in the vicinity of Smyrna (estimated minimum mortality) | 600 |
| Total | 1,793 |

*Dardanelles.*—Mr. Consul Maling reports, under the date of 18th July 1863, that four or five deaths from cholera had taken place in this town. The general quarantine station for Constantinople for passengers coming from Egypt and other infected places south of the strait was established at Dardanelles. Steamers crowded with fugitives from Alexandria on reaching here were made to discharge their living freights into the lazaretto, which could not contain so great an influx of people, and the local quarantine staff was unable to meet such an unwonted and serious

* Principal port on the Sea of Marmora for the import of corn: 16 miles N. N. E. of Brusa.

emergency. Hence aggravated mortality in the lazaretto itself, and propagation of disease beyond the walls.

*Trebizond.*—Mr. Consul Steevens reports, under the date 2nd August 1865, that two cases of cholera had been landed from the weekly Russian steamer at the lazaretto, both of which had proved fatal. Subsequently several deaths had occurred (in the city ?). On the 25th August he reports, that cholera had shown a tendency to increase during the last two or three days. On the 24th several deaths (the exact number not known) happened in the city. Among the Circassians, about 1,200 in number encamped close to the suburbs, 50 deaths daily had been occasioned by the disease for 10 days back. The survivors were about to be sent to Kierrasona, where they would undoubtedly spread the infection.

*Bagdad* (population about 65,000 ?).—The earliest deaths from cholera in Bagdad were reported on the 25th September 1865, and the epidemic persisted until the 11th November, a period of 47 days. The greatest daily mortality occurred on the 20th October, when 12 deaths were recorded. The total ascertained mortality from the epidemic was 232, representing probably two-thirds of the actual loss of life occasioned by it. (Appendix III., Table VI.)

The outbreak was restricted both in intensity and diffusion. Isolated cases only appeared in the surrounding villages. The precautions taken by H. E. Namik Pasha probably accounted in some measure for the comparatively slight prevalence of the disease in the city and vicinity. The troops of the garrison were encamped outside the walls, pharmacies were established, and such local sanitary measures enforced as time and circumstances permitted.

In addition to the foregoing particulars, Her Majesty's Consul-General for Bagdad, Colonel Kemball, states, under the date 14th November 1865, that the epidemic had travelled to that city along the line of the Euphrates, and manifested itself successively at Suk-esh-Shiookh, Sumaweli, Devanieh, Nejjeff, Kerbela, and Hilleh. "It is remarkable," he writes, "that cholera did not travel to Turkish Arabia, as had been "apprehended with the pilgrims returning by the desert route from "Mecca, but advanced in its usual course, and with like regularity up to "the southern shores of the Persian Gulf from the direction of Muscat, "at which port and at Bunder Abbas, the epidemic was raging at the "same period with considerable violence. It is remarkable too, that "whereas on previous occasions to which I have referred, the stream of "infection coming from Kurrachee, along the coast of Mekran, had "followed *pari passu* the northern shores of the gulf, extending every-"where into the interior of Persia ; the corresponding stream this year "had its progress suspended at or a little above the port of Lingah "[Lingar ?] up to which point also its ravages were exclusively confined "to the coast."

Colonel Kemball also states that "nowhere in its progress through "Turkish Arabia, save under conditions especially favourable to its "development, was the epidemic marked by virulence at all approach-"ing to the visitations of 1846 and 1851. Such conditions presented "themselves at Bassorah, at Suk-esh-Shiookh, and more notably at "Kerbela, in the malaria of the adjacent marshes, in the deficiency, or "bad quality, of the water, in the concourse of pilgrims, and in the "absence generally of sanitary arrangements; and their effect accord-"ingly, by predisposing the inhabitants of those towns to choleraic "influences, was to occasion a mortality, which at Kerbela was estimated

" much to exceed 100 per diem. The same causes had moreover ope-
" rated at the same places and elsewhere in marshy districts during the
" summer months, in producing a malignant typhoid fever, of which the
" ravages in their aggregate result proved even more fatal than the sub-
" sequent epidemic."

Colonel Kemball adds: "It may be worty of note, that in the year
" 1847, and repeatedly in the years succeeding the second visitation of
" 1851 up to 1862, cholera reappeared in Turkish Arabia without
" apparent cause, its presence (generally in a mild form) being manifested
" at Bagdad in the period included between August and December, and
" its duration varying from 35 to 50 days."

*Mosul, Kirkook,** and *Samarrah.*†—Her Majesty's Consul-General for Bagdad also reports (14 November 1865) that Mosul and Kirkook were said to be infected with cholera, and that the earliest cases in the former town had occurred on the 23d October. The intermediate villages were suffering more or less from the epidemic. At Samarrah the mortality was stated to be comparatively slight, but at Mosul very great.

### (*b.*) *Turkey in Europe.*

*Constantinople* (estimated population 800,000).—The first case occurred on the 28th June (Section II.) ; the second case on the 2nd July, both taking place in the harbour on board ships recently arrived from Alexandria. From the last date to the 8th July no case is known to have happened ; but in the next nine days, from the 8th to the 17th inclusive, 155 deaths were recorded.

The epidemic spread throughout the entire city, and subsequently extended to the villages on both sides of the Bosphorus, to some of the towns on both coasts of the sea of Marmora, and to the Princes Islands.

*Therapeia* (population 2,500) on the European shore of the Bosphorus, was attacked suddenly during the night of the 31st July, and in a week from 130 to 140 people were carried off. This village suffered perhaps more than any other village on the strait in proportion to its population.

In the second week of September the epidemic had so greatly decreased in Constantinople that only isolated cases occurred ; and towards the close of the month it was proposed to issue clean bills of health to ships leaving the port. The disease, however, lingered in the city until the middle of October or later. On the 13th October four deaths from cholera were recorded, and on the 17th one death occurred.

A complete series of the official returns of deaths in Constantinople does not appear to have been published. The following return of the first 2,001 deaths in the epidemic (from the commencement of the outbreak to the 31st July) was made to Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Porte, by Dr. Dickson, the physician to the embasay. June 28th one death ; July 2nd, one death ; July 8th to 17th, 155 deaths, or about 17 per diem ; July 17th to 24th, 546 deaths, or about 78 per diem ; July 24th to 31st, 1,299 deaths, or about 186 per diem.

The subsequent daily returns are derived from the "Levant Herald" of different dates.‡

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* Kurdistan, about 160 miles N. of Bagdad and 90 miles S.S.E. of Mosul.

† 65 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad.

‡ See also "The Lancet" from the 19th Aug. to the 23d September 1865, inclusive.

*Number of Deaths from Cholera in Constantinople, according to daily Official Returns.*

| | Deaths from Cholera. | | Deaths from Cholera. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th July | 145 | 18th August | 188 |
| 27th „ | 138 | 19th „ | 176 |
| 28th „ | 179 | 20th „ | 141 |
| 29th „ | 183 | 21st „ | 143 |
| 30th „ | 186 | 22nd „ | 114 |
| 31st „ | 291 | 23rd „ | 81 |
| 1st August | 320 | 24th „ | 71 |
| 2nd „ | 384 | 25th „ | 58 |
| 3rd „ | to 8th, no returns. | 26th „ | 52 |
| 9th „ | 278 | 27th „ | 26 |
| 10th „ | 358 | 28th „ | 45 |
| 11th „ | 218 | 29th „ | 32 |
| 12th „ | 289 | 30th „ | 33 |
| 13th „ | 275 | 31st „ | 25 |
| 14th „ | 220 | 1st September | 17 |
| 15th „ | 207 | 2nd „ | 19 |
| 16th „ | 197 | 3rd „ | 16 |
| 17th „ | 197 | 4th „ | 9 |

These returns do not show the entire mortality from cholera, but it is probable that they approach more nearly to the truth than some of the extravagant estimates, which at the time of the outbreak were admitted into some of the English journals.

*Salonica* (estimated population 70,000).—Cholera broke out in the lazaretto of this city among the emigrants from Constantinople, at what date is not stated, but probably towards the close of July or at the beginning of August. Dr. A. Espagne,* who visited Salonica at the end of August or commencement of September, states that as many as 30 deaths occurred daily in the lazaretto. The disease extended to one or more villages near the city, and the outbreak terminated in the first week of September.

One group of cases only appears to have occurred in Salonica itself. Her Majesty's Consul reports† that a Turk, after being detained fourteen days in quarantine, was attacked with cholera in his own house in the city and died. His wife who had attended him during his illness, and had not been in the lazaretto, was also seized with the disease and died. A third person living in the same house was likewise attacked. The house was isolated, the inmates removed into other houses, and the malady did not spread further.

*Filurina* (population 7,000 ; five hours S.W. of Monastir).—Her Majesty's Consul at Monastir‡ gives the following account of an outbreak of cholera at Filurina.§

The first case occurred on the 27th October 1865, the last on the 8th November. The number of attacks from cholera was 22, of deaths 14 ; the number of attacks from choleraic diarrhœa was 39, of deaths 5. (Appendix III., Table VII.)

Shortly before the appearance of the disease at Filurina, three cases of cholera, all of which terminated fatally, had occurred at Banitsa, a village

* "Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie," 20th Oct. 1865, p. 658.

† Copy of Despatch undated, received at For. Office, 30th Sept. 1865.

‡ Monastir or Bitolia, a town of about 30,000 population, 30 miles S. E. of Ochrida, and near the Albanian frontier. It is a principal entrepôt for goods passing between E. and W. Turkey.

§ Despatches, 22d Nov. 1865 ; 27th Dec. 1865.

on the high road between Salonica and Monastir, distant eight hours from the last-named town and three from Filurina. The three persons attacked had just arrived from Constantinople by way of Salonica, and had contrived to evade the performance of quarantine at the latter place.

A day or two later some cases occurred at Nevolan, another village on the same high road, and situated between Banitsa and Filurina.

Immediately afterwards, in the vineyards near Filurina, the bodies of two peasants were discovered bearing all the signs of having died from cholera; and then the malady appeared in the town itself.

On the disease being recognized a *cordon sanitaire* was drawn around Filurina, and the epidemic does not appear to have extended beyond the limits of the town.

*Gallipoli*, at the southern entrance of the sea of Marmora, and *Rodosto*, 60 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli, on the European shore of the same sea, are included among infected places by Dr. A. Espagne.*

*Kustendji.*—The epidemic began here on the 5th August. 20 cases occurred among the English residents (84 in number) of which 11 ended fatally. Among the native population 121 deaths are reported to have occurred. The malady ceased prior to the 7th September.†

*Tultcha* (right bank of Danube, 40 miles from the mouth of the river).—Her Majesty's Consul for Galatz, in a despatch dated the 8th August 1865, reports the occurrence of a few cases of cholera at Tultcha among a detachment of soldiers recently arrived from Constantinople. Thirteen days later he reports that the disease had appeared among the civil population, and that 12 cases were said to occur daily.

*Rustchuk* (on the Danube, population estimated at 30,000).—Cholera broke out on or about the 28th August. The disease appears to have prevailed about a fortnight and to have occasioned 100 deaths.†

### 4.—Rumania.

*Galatz* (Moldavia, left bank of Danube, estimated population 30,000-40,000).‡—Her Majesty's Consul reports, under the date 8th August 1865, that a three days' quarantine had been imposed upon vessels coming from Constantinople, and upon passengers arriving direct from that city by way of Tchernovada. Vessels with clean bills were to be subjected to 24 hours' observation and medical inspection. Vessels with cholera on board would be sent to Ismail, where a lazaretto was being prepared.§ On the 21st August he further reports, that, in spite of precautions, cholera had crept into Galatz. Ten or 12 deaths occurred daily, but the disease was at that time limited to the worst classes of the population and most unhealthy parts of the town. In a despatch dated the 26th September it is stated that the epidemic had almost entirely disappeared; and it was estimated that during its prevalence 1,000 cases had occurred, and 570 deaths.‖

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* "Gaz. Heb. de Méd. et de Chir.," 20th Oct. 1865, p. 457.

† Mr. Harry Leach, "Lancet," 23d Sept. 1865, p. 350.

‡ Her Majesty's Consul for Galatz (Despatch 8th Aug.) says about 80,000.

§ The quarantine station was subsequently removed to Reni. (Despatch, 21st Aug. 1865.)

‖ Major Stokes, R.E., in a despatch dated from Galatz, 2d March 1866, writes, "At Orsova, the frontier town of Austria on the Danube, the quarantine, established "for a short time, was removed upon the earnest remonstrances of my Austrian col- "league on the Commission. Although the cholera visited every Turkish town, "where the quarantine was strictly enforced, to within a few miles of Orsova, that "place remained quite free from the disease. The passenger traffic through Orsova "between the East and Vienna is very considerable, and yet no instance occurred of "cholera being imported from the many pest-stricken towns."

Her Majesty's Consul for Bucharest states that from the 11th August to the 29th, 512 persons had been attacked with cholera, and 242 had died from the disease, in Galatz.

*Brahilov* (Ibraila, Wallachia, left bank of Danube, population "cannot exceed 40,000.")*—From the 11th to the 29th August the epidemic caused 469 deaths in the town out of 1,274 cases. In the hospital during the same period there were 153 cases of which 69 ended fatally.† Towards the close of September, when the outbreak had almost ceased, the total number of cases was estimated at 1,700, and of deaths at 800.‡

*Stelpu* (commune, district of Buseo, Wallachia).—August 21st to 25th, 13 cases, 6 deaths.†

*Jalomitza* (Wallachia ?).—August 25th to 27th, 12 cases, 4 deaths.†

### 5.—Bessarabia.§

*Sulina* (population 2,500 or 3,000).—The commencement of the epidemic in this town has been already described (Sec. II. § 2). The earliest cases were recognized in the lazaretto on the 1st August, the outbreak reached its highest point about the middle of that month, and it ceased in the beginning of September. Dr. Jellinck‖ estimates the number of deaths at 250, and he conjectures (in the absence of all certain knowledge of the number of cases), that 70 per cent. of the persons attacked died. "The attacks," he states, "were most dangerous in the first half of the month of August. Most of the cases then ended fatally, often in three or four hours. The symptoms were vomiting and purging, violent cramps, languid pulse, rapid loss of heat, change in the features, loss of consciousness, convulsive action of the respiratory muscles and throat, followed quickly by death. In all these cases, the secretions of the skin and kidneys were entirely suppressed. If the cutaneous and renal functions began to rally, the patient had a chance of recovery, but he was not secure from passing into a typhoid state. Indeed, during the latter half of August, this state supervened in many cases. I had then often occasion to observe all the symptoms of typhus in their most severe forms, and I noticed the frequent occurrence of metastasis in the parotid glands, and in many parts of the skin.

"Those attacked belonged for the most part to the poorer classes of the people. Sailors, and persons living under favourable conditions, suffered comparatively little. . . . I must, however, remark that every one more or less was attacked with a certain indisposition (malaise) characterised by sensitiveness in the region of the stomach, want of appetite, and above all by a sparing secretion of concentrated, reddish urine."

*Reni* (confluence of the Pruth and Danube; population about 6,000).—The mortality from cholera is estimated at 100.‡

*Ismail* (42 miles east of Galatz, on the left bank of the Kilia, or north arm of the Danube at its delta; estimated population 12,000). There were not less than 350 deaths from the epidemic.‡

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* H. M.'s Consul: Keith Johnston, says 6,000.

† H. M.'s Consul, Bucharest, 3d Sept. 1865.

‡ H. M.'s Consul, Galatz, 26th Sept. 1865.

§ Bessarabia, although an administrative province of S. Russia, is not included in the Russian official report on cholera previously referred to.

‖ Report to British Commissioner on the Danube, 7th Oct. 1865.

*Hislitza* (commune, district of Bolgrad).*—Between the 22d August and 3d September 44 cases and 9 deaths were reported.†

## 6.—Russia.

The early history of the epidemic in Russia, according to an official report prepared for the Russian Government, has already been given (Section II.), but a brief recapitulation of the facts is necessary in this place. The additional details of the progress of the epidemic in that empire are a literal rendering of those portions of the report referred to which have not been transcribed. The order of the report is followed.

The first case of epidemic cholera in Odessa occurred on the 6th August. A customs' officer, on duty in the quarantine harbour, and residing in Slobodka Voronzow, adjoining Moldavanka, was attacked with the disease, and died in the city hospital after having first been removed, for a short time, to his own dwelling. Since the 29th July, ships from Constantinople, with individuals suffering from cholera on board, had been subjected to quarantine, in the quarantine harbour, the patients being removed to the lazaretto.

On the 22d August, a Jew, living in Jews' Street, also employed at the quarantine harbour, a companion living with him, and the porter's wife of the adjacent house, were attacked, the two latter being seized about the same time and subsequently to the former. On the 23d the porter referred to, and on the 24th his daughter yielded to the malady.

On the 23d, moreover, a workman living in Ouspenski Street, his son aged two years, and his daughter, aged six years, were attacked; and two days afterwards his widow.

The further history of the epidemic is thus described :—

"From Ouspenski Street the cholera passed to Moldavanaka suburb.

"In these quarters, particularly in Moldavanaka suburb, the greatest number of cases occurred. In other parts of the city few cases took place in comparison with the two districts mentioned. It was impossible to follow the course of the disease in its dissemination throughout the city; but it is certain that the individuals attacked had been in communication with, or in attendance upon, persons suffering from the epidemic.

"In the city hospital, at some distance from the lazaretto, and among the patients and attendants, 800 in number, 18 cases of cholera occurred in the space of 35 days.

"In short, during the epidemic, 16 cases took place in the lazaretto of which seven succumbed; and in the city, from the 6th August to the 14th September, 216 persons were attacked, of whom 109 died. Thus, in Odessa, having a population of 118,000, there were 236 cases of cholera, a very insignificant number in comparison with previous epidemics.

"According to the observations of physicians resident in Odessa, the hygienic condition of the city was less satisfactory in 1865 than in preceding years, and the mortality was much greater. During the first eight months of 1865, 3,318 deaths of both sexes were recorded in the four quarters of the city, exclusive of the City and Jews' hospitals; whilst in the decennial period 1851–60, the average mortality of both sexes during the same eight months was 2,538 being a difference of 780, or 30·7 per cent.

"During the summer months the mortality increased greatly, indeed, 1,765 persons of both sexes died in June, July, and August, making 53·1 per cent. of the entire number of deaths; whilst the average

* Bolgrad, 28 miles N. W. of Ismail.

† H. M.'s Consul, Bucharest, 3d September 1865.

mortality of the same three months, in the decennial period 1851–60, was 1,210 or 47·6 per cent. The great augmentation of deaths during the summer months is attributed chiefly to an affection of the intestinal canal, which prevailed in the city and which ended fatally in 641 instances (36·5 per cent) during that period.

"About the same time that cholera appeared at Odessa, the disease also manifested itself in the village of Borchi, district of Balta, goverment of Podolia. [The epidemic commenced here on the 29th July, and it extended to a neighbouring village, Gavinossa, on the 25th August. (*See* Section II.) In Borchi the disease did not cease until the 25th September, and among a population of 558 souls there were 65 cases, of which 33 died. In Gavinossa the outbreak was severe only until the 1st September (seven days). Between this date and the 25th there were three cases of cholera, all of which recovered. Of the inhabitants of this village, 444 in number, 37 were attacked and 22 died.]

"On the 17th September cholera appeared in the little town of Bogopol and lasted until the 3d October. Of 2,275 inhabitants 202 were attacked by the epidemic and 65 died. On the 25th September the disease manifested itself in the village of Pisarevka, and on the 29th in the villages of Chaousova and Podgoura, where nine persons were seized, of whom five died. On the 19th September cholera broke out in the town of Balta, almost solely among the Jew population, numbering 2,300, and living most wretchedly in very small, damp, filthy rooms, and generally under highly unfavourable hygienic conditions. Between the 19th and 23d of September the epidemic attained its highest degree of development, the average number of cases daily being 33, and of deaths 12. After the 23d September the attacks ranged from 10 to 4 daily, and the deaths from 7 to 2. From the 19th September to the 8th November 416 persons suffered from cholera in Balta, and of these 267 recovered and 147 died, 2 remaining under treatment at the time of the last report. The epidemic appeared also at Jampol, Mohilew, Olgopol, Vinitzy, and Litinsk, in the government of Podolia. In the first of these districts there were seven cases and four deaths between the 26th September and 13th October inclusive; in Mohilew three persons were attacked, and one died. In the three last districts, from the 1st to the 15th November, there were 29 cases, and 7 deaths. From the day when the epidemic first appeared in Podolia to the 15th November, 1,361 persons were attacked with cholera, of whom 844 recovered and 426 died, 91 being convalescent at the time of the latest reports.

"On the 17th August cases of cholera were observed at Kertch. The outbreak of the disease here was insignificant. From the date of the earliest cases to the 27th October, 82 attacks were recorded 39 recoveries, 41 deaths, and 2 convalescent.

"On the 27th September cholera broke out in the town of Berditchev, government of Kiev, almost entirely among the Jew population. The disease prevailed until the 14th November, when it completely ceased. During the outbreak there were 2,898 cases, 2,325 recoveries, and 573 deaths. On the 11th October the disease appeared at Radomysle, in the district of that name, also in the district of Tarastcha; on the 12th October in the district of Ouman, the 15th at Kiev, and the 22nd in the district of Skvira. From the beginning of the outbreak to the 14th November there were, in the government of Kiev, 3,243 cases of cholera, 2,604 recoveries, 587 deaths, and 52 convalescents.

"From the 1st October cases of the epidemic occurred in the districts of Ananiew and Elizabethgrad, and town of Novomirgorod, government of Kherson; and in the interval between the 1st and 22nd October, there were, in the government of Kherson, 56 cases, 28 recoveries, 24 deaths,

and 4 convalescents. On the 12th October cholera broke out in Taganrog and its suburbs; and from that date to the 15th November there were 625 cases, 416 recoveries, 175 deaths, and 134 convalescents. From the 24th November cholera had completely ceased in that town.

"At Jitomir also the epidemic showed itself in the second half of October; and prior to the 1st November there had been 644 cases, of which 237 had recovered and 226 died, while, at that date, 181 remained under treatment.

"Later the disease appeared in the little towns of Choudnow and Troïanow, and in the village of Baranow, district of Jitomir. In the two latter localities there was not a single death, but in Choudnow, from the 23rd to the 25th, of 27 cases, 8 died, 9 recovered, 10 remaining under treatment. In other districts of the government of Volhynia some cases of cholera have also occurred recently, but in the town of Jitomir, towards the close of November, new cases had ceased to appear.

"In a report, dated the 30th October, the Governor of Kovno states that on the 28th of that month a soldier had been seized with sporadic cholera, and that the lower classes suffered from diarrhœa. Four similar cases of sporadic cholera have been observed at Vichni-Volotchok, government of Tver. All the cases recovered.

"On the 17th November a telegraphic despatch announced the outbreak of cholera at Zadonsk (government of Voronège), 13 cases, of which seven proved fatal, having occurred on the 14th of that month. Another despatch announced 17 new cases, of which three were fatal; but according to information obtained on the spot, these were cases of a species of cholerine. The Administration has called for more precise information on the subject.

"Somewhat later there was a case of sporadic cholera at Vilna; and on the 17th November a case of cholera was admitted into the Oboukow Hospital, St. Petersburg. The patient, a journeyman printer, had lived in the capital two years without quitting it. The symptoms of the disease were manifested in the highest degree, and he died four hours after admission. At the autopsy the characteristic signs of the invasion of cholera were found in the intestinal canal, but in other organs like indications were not remarked. This isolated case cannot, however, be regarded as the commencement of the epidemic; it is to be considered rather as an example of the sporadic affection which is observed here almost every year. This is proved by the fact, that from the 17th November to the 1st December, only a single case of cholera occurred (22nd November). This case did not present all the serious symptoms of the malady, and the patient, properly cared for, recovered his health in a few days.

"According to the official information as yet received by the Minister of the Interior, it is seen:—

"1. That cholera has not prevailed seriously in any part of Russia, except in the town of Berditchev:

"2. That the relative mortality from the disease has been considerable in Kertch, Odessa, Balta, and some districts of the government of Podolia, much less in Berditchev, and other places:

"3. That the slight mortality of some places has been doubtless due to cases of cholerine having been included among the cases of cholera:

"4. That, as to the mode of invasion of cholera, the transmissibility of the disease by persons suffering from it was particularly marked in two localities only, Odessa and Borchi:

"5. That in almost every place before the appearance of cholera, the prodromata of the disease, especially premonitary diarrhœa, were observed:

"6. That, finally, as to treatment, Russian physicians have added nothing to the experience of previous epidemics."

The official report on the progress of cholera in the Caucasus has not yet appeared.

### Central Europe.

Towards the close of September or at the beginning of August, an outbreak of cholera occurred at Altenburg,* in Saxony, and subsequently the disease extended to Werdan.† Cases also were observed in Zwickau and neighbouring towns. A detailed account of the outbreak has not been published, but it is reported that the first cases in Altenburg occurred among persons who had recently arrived in that town from Odessa, and that up to October 20th there had been 149 cases at Werdan, of which 52 proved fatal.‡ A despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Dresden, dated the 8th December 1865, states that the disease was then prevalent in parts of Saxony conterminous with the Bavarian frontier.

### The Mediterranean.

*Malta.*—The history of the commencement of the epidemic in this island has already been given (Section II.). The disease appeared among the garrison on the 20th June, and among the civil population on the night of the 27th–28th. It broke out in Gozo on the 21st July. The greatest number of attacks among the garrison occurred during the seven days ending the 28th July; the greatest daily number of seizures among the civil population occurred on the 10th August. The epidemic ceased, both among the garrison and the civil population, early in November. (Appendix III., Tables VIII., IX.)

The following is an account of the losses sustained by the outbreak §:—

| | Population Census of 1861. | Attacks. | | | Deaths. | | | Rate of Deaths on Attacks per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. | |
| Malta { Civil | 117,966 | 993 | 1,367 | 2,361 | 642 | 837 | 1,479 | 62·6 |
| Malta { Military | 6,062 | 142 | 61 | 203 | 102 | 43 | 145 | 71·4 |
| Gozo - Civil - | 15,459 | 231 | 314 | 545 | 104 | 149 | 253 | 46·4 |
| Total - - | 139,487 | 1,366 | 1,742 | 3,109 | 848 | 1,029 | 1,877 | 60·3 |

Twice before the recent outbreak cholera has prevailed in an epidemic form in Malta, namely, in 1837 and 1850; twice also there have been slight outbreaks of the disease, in 1848–49 and 1854–55.

*Epidemic of* 1837.‖—Early in 1837 cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in the south of Italy, and along the African shores of the Mediterranean. On the 9th June the disease appeared in Malta. The inmates of the ospizio, or poor-house, were first attacked by the malady in an extremely aggravated form. "The epidemic spread rapidly

* Altenburg, 24 miles S. of Leipzig; pop. 90,419.
† Werdan, 5 miles N. N. W. of Zwickau; pop. 6,218.
‡ Dr. Julius Althaus; "Medical Times and Gazette," 4th Nov. 1865, p. 511.
§ Report of Superintendent and Chief Physician of Police, 5th April 1866.
‖ Statistical Reports of the sickness, mortality, and invaliding among the troops in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, and British America.—Presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1853, p. 94.

" throughout all the island, not following any regular course, but breaking " out in many and distant places at the same time. The mortality " reached its maximum about the middle of July, after which the cases " gradually declined, and finally ceased in October. At Gozo the disease " appeared 27 days later than at Malta, and in one night 40 persons were " attacked in a village of which the population did not exceed 200."

The cases and deaths reported among the civil population from the commencement to the termination of the epidemic were as follows :—

| | Population. | Cases. | Deaths. | Ratio per 1,000 living. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Malta | 104,719 | 7,567 | 3,783 | 72 | 36 |
| Gozo | 16,468 | 812 | 397 | 49 | 24 |
| Total | 121,187 | 8,379 | 4,180 | 69 | 34½ |

The intensity with which the disease broke out in the ospizio is shown by the following facts. On the 13th June some of the inmates were removed to Fort Ricasoli on the other side of the harbour; "but the " disease continued its ravages, and between the 9th and 19th June, " among 878 persons resident in the ospizio and fort 293 cases occurred, " of which 197 proved fatal." The subsequent progress of the outbreak among these persons was marked by equal severity. From the beginning of the epidemic to the 2nd September no less than 549 (upwards of three-fifths of the entire number) were attacked, and one-half (451) died.

The first two cases among the garrison occurred on the 16th and 17th June in the 92nd regiment, quartered in the Floriana. The malady reached its height between the 8th and 11th July, and finally ceased on the 2nd October. The following table shows the number of cases and deaths among the troops during the epidemic :—

| | Strength. | Cases. | Deaths. | Ratio per 1,000 mean Strength. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Officers | 84 | 8 | 1 | 95 | 11·9 |
| Men | 2,131 | 209 | 47 | 98 | 22·0 |
| Women | 333 | 61 | 21 | 183 | 63·0 |
| Children | 522 | 36 | 9 | 69 | 17·2 |
| Total | 3,070 | 314 | 78 | | |

*Grand Total.*

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil population | 8,379 | 4,180 |
| Garrison | 314 | 78 |
| Total | 8,693 | 4,258 |

It is stated by the medical officers that in every case among the troops the disease was ushered in by premonitory diarrhœa. Diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever, were more than usually prevalent during the period of the epidemic. The average duration of the fatal cases was about 12 hours. " The medical officers in Malta were decidedly of opinion that the disease " was not contagious."

*Outbreak of* 1848-49.—In 1848 28 cases of cholera, described by the Principal Medical Officer as "purely endemical," occurred in the St. Elmo barracks. Of these cases 21 died. In 1849 two cases of cholera were recorded among the troops, of which one died.* I have no information respecting the prevalence of cholera in these years among the civil population.

*Epidemic of* 1850.—The following account of the origin of this epidemic is given in an unpublished report made to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, by Dr. Barry, Principal Medical Officer of the Garrison at the time :—

"In the early part of June it was reported that several persons from Tunis had taken refuge in this island, to escape the cholera raging there.

"It was also bruited that on the 9th June 'Andrea Carsar,' the master of a Maltese boat, four days after his arrival from 'Susa,' was attacked with cholera, and died at his own house in the Cotonnera District. Shortly after two cattle feeders, having disembarked some bullocks from Tunis at the quarantine harbour, were seized with the distemper on returning from their residence at Florian, were conveyed to the new civil hospital, adjoining the Florian barracks, and died after the lapse of a few hours.

"On the 17th of the same month a private of the Royal Malta Fencibles, from the house of the deceased cattle keepers, was attacked with cholera, admitted into hospital, and died 18 hours after.

"It is a curious coincidence, referring to the awful epidemic which ravaged Malta in 1837, that the first admissions into hospital were two men of the 92nd regiment from Florian on the 17th June. On the 21st of the same month a lance-sergeant of the Malta Fencibles, residing at Florian, in a house where several families were located, was brought into hospital in the collapsed stage, and died in 12 hours."

The subsequent details are also from Dr. Barry's Report.

The epidemic reached its maximum among the troops on the 23rd July (28 attacks) among the civil population on the 5th August (113 attacks); it ceased among the troops on the 25th September; among the civil population on the 20th October. The malady was ushered in by a "premonitory, or first stage," marked by "frequent evacuations by stool, "malaise, pain in the epigastrium, loss of appetite, and thirst. These "warnings were for the most part unattended to or concealed, nay, often "most pertinaciously denied, from the soldier's unwillingness to report his "illness until it became intolerable, when, probably, he was brought by "his comrades into hospital, in a state of depression or collapse." The average duration of fatal cases among the garrison was 13·8 hours (men 13·6 hours, women 17·6, children 10·1).

The number of cases and deaths among the troops and civil population, also in the Mediterranean squadron, is shown in the following abstracts :—

*Garrison.*

(*a.*) *Cholera.*

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 3 | 2 |
| Men | 183 | 107 |
| Women | 27 | 16 |
| Children | 10 | 8 |
| Total | 223 | 133 |

* Returns; Army Medical Department.

*(b.) Bowel Complaint.*

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Men (?) | 407 | 1 |

*Civil Population.*

*(a.) Cholera.*

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Malta | 2,833 | 1,551 |
| Gozo | 105 | 78 |
| | 2,938 | 1,629 |

*Grand Total.*

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil population | 2,938 | 1,629 |
| Military | 223 | 133 |
| | 3,161 | 1,762 |

*Distribution of Attacks and Deaths among the Civil Population of Malta in the different Months of the Epidemic.*

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| June | 57 | 41 |
| July | 750 | 83 |
| August | 1,504 | 791 |
| September | 475 | 309 |
| October | 47 | 27 |
| Total | 2,833 | 1,551 |

*The Mediterranean Squadron.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total strength (men and officers), say | 6,750 |
| Total attacks from cholera | 296 |
| Total deaths from cholera | 118 |

*Outbreak of* 1854–55.—In 1854 36 cases of cholera, 18 of which died, occurred among the garrison. In August and September of the same year the disease also was more or less prevalent among the civil population, and occasioned 300 deaths. In 1855 cholera reappeared among the garrison, 16 cases taking place, of which 13 died. Further details are required respecting the outbreak in Malta during 1854–55.

*Canea* (Crete, population 13,000).—Her Majesty's Consul reports (July 28th) that a few cases of cholera, and some deaths from the disease had occurred in the lazaretto, Suda Bay, chiefly among passengers arrived from Alexandria since the beginning of the month. The malady did not spread beyond the quarantine premises. No fresh case had been reported since the 17th, and clean bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port.

*Rhodes.*—A case of cholera occurred in the lazaretto in June ; and a suspected case was reported in the town, the patient having arrived a month previously from Alexandria.†

*Cyprus.*—The epidemic caused 652 deaths in this island.‡

* The information respecting the Mediterranean squadron was furnished to Dr. Barry, by Dr. Dunn, H.M.S. "Queen." Between the 6th June and 30th Sept., in addition to 80 cases of cholera (of which 46 died) there were among the crew of this ship 313 cases of choleraic diarrhœa, all of which recovered but one, a patient who was phthisical and who died from phthisis.

† H. M.'s Consul, 12th Aug. 1865.

‡ H. M. Ambassador, Constantinople, 12th April 1866.

## Italy.

The epidemic first manifested itself in Italy at Ancona on the 8th of July (Sec. II). In the course of that month it extended to the surrounding province, and appeared, in slight outbreaks, at Bologna and Modena in Central Italy, and Melazzo in the province of Acqui, Piedmont; while it broke out in a severer form in San Severo and other towns of the Capitanata. Towards the close of August or at the beginning of September the provinces of Bari, Otronto, and Basilicata were invaded, and on the 28th of the latter month San Giovanni a Teduccio on the west coast was attacked, and on the 6th October Naples. During this month and November the disease spread in the provinces of Naples, Salerno, and Lavoro, extending slightly into the province of Frosinone and the Papal States, South Italy; and in North Italy it showed itself in several towns and villages of the provinces of Cuneo, Saluzzo, and Susa (West Piedmont). The epidemic died out in December.

In the absence of complete returns of attacks and deaths, a general account can alone be given of the degree in which the epidemic prevailed in different districts. The malady would appear to have been severe chiefly in Ancona and the vicinity; San Severo, the Capitanata generally, and some portions of the Terra di Bari; also in Naples and the adjoining district. Elsewhere scattered cases and groups of cases mainly occurred, the epidemic obtaining only the slightest hold upon the population. Thus at Bologna, (population, 1862, 109,395,) from the 9th August to the termination of September, there were 28 cases and 19 deaths.* Cholera first showed itself here among a body of convicts, 19 in number, who had been sent from Pescara to Bologna, by way of Ancona. On their journey they had remained at Ancona from the evening of the 28th July to the 1st October.† On the 9th August four cases had occurred among these convicts, three of which had ended fatally. On the 11th August a case was reported in the city, and scattered cases continued to occur among the civil population until late in September. On the 16 and 17th of that month four cases and two deaths were recorded. In Modena (population, 1862, 55,512) from the 20th August to the 14th September 14 cases occurred. Again, in Melazzo, a village three miles south of Acqui, with a population of 1,588, there were 31 cases and 21 deaths; and two cases occurred at Cavatore and Cortosio, adjoining villages. In Acqui itself (population 7,800) five cases and two deaths occurred prior to the 17th September.

The epidemic reached its acme in Ancona and the adjoining district on the 6th–7th August, and terminated there on the 10th–11th September, having caused a total mortality of 1,316 out of 2,304 cases (city 1,666 cases, 1,034 deaths; vicinity 638 cases, 282 deaths). (Appendix III., Table X.) In San Severo the epidemic broke out towards the close of July or at the beginning of August. On the 27th–28th of the latter month there were 137 cases and 62 deaths, and the malady appears to have ceased before the close of September.

The following account of the appearance and progress of cholera in the city of Naples is extracted from a report presented to the prefect of the province by Dr. A. Margotta on the 22nd November 1865:—

"The cholera appeared in this province (taking into account the suspected cases, which the establishment of the epidemic showed to be real,) on the 28th September. The first fatal instance occurred in the commune of San Giovanni a Teduccio, the victim being a youth.

"Four days later other cases took place in the same commune, the

* "L'Italie, 2d Oct. 1865.

† "L'Italie, 16–17 Août 1865.

mother and aunt of the person first seized having been attacked. Whilst the disease was thus developed in that centre of population, on the 6th October, an artizan was struck down in the district of Mercato, commune of Naples, a quarter contiguous to San Giovanni a Teduccio. This man lived with his family in the last-named infected commune.

"On the 13th October two more cases were verified; one in the Vico Conceria alla Maddalena in the person of a woman who habitually, several times a day, went to San Giovanni a Teduccio, there to buy bread and maccaroni; and the other in the vico Miracoli, district of S. Carlo all' Arena, where a maidservant was attacked, who with her employers had come from the same infected commune, where they had been temporarily residing.

"From causes as yet unexplained a fourth case occurred at the furthest limit of the district of Arrocata, in a rural locality, airy and excellent in every respect, in the family of a rich gentleman, which resulted in the death of a girl of 12 years old. And at the same time (13th and 14th October) other cases occurred in the Vico Cangiana, district of Mercato, namely, a woman who lived with her husband in San Giovanni a Teduccio, whence she had arrived on the previous day; a youth who frequently went to that commune to the house of his aunt; and finally two cases, the seventh and eighth, in the Vico Carogioiello, district of San Giuseppe, and in the Vico Paradiso alla Salute, district Arrocata respectively. In the last two cases it was impossible to explain whence the disease came. In the case which occurred in the Vico Carogioiello this much only could be ascertained, that the husband of the woman attacked lived with his master at the Barra, a commune very near to San Giovanni a Teduccio, whence he came frequently to visit his wife. The other case at Vico Paradiso was that of a gardener who had never been away from Naples. The epidemic having thus started from these points (and it ought to be observed that of the eight first attacks six terminated fatally in a short time) there occurred in ten days, up to the 23d October, about 40 cases, distributed in various proportions over nearly all the quarters of Naples. Continuing its invading course the malady penetrated the district of Porto, where it may be said to have actually raged, not taking into consideration the result of former visitations and the real character of this epidemic, but solely from a comparison of the number of attacks and deaths with those which occurred in other districts. In fact, this quarter which contains 41,603 inhabitants in its most unfortunate days attained a maximum of upwards of 100 attacks, offered most favourable conditions for a rapid and unrestrained development. There are, perhaps, causes which added to some others, extrinsic and special, might explain the reason of the concentration of the malady in that quarter of the city. But if, in the district of Porto, want of cleanliness, density of the population, confined air, misery and its sad habits, such as intemperance, bad food, and other failings in propriety and hygienic rule, acted as the leaven of infection, the same causes were not wanting in the quarters of Mercato and Vicaria, which considered comparatively and taking account of their respective populations, exhibit attacks and deaths in less number than the quarter Porto, as results from the following brief table comprising a period of 20 days:

| Districts. | Population. | Attacks in 20 days. | Deaths in 20 days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto - - - - - | 41,603 | 789 | 433 |
| Mercato - - - - | 51,960 | 407 | 214 |
| Vicaria - - - - - | 51,837 | 278 | 119 |

" From this table it appears that in the district of Mercato, though more populous by upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, the number of attacks and deaths is less by about one-half; and in the district of Vicaria, with nearly the same population as Mercato, the number of attacks hardly exceeds the third of the total of that in Porto. Therefore, it may be concluded, that the number and existence of all the causes named are insufficient to explain the unmeasured progress and disproportionate development of the epidemic there. This deduction finds support in the number of deaths, which at equal proportions was about the same in other districts free from fostering causes of so grave a character.

" It may, therefore, be assumed that some very different cause gave greater vitality to the infection in Porto. Now, it is important to observe that in that quarter is situated the great Custom House of Naples, in which are employed some hundreds of labourers, who, after their daily work is ended, retire to San Giovanni a Teduccio where they live, thence to return early on the following morning. It may be readily surmised that these were for Porto very probably the principal conductors of the malady and the determining cause of its excessive prevalence in that locality.

" In fact—

| District. | Population. | Cases in 20 days. | Deaths in 20 days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto - - - - - - | 41,603 | 789 | 433 |
| S. Giovanni a Teduccio - - | 10,002 | 421 | 191 |

with the above proportions, taking into account the population of S. Giovanni a Teduccio, four times less than that of Porto, the latter, at equal proportions, should have had four times as many cases and deaths.

" This observation is materially strengthened by the consideration that the quarters which suffered most severely from the epidemic, as well in the number of cases as of deaths, were those of Pendino, S. Giuseppe, and S. Ferdinando, surrounding and conterminous with Porto, whilst their sanitary conditions, particularly S. Giuseppe and S. Ferdinando, are on a par with or rather better than those of less afflicted quarters.

" . . . . . In about 40 communes of this province attacked by the malady up to the 16th November there occurred 4,473 cases, while in San Giovanni a Teduccio alone there were 600, which are included in the above total."

*Summary of the Principal Places in which the epidemic appeared in Italy.*

North Italy.

*Piedmont—Province of Susa:* Bardonnêche, Savoulx. *Province of Saluzzo:* Saluzzo, Racconigi, Savigliano, Cavaller-Maggiore, Marene. *Province of Cuneo:* Cuneo, Limone, San Pietro del Gallo, Bassa Borgata, Caraglio, Frassinetta-Casale, Bourgade San Sebastiano (Fossano), Tarantasca, Borgo Romanini (Fossano), Centallo, Borgata San Gallo. *Province of Albenga:* Zuccarello. *Province of Acqui:* Acqui, Melazzo.

*The Emilian Provinces:* Reggio, Cavriago, Modena, Vignolo, Albareto, Sassuolo, Bologna, Ferrara (military lazaret), Rimini.

*The Marches:* Ancona, Castelfidardo, Osimo, Falconara, Jesi, Alba-

gina, Sinigaglia, Monte Alboddo, Belforte, Macerata, Morrovalle, Loreto, Recanati, Filottrano, Cingoli, Civita Nuova, Monte Lupone.

*Tuscany:* Arezzo.

*Umbria:* Perugia.

South Italy.

*Abruzzo:* Pescara, Castel-di-Sangro.

*Molise:* Campobasso, Gildone, Isernia, Larino, Longano.

*Capitanata:* San Severo, San Nicandro, San Marco-in-Lamis, Apricena, Torre Maggiore, Poggio Imperiale, Foggia, Vico del Gargano, San Paolo di Civitate, Lucera, Santa Maria Nuova, Vieste (Foggia).

*Terra di Bari:* Bari, Molfetta, Barletta, Terlozzi, Giovinazzo, Bitonto, Bisceglie, Grumo, Andria, Monopoli, Noci, Polignano, Mola, Corato, Carbonara, Modugno, Trigliano, Montrone.

*Terra d'Otranto:* Manduria, Brindisi, Nardo, Zquinzano, Ginosa, Lecca.

*Basilicata:* Melfi, Rionero, Tito.

*Salerno:* Salerno, Scafati, Ogliastro.

*Napoli:* San Giovanni a Teduccio, Naples, Resina, Castellamare, Portici, Torre del Greco, Barra, Caivano, Afrajola, Casoria, Pomigliano d'Arco, Nisida, Ottajano.

*Terra di Lavoro:* Aversa, Frignano piccolo, Trentola, Marcianise, Acerra, Caserta (and neighbouring villages), Maddaloni, Aversa, Marzano.

*Frosinone:* Giuliano.

*Papal Territory:* Mesa (Veiletri), Corneto, Toscanella.

Austria.

*Trieste.*—On the 29th September three persons were attacked with cholera at Prosecco, a village near Trieste. Subsequently (prior to the 5th October) nine cases occurred in the city and suburbs of Trieste, six of which proved fatal.* On the 18th-19th October two cases occurred in the city.†

Spain.

An account of the first appearance of the epidemic in Spain, at Valencia, early in July 1865, as currently reported, and its extension in that city, has already been given (Sec. II.). A history of the subsequent progress of the malady in that kingdom has been courteously compiled for me by Dr. Webster, F.R.S., from the Spanish medical journals, and I give it in his own words :—

Although cholera is believed to have been introduced into Valencia early in July, the disease did not prevail extensively in the city until the commencement of August. "Towards the end of the first week of that month the deaths reached to 30 in one day. On the 12th at least 70 fatal cases were reported, some being persons of distinction and scions of nobility.

"About the third week of August, a few cases of cholera were met with at Albacete, a town 100 miles south-west of Valencia, and having nearly 11,500 inhabitants, many being employed in cutlery and other manufactures.

"In this town several cases ended fatally, and among these were Professor Hoffman of Nuremberg, in Germany, and his wife, who had recently arrived by sail from Valencia, where they doubtless had contracted the malady which became here developed. The epidemic did not spread to any great extent either in the town of Albacete or the province of that name, although cases were observed in various localities, as well

* H. M.'s Consul, 5th Oct. 1865. † "L'Italie."

as in Cullera, Robledo, Jativa, and other small towns of the province of Valencia. In Cartagena and Murcia, both considerable cities southward, the former being a seaport on the Mediterranean, several cases of cholera were recorded during the last week of August. In different villages of the province of Teruel, which lies 80 miles north-west of Valencia, several deaths by cholera were also reported to have occurred about the same period; while at Alcaniz, in Aragon, having 6,000 inhabitants, the malady likewise proved severe, 200 cases having occurred there before the end of the month just named. Moreover, the epidemic in Valencia continued to extend throughout the city, and the mortality ranged from 75 to 80 deaths daily, notwithstanding the immense emigration which had taken place, through the great terror prevalent among the community, 20,000 persons, it is said having fled as if from a doomed city.

"Exact accounts of the mortality occasioned by the epidemic to this period have not yet been published. According to some trustworthy authorities, at least 5,000 deaths occurred in the Valencian capital, irrespective of many in the immediate vicinity; and the mortality in various localities adjacent was considerable, or "hororoso," as one writer asserts. In Cullera, having a population of 9,400, the deaths were above 100 during several consecutive days. In Jativa, with nearly 8,000 inhabitants, 200 victims were recorded before the close of August, the malady having first appeared on the 14th of that month.

"In Alicante and also in Seville the epidemic broke out early in September, but the former city suffered only slightly. Seville was more severely affected. The disease was first recognised in the suburb of Triema, beyond the Guadalquiver river, but it soon extended to the city proper, in which during the outbreak the deaths averaged 60 daily.

"Other localities in the provinces of Valencia, Murcia, and Cuenza, might be designated where the epidemic also prevailed to a certain extent, although less seriously than in the places previously named. Among the districts thus slightly infected were Villastan, Regnena, Sueca, Silla, Valdecuenca, Montalvo, and Cassimarro.

"Barcelona suffered severely from the epidemic. In this city the first case of decided cholera was recognised on the 22nd July, when a priest who had recently arrived from Valencia, where the malady then existed, was seized and died after a few hours illness. From the above date no fatal case of cholera was reported in Barcelona until the night intervening between the 10th and 11th August, when seven deaths were registered. The epidemic then spread rapidly in the city, and it did not cease until the 10th October. During the two months of its prevalence, the total mortality from all causes, ascertained to have taken place within the precincts of Barcelona was 3,765, of which 1,893 deaths were assigned to cholera, and 1,872 to maladies ordinarily prevailing.

"It is an interesting fact, that when cholera prevailed in the Catalonian capital in 1854 the epidemic also commenced early in August, but it proved more fatal at the beginning than afterwards; whereas during the recent invasion the virulence of the epidemic was greater towards the termination. In August 1854, 233 deaths from cholera were registered; but in the recent outbreak only 132 deaths had been reported from the 10th August to the 17th September, the remaining 1,701 occurring after the latter date.

"The usual rate of mortality in Barcelona from all causes averages about 15 daily, hence the number of deaths during the period when the recent epidemic prevailed would have been less than 1,000. Thus it is apparent that the mortality from the diseases usually present during August and September in the city (1,872) was largely in excess, independently of the deaths caused by cholera (1,893).

" The panic which seized upon the Barcelonese population after the epidemic had broken out was so great that no less than 30,000 persons fled from the city.

" In other districts of the peninsula cholera also prevailed, but not so severely as in Valencia and Barcelona. As a rule the epidemic chiefly appeared in cities on the sea coast and adjoining towns and villages, or in low-lying crowded towns near rivers. To this rule there were, however, important exceptions, as in the case of Madrid.

" The capital of Spain is situated at a greater elevation than any other city in Europe. It is built upon a sandy soil, there is little vegetation in the city, and the Manzaneres river is without water during several months of the year. Although the atmosphere is commonly clear and bright, it is so subtile and penetrating as to exercise an unfavourable influence upon the health. According to a popular couplet—

> " El aire de Madrid es tan sotil,
> Que mata á un hombre, y no apaga á un candil."

To the acclimated such piercing blasts are most injurious; to strangers they are deadly.

" The epidemic broke out in Madrid during the first week of October. On the 8th of that month, the Madrid medical journal " El Siglo," reported the occurrence of 40 cases. Prior to the appearance of the disease, diarrhœa, bilious colic, and dysentery had become prevalent.

" About the same time that the epidemic broke out in Madrid it appeared also in Alcala, 20 miles east of the capital, and at the Escurial, 46 miles to the north-west. In both these places the disease was severe and very fatal considering their limited populations.

" In Madrid the development of the epidemic is likened to an explosion. In the three or four days succeeding the 9th October not less than 3,000 cases were registered, of which 1,000 ended fatally. From this period the intensity of the disease appears to have gradually subsided, although the daily average mortality reached 200 for a short time. The outbreak ceased about the middle of October.

" The garrison of Madrid is said to have suffered little in comparison with the civil population. The epidemic, indeed, may be described as having clung to the latter, for many of the numerous fugitives from the city, during the panic occasioned by the outbreak, were seized while flying to, or after they had reached, the places where they sought refuge. Among the persons who fled to Valladolid and Burgos, 24 succumbed to cholera on the journey.

" The official accounts of the sickness and loss of life occasioned by the recent epidemic have not yet been published, hence some of the previous estimates of cases and deaths are doubtless conjectural. The following summary of the localities infected by the malady is, however, derived from trustworthy sources.

" From the commencement of the epidemic to the 1st November the disease had prevailed in 486 localities (towns, villages, and their vicinity) distributed in 22 provinces. In the province of Albacete 23 localities; Alicante 27; Badajoz 9; Balearic Islands 10; Barcelona 7; Cadiz 1; Castellan 37; Ciudad Real 5; Girona 2; Guadalajara 9; Huelva 1; Jaen 2; Madrid 26; Murcia 21; Segovia 8; Sevilla 20; Tarragona 15; Teruel 34; Toledo 4; Valencia 197; Valladolid 1; and Zaragoza 27."

*Balearic Isles.*—On the 13th August 1865, an Egyptian war steamer, the "Samanut" (?), from Alexandria, with 1,280 pilgrims on board returning from Mecca to Tangiers, put into Port Mahon (Minorca), having previously touched at Bengazi, Tripoli, and Malta.* While

* H.M's Vice-Consul, Mahon, 16th Aug. 1865.

anchored in this port "distempers of a suspicious kind" appeared among the passengers.*

In a despatch dated the 2nd September, Her Majesty's Consul for Palma (Majorca, population 40,000) reports the presence of cholera in that town and the flight of one half the inhabitants. From the 6th to the 22nd September 262 deaths were recorded. The disease also appeared at Port Mahon, but prevailed there to a less extent than in Palma.

*Gibraltar* (population, 1860, exclusive of garrison, 15,426).—The first case among the troops occurred on the 18th July. (Sect. II.) The daily returns are incomplete. The latest returns are for the 25th October (1 case, 2 deaths) and 28th (1 case). (Appendix III., Table XI). The resumption of communication with Spain took place on the 23rd November, after thirteen weeks cessation.

The following is the official summary of the cases and deaths from the commencement of the epidemic to the 28th October, its apparent termination:

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Military - - | 158 | 101 |
| Civilians - - - | 821 | 416 |
| Convicts - - | 82 | 57 |
| | 1,061 | 574 |

Once before a severe epidemic of cholera had prevailed at Gibraltar, namely, in 1834; and in 1849, 1854, 1855–56, and 1860 the population of the Rock suffered from slight outbreaks of the disease.

*Epidemic of* 1834.—In the spring of 1834 cholera prevailed in several towns and villages on the mainland, in the vicinity of Gibraltar. On the 23rd May a soldier was attacked on the Rock in the King's bastion barracks. On the 3rd and 5th June two of the civil population died of the disease; and on the 14th and 17th of that month several cases were reported. From the last date the epidemic steadily increased until the middle of July, when the number of cases began to decline, and the outbreak terminated in the beginning of August.

No part of the Rock escaped the malady; the neutral ground afforded no security; and several cases occurred among the shipping in the harbour.

The epidemic was preceded by influenza in the spring; and during the summer, and after the cessation of cholera, slight affections of the bowels were exceedingly common.

The following is a summary of the returns of sickness and mortality from the epidemic:

| Population. | Strength. | Cases of Cholera. | | Deaths from Cholera. | Ratio per 1,000. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Severe. | Slight. | | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Military— | | | | | | |
| Men - - | 3,048 | 226 | 233 | 131 | 150 | 43 |
| Women - - | 299 | 30 | 14 | 23 | 147 | 77 |
| Children - - | 582 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 29 | 14 |
| Civil— | | | | | | |
| Men - - | 6,000 | 193 | 345 | 104 | 90 | 17 |
| Women - - | 5,000 | 216 | 267 | 107 | 97 | 21 |
| Children - | 6,000 | 50 | 95 | 41 | 24 | 7 |
| Total - | | 728 | 958 | 414 | | |

* H. M.'s Consul, Palma, 21st Aug. 1865.

*Outbreak of* 1849.—Seventeen cases of cholera and 5 deaths from the disease were recorded among the garrison.

*Outbreak of* 1854.—Twenty-four cases and 12 deaths were recorded among the garrison.

*Outbreak of* 1855–56.*—Ninety-nine cases and 62 deaths were recorded among the garrison.

I have not been able to obtain any information respecting the extent to which cholera prevailed among the civil population of Gibraltar during the outbreaks of 1849, 1854, and 1855–1856.

*Outbreak of* 1860.†—The first cases among the garrison occurred on the 16th August, in the 1st battalion, 8th regiment, quartered in the Grand Casemates; the last case was registered on the 14th December. The following table shows the extent to which the disease prevailed in the different classes of the community:

| Population. | Strength. | Cases. | Deaths. | Ratio per 1,000. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Military— | | | | | |
| Men - - - | 5,609 | 50 | 31 | 8·91 | 5·53 |
| Women - - - | 413 | 10 | 3 | 24·21 | 7·26 |
| Children - - | 610 | 8 | 7 | 13·11 | 11·47 |
| Civil - - - - | 17,647 | 68 | 36 | 3·85 | 2·04 |
| Convicts - - - | 697 | 58 | 13 | 83·21 | 18·65 |
| Total - - | | 194 | 84 | | |

Portugal.

Cases of cholera were reported at *Elvas* (province of Alentajo, on the Spanish frontier, population 16,000) and *Oporto* (population 95,000) in October.‡

Algeria.

*Algiers.*—Several cases of cholera occurred among troops recently arrived from France early in September. Eight deaths took place from the disease in the military hospital. The malady appears to have been limited to the newly landed detachments, the garrison generally and the civil population not being affected.§

France.

The earliest cases of the epidemic in France, according to official statement, occurred at Marseille on the 23rd July. Dr. Grimaud (de Caux) has endeavoured to show that the disease appeared in that city during the previous month, and that the choleraic poison was brought there direct from Alexandria. The observations upon which he founds these conclusions have been given in Sect. II. In the course of August the malady extended widely in the departments of the Bouches-du-Rhône, Herault, Vaucluse, and Gard, in the south, and in the department of the Seine, in the north. Toulon appears to have been attacked towards the close of August, and the epidemic appeared in the vicinity of Paris on the 18th September. Slight outbreaks occurred also in other departments, and isolated cases in several localities of East and West France. Subsequently the principal towns of two cantons of the department of the Vosges were infected (Raon l'Etape and Rambervilliers),‖ and the latest

* The Military year, April to April.
† Army; "Statistical, Sanitary, and Medical Reports, 1860," p. 43. (Blue Book.)
‡ "Lancet," Oct. 21, 1865, p. 467; and Nov. 4, 1865, p. 524.
§ H. M.'s Consul-General, 26th Sept. 1865.
‖ "The Times" (Paris Correspondent), Jan. 19, 1866.

news* makes known the presence of the disease and its extension in the departments of Finisterre (particularly in Brest and the vicinity), Morbihan, and Côtes du Nord.

The brunt of the epidemic to the present time has fallen upon the departments of the South and Seine, and particularly upon the three cities of Marseille, Toulon, and Paris. The following is as accurate an account as it is practicable to give, in the absence of detailed official information, of the losses sustained in the three principle foci of prevalence. I add a summary of the places attacked in the different departments, chiefly derived from returns published in the "Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie."

*Marseille* (population 1861, 260,910).—Earliest cases (officially recognized) 23rd July; maximum number of deaths (309) week ending 16th September; termination of outbreak close of October or commencement of November; total mortality from cholera from the 23rd July to the 23rd October, exclusive of two days (15th and 16th October) for which no returns appear to have been published, 1847. (Appendix III., Table XII.)

The following summary of the mortality occasioned by previous outbreaks of cholera in Marseille is from the papers of Dr. Grimaud (de Caux) on the recent outbreak†:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1835, 2,576; | month of greatest mortality, | | July, 1,493 |
| 1837, 1,138; | „ | „ | Aug. 820 |
| 1844, 2,252; | „ | „ | Sept. 1,201 |
| 1854, 3,069; | „ | „ | July 2,061 |
| 1855, 1,410; | „ | „ | Sept. 973 |

*Toulon* (population 1861, 84,987).—First recorded case 27th August; maximum daily mortality (81) 26th September; termination of outbreak close of October or beginning of November; total deaths from cholera, from 27th August to the 22nd October, 1,282.‡ (Appendix III., Table XIII.)

In the epidemic of 1853–54 cholera caused 1,319 deaths in Toulon out of a population of 69,474 souls, the outbreak beginning on the 8th July and ending on the 18th November, the greatest mortality (863) occurring during the month of August. In 1849, cholera also prevailed in Toulon. The outbreak lasted two months and two days, and the mortality was 751.§

*Paris.*—The following account of the invasion of Paris and the department of the Seine is quoted from the "Temps":—

"The disease first made its appearance in the suburban villages built on the hills west and north-west of Paris. It has now shifted its ground, and invaded the suburbs to the south and south-east. On the 18th September the first fatal case occured at Puteaux, a little village on the banks of the Seine, where extensive dye-works occupy a large number of workmen, and which, for filth and want of sanitary arrangements, is a perfect disgrace to its municipal administration. On the 30th there were 3 deaths; 8 on the 22d, and 9 on the 23d. On the 24th there were 5 deaths at Sèvres, 7 in Paris, and 1 at Puteaux; 25th, 1 at Courbevoie, 1 at

* Feb. 10, 1866. It is estimated that from the beginning of October 1865 to that date 500 deaths from cholera had occurred in Brest.

† See "Gazette des Hôpitaux," 1865; and "Archives Générales de Médecine," Nov. 1865, p. 632.

‡ The frigate "El Dorado" left Toulon, for Alexandria, on the 9th September. During the voyage 11 of the crew were attacked with cholera and five died.

§ "Documents Statistiques et Administratifs concernant l'Épidémie du Choléra de 1854 comparée aux précédentes Épidémies cholériques qui ont sévi en France." Publiés par ordre et sous les auspices de son Excellence le Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics. Paris, 1862.

Aubervilliers, 15 in Paris; 26th, 1 at Puteaux, 15 in Paris; 27th and 28th, 19 fatal cases for the whole of the department of the Seine; 29th, 16; 30th, 22, several of them being almost immediately fatal; October 1st, 1 death at Puteaux, 4 at Batignolles, 6 in the remaining parts of Paris; 2d, 10 deaths at Puteaux, 10 at Batignolles; 3d and 4th, 54 deaths for the whole of the department of the Seine; 5th, 80 deaths. The following list of fatal cholera cases includes, not Paris alone, but the whole of the department of the Seine: October 6th, 75 deaths; 7th, 81; 8th, 105; 9th, 158; 10th, 169; 11th, 170; 12th, 210; 13th, 180; 14th, 212; 15th, 200."

The maximum daily mortality in Paris (264) occured on the 15th October, and the progress of the epidemic during that month and November was as follows:

NUMBER of Deaths from Cholera in Paris during October and November, and the first three days of December, 1865.*

| Date. | Deaths from Cholera in the Civil and Military Hospitals and Prisons. | Deaths from Cholera in private Houses. | Total. | Date. | Deaths from Cholera in the Civil and Military Hospitals and Prisons. | Deaths from Cholera in private Houses. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1 to 6 | — | — | 331 | Nov. 5 | 58 | 22 | 80 |
| „ 7 | 67 | 20 | 87 | „ 6 | 41 | 17 | 58 |
| „ 8 | 66 | 37 | 103 | „ 7 | 32 | 23 | 55 |
| „ 9 | 114 | 38 | 152 | „ 8 | 47 | 17 | 64 |
| „ 10 | 123 | 57 | 180 | „ 9 | 34 | 21 | 55 |
| „ 11 | 111 | 54 | 165 | „ 10 | 31 | 18 | 49 |
| „ 12 | 129 | 62 | 191 | „ 11 | 35 | 16 | 51 |
| „ 13 | 114 | 66 | 180 | „ 12 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| „ 14 | 133 | 62 | 195 | „ 13 | 33 | 13 | 46 |
| „ 15 | 171 | 93 | 264 | „ 14 | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| „ 16 | 134 | 82 | 216 | „ 15 | 29 | 11 | 40 |
| „ 17 | 147 | 68 | 215 | „ 16 | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| „ 18 | 147 | 82 | 229 | „ 17 | 25 | 13 | 38 |
| „ 19 | 120 | 67 | 187 | „ 18 | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| „ 20 | 139 | 67 | 206 | „ 10 | 30 | 13 | 43 |
| „ 21 | 168 | 78 | 246 | „ 20 | 29 | 16 | 45 |
| „ 22 | 147 | 62 | 209 | „ 21 | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| „ 23 | 132 | 51 | 183 | „ 22 | 22 | 10 | 32 |
| „ 24 | 113 | 44 | 157 | „ 23 | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| „ 25 | 116 | 52 | 168 | „ 24 | 26 | 12 | 38 |
| „ 26 | 112 | 39 | 151 | „ 25 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| „ 27 | 87 | 46 | 133 | „ 26 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| „ 28 | 88 | 31 | 119 | „ 27 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| „ 29 | 76 | 24 | 100 | „ 28 | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| „ 30 | 87 | 38 | 125 | „ 29 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| „ 31 | 79 | 31 | 110 | „ 30 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| | | Total - | 4,602 | | | Total - | 1,365 |
| Nov. 1 | 63 | 30 | 93 | Dec. 1 | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| „ 2 | 50 | 33 | 83 | „ 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| „ 3 | 52 | 29 | 81 | „ 3 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| „ 4 | 68 | 27 | 95 | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total - | 44 |

| | |
|---|---|
| October - - - | 4,602 deaths |
| November - - - | 1,365 „ |
| December 1st, 2d, and 3d. - | 44 „ |
| General Total - - | 6,011 „ |

* "Gaz. Hebdomadaire de Médicine et de Chirurgie," 8 Dec. 1865.

There was a slight recrudescence of the disease during December, and the epidemic had not ceased at the close of the year.

In 1832 (26th March to 30th September), epidemic cholera caused 16,572 deaths in Paris* ; in 1849 the disease carried off in a period of seven months and eight days 10,950 persons ; and in 1853–54 the mortality from the same cause was 7,626†, the outbreak beginning on the 7th November 1853 and terminating on the 31st December 1854.

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*Note.*—Returns of officers of the Board of Health at the Prefecture of Police, completed to the 14th January 1866, and officially communicated to the Academy of Medicine, show that no case of cholera had occurred on the 13th January, and give the following summary of admissions to the hospitals, and deaths in the city and suburbs, since the commencement of the epidemic.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admissions to the civil hospitals - - - | 2,865 |
| Cases occurring in the hospitals - - - - | 707 |

*Deaths.*

| | |
|---|---|
| In the civil hospitals - - - | 1,844 |
| In the military hospitals - - - | 162 |
| In private houses in the 20 arrondissements of Paris - - - - - | 3,837 |
| In the rural communes since the last bulletin - | 545 |
| Total deaths - - | 6,388 |

The deaths in the 20 arrondissements are thus distributed : 1st arrondissement, 131; 2d, 110; 3d, 179; 4th, 210; 5th, 227; 6th., 131; 7th, 114; 8th, 112; 9th, 107; 10th, 205 ; 11th, 360; 12th, 249; 13th, 213; 14th, 158; 15th, 107; 16th, 84; 17th, 423; 18th, 385; 19th, 250; 20th, 77.

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*Summary of Localities affected by the Epidemic in different Departments of France.*

*Bouches-du-Rhone.*—Marseille, Arle, Le Ciotat, Aix, St. Chamas, Fontvielle, Martigues.

*Var.*—Toulon, La Seyne, Sollies le Pont, Salon, St. Paul, Charleval, Ventaban, Hyères, Cuers.

*Hérault.*—Montpellier, Cette, Mauguio, Saint-Bres and Baillargus (arrondissement Montpellier), Roujan and Maraussan (arrondissement Béziers), Béziers, Agde, Pezenas, Lodève, Vendémian, Canet, Pegnarolles (the last three places in the arrondissement Lodève), St. Chinian, St. Pons.

*Vaucluse.*—L'Isle, Saint-Saturnin (Comtat), Avignon.

*Alpes Maritimes.*—Nice (seven deaths; 19th to 25th September).

*Rhône.*—Lyons (10 deaths ; 11th to 21st September).

*Vosges.*—Raon l'Etape, Rambervilliers.

*Calvados.*—Caen.

*Finisterre.*—Brest, and other localities.

*Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord.*—Several localities.

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* "Rapport sur la Marche et les Effets du Choléra Morbus dans Paris et le Département de la Seine, 1832."

† "Documents Statistiques et Administratifs concernant l'Épidémie du Choléra de 1854." Paris, 1862.

Cholera appeared at Southampton in September, and a remarkable isolated outbreak of the disease occurred, at the close of the same month and beginning of October, in the parish of Theydon-Bois (Epping), Essex. In June a case of cholera, indistinguishable from the epidemic affection was admitted into Guy's Hospital in the metropolis, under the care of Dr. Wilks. The patient recovered. On the 27th of the same month a second case having all the characteristics of the epidemic affection, occurred in the metropolis, and ended fatally on the 28th. The patient was a water-side labourer, living in Wilmott's Buildings, St. George's parish, Southwark.

*Southampton.*—The first death took place on the 24th September, the case dating from the 17th of the month. There were altogether between the latter date and the 4th November, in Southampton and the vicinity, 60 cases of cholera (27 men and 33 women), of which 35 died.

Cases of cholera, ending fatally, occurred on two of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, the "Ellora" and "Nyanza," on their homeward voyage from Alexandria in the month of July; cholera being prevalent in that city at the time of their departure. The "Ellora" reached Southampton on the 10th July, and ran into port with diarrhœa among the crew and passengers. The "Nyanza" arrived on the 22nd July, having lost a passenger from cholera five days before her arrival. The officers and crew of this ship had suffered more or less from diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa broke out among the crew of another of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, the "Delta," while lying at Alexandria in August. The day the "Delta" sailed on her homeward voyage, the 28th August, a passenger was received on board suffering from diarrhœa, and he remained on the sick-list until the 10th September, the day before the vessel reached Southampton. Three of the crew were so ill from diarrhœa towards the termination of the voyage, as to be off duty from the 7th September to the 10th.

A careful investigation, conducted for the Privy Council by Professor Parkes, F.R.S., has hitherto failed to show that the persons earliest attacked with cholera in Southampton had communication, direct or indirect, with the crew of the "Delta," or of any other of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels.

*Theydon-Bois, Essex* (a parish in the Ongar hundred, union of Epping, containing, in 1861, 165 inhabited houses, and a population of 610 souls).—Twelve cases, nine deaths. The outbreak occurred at an isolated farmhouse. The head of the house and his wife, after several days stay at Weymouth, had returned home on the 25th September, one or both suffering from diarrhœa. They had travelled to London by express train, passing through Southampton West on the journey, but not stopping there, except during the ordinary halt of the train at the station. From the 28th September to the 6th October inclusive, eight members of the family, including the head of the house, his wife, a maid-servant, and servant boy, were attacked with the cholera. Of these persons five died, one a child, aged eight years, after less than twelve hours' illness, three during the stage of consecutive fever. Within the same period the family medical attendant and a labourer employed about the house were both seized and both died, the former after 10 hours' illness. On the 10 October a woman, who had assisted in laying out the corpse of the labourer was attacked and died the next day. Finally, a grandchild of this woman was seized with choleraic symptoms on the 31st October, and died in 36 hours.

All the cases but three (those of the medical attendant, the woman last mentioned, and her grandchild) appeared to have been determined by the use of water from a well polluted by leakage from a sink drain and the soil-pipe of a watercloset into which had been cast, first, the diarrhœal discharges of the head of the house and his wife, and subsequently the "rice-water" evacuations of the first two patients seized with cholera.

### The United States of America.

The "Atalanta," an English mail steamer, sailed from London on the 10th October with a full cargo, 28 cabin and 12 steerage passengers. On the 11th she arrived at Havre, remained there one day, and received 24 additional cabin and 540 steerage passengers. These persons came chiefly from Switzerland, Southern Germany, and Eastern France. Almost all had passed through Paris on their journey to Havre, and some had stayed there a few hours, others several days. Cholera was in Paris at the time. Some of the emigrants while at Havre were taken ill, and were visited and attended by Government officials. One woman died; and Dr. Swinburne, the port physician of New York, from the account of the symptoms given to him by her husband, was convinced that she had succumbed to cholera. The "Atalanta" sailed from Havre on the 12th October with a clean bill of health. On the 13th a child died of cholera on board. On the 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 22nd, five deaths from cholera occurred in one family, who, while at Havre, had stayed in the same hotel where the woman, previously referred to, had died. When the ship arrived at New York the surgeon reported 60 cases of cholera, and 15 deaths, during the passage. Subsequently 42 cases took place and 8 deaths; making a total of 102 sick of cholera and 23 deaths. The vessel was subjected to a strict quarantine, and the disease did not spread beyond the crew and passengers.

The "Mary Ann," an American bark, sailed from Havre for New York on the 25th October. She arrived at her destination on the 12th December, and the captain reported 5 deaths during the passage, 4 from cholera *

### The Leeward Islands.

*Guadeloupe.*—Cholera is reported to have broken out in a severe form at Point-à-Pître, Guadeloupe, on the 22nd October.† The origin of the outbreak has been assigned to importation by a sailing ship, the "Virginie," which had left Marseille on the 3rd September, when cholera was prevalent there, and had reached Point-à-Pître on the 9th October. The ship carried no passengers, and the health of the crew, numbering 12 or 15 men, had been perfect during the 36 days of voyage. But as the vessel had come from an infected port, and the malady broke out 14 days after her arrival, and when she had commenced to discharge her cargo, the probability of importation of the choleraic poison could not be excluded. Similar arrivals had, however, taken place at Martinique, Saint Thomas, and Guiana (French) without a like result.

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* Canada Medical Journal, February 1866, p. 368.

† Despatches from the Lieut.-Governor of Dominica (25th Nov. 1865), and H. M.'s Consul at Martinique (26th Nov. 1865) designate the disease prevailing at Guadeloupe as *cholera*. The Governor of Guadeloupe, in answer to an inquiry of the Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, writes (5th Nov. 1865): "Il règne à la Pointe-à-Pître seulement, une maladie qui a quelques apparences du cholera, mais qui d'après tous les hommes compétents est une fièvre paludéenne, la fièvre pernicieuse algide. Elle est attribuée exclusivement aux miasmes qui se dégagent des marais avoisinant la ville, miasmes developpés extraordinairement par la persistance exceptionnelle des pluies et la hauteur présente des marées.

The disease extended from Point-à-Pître to the island generally, and at Basse-Terre (a seaport of about 6,000 population) the mortality on the 22nd of November was 108, and on a subsequent day it reached the appalling number of 131.*

*Marie-Galante* (a dependency of Guadeloupe, lying S.S.E. of that island, and 20 miles N. of Dominica; population 12,000).—Cholera has also appeared in this island.†

*Dominica.*—On or about the 16th November, five men coming from Marie-Galante, in a small boat, landed surreptitiously at the northern extremity of Dominica. Two were ill of cholera at the time, and one of these men died ten, and the other twenty hours after landing. The village to which the strangers had gone after reaching the island, and in which the deaths occurred, was immediately isolated by a sanitary cordon, and the isolation was maintained at the time of the latest news (25th November), no other case of cholera having been reported to that date.‡

## IV.—*Comparison of the present with the previous epidemics.*

The history of the present outbreak of cholera is so far completed as to admit of comparison with previous epidemics in respect of the invasion of Europe and Syria, the chief direction of propagation, the rapidity of progress, and, to some extent, the mortality of the disease. It is requisite, however, before entering upon this comparison, briefly to indicate the chief characteristics, chronological and geographical, of former general epidemic extensions of the malady.§

### § 1.

The first great outbreak began during the summer of 1817 in the delta of the Ganges, and in the course of the next six years (1818 to 1823) the disease gradually extended over the three presidencies and spread widely, eastwards, in Birmah, Siam, Cochin China, China proper, the Indian Archipelago, and probably also Japan‖; southwards, in Ceylon and the island of Mauritius; and westwards and northwards, in Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, Syria, to the Mediterranean coast, Persia, Trans- and Cis-Caucasia, finally touching the eastern frontier of Europe at Orenburg and Astracan in 1823.

The outbreak then subsided in Western Asia, and five years elapsed before the disease again showed signs of extending towards Europe.

### § 2.

The second great outbreak began in 1827, when cholera became again very active in Hindostan generally, and, spreading through Cabul, invaded Central Asia. The disease is known also to have prevailed during this year in some parts of Siberia.

The following year (1828) the epidemic appeared at Orenburg and the forts of Rassypnaya and Isetsk on the European frontier of Siberia. In 1829 the disease prevailed in the district surrounding Orenburg, and it broke out with renewed intensity in the North of Persia and the provinces adjoining the Caspian.

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* H. M.'s Consul, Martinique; 25th Nov. 1865, and 26th Dec. 1865.

† Lieut.-Governor of Dominica; 17th Nov. 1865.

‡ Lieut.-Governor of Dominica; 25th Nov. 1865.

§ In this account I shall chiefly follow the "Sketch of the Geography of Epidemic Cholera," by Dr. Gavin Milroy, F.R.C.P., President of the Epidemiological Society, published in the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review" for October 1865.

‖ Sir R. Alcock: "The Capital of the Tycoon," vol. i., p. 190.

In 1830 the epidemic attacked Astracan a second time, and in the course of that and the subsequent year, Northern and Central Europe, and Egypt (probably by way of Arabia) were invaded. The malady reached the southern shore of the Baltic in June 1831; the west coast of the Continent in September 1831, and appeared in England on the 26th October of the same year. In March 1832 Ireland was invaded, and in the following June the epidemic effected a lodgement in the western hemisphere at Quebec, 23 months after it had begun its progress through Europe.

During the five following years cholera extended over many districts of Northern and Central America, broke out in the Havanna, and spread widely in Southern Europe and along the north coast of Africa, ravaged Malta, and re-appeared in several towns of North Germany, in Egypt, Syria, and different parts of Asia Minor.

After 1837 cholera disappeared, in an epidemic form, from Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

§ 3.

In 1842 cholera again began to assume epidemic activity in the countries east of Hindostan. Breaking out in Birmah with virulence, it is believed subsequently to have extended to Siam, the Malay Peninsula, and the Eastern Archipelago. In 1845 the disease appeared with great intensity in the North-western provinces of Hindostan, in the Punjab and Cabul. Towards the close of the year it prevailed most destructively in Ceylon. The following year (1846) the epidemic spread widely in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in the latter following a north-westerly course. In May it appeared at Aden, on the south coast of Arabia; and in June, while the disease was raging with extraordinary malignancy in Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, it broke out with great severity in Persia.

From Persia the epidemic extended eastwards into Tartary; westward into Koordistan and the pachalik of Bagdad, and thence to Syria and Arabia; and northwards to the Russian frontier.

Early in 1847, after a lull during the winter months, the epidemic invaded the Russian provinces west of the Caspian Sea, and appeared at Astracan in June. Moscow was attacked in September, but it was not until 1848 that the disease began to spread actively in Europe. In June of that year it reached St. Petersburg; in October Edinburgh; and on the 2nd December the United States.

During 1849 the epidemic prevailed widely in Europe and North America; and many districts which had escaped the previous invasion suffered from this.

§ 4.

The fourth great outbreak of cholera occurred in 1854; but since 1849 there had been no interval of entire freedom from the disease in Europe and the Western Hemisphere. In the majority of the countries which had suffered from the third outbreak, cholera had re-appeared from time to time, often contemporaneously in widely separated localities, with more or less violence.

In 1850, while the disease still lingered in North America, it broke out with great severity in China and adjacent provinces and in parts of Hindostan. Isolated outbreaks occurred in Ireland and Central Europe. Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the North coast of Africa suffered more generally. Jamaica was for the first time attacked.

In 1851, scattered, although, as a rule, slight outbreaks took place in Poland and Silesia. Breslau was sharply visited. The disease was present in Algeria and Oran in July, and it extended to the Grand Canary and

Cape de Verde Islands, which had escaped previously. The epidemic still prevailed in Jamaica and Cuba, and it re-appeared slightly in Quebec and other towns of Canada, and in various localities of the United States. Cholera also assumed epidemic activity in the south of Persia this year, and in the following (1852), spreading northwards it reached the shore of the Caspian Sea.

In the summer and autumn of 1852 many parts of Russia and Poland suffered; and the pestilence persisted in Canada, the United States, and Central America. The Bahamas were also affected.

In 1853 cholera became more diffusive in Persia, Russia, and the North-western provinces of Europe. The disease appeared in the South of France, Piedmont, and Portugal, and England was again attacked, the earliest cases occurring during the month of July in London, and in September Newcastle-upon-Tyne was visited with great severity. The epidemic prevailed also along the coast of Barbary, and in various districts of North America and the West India Islands.

In 1854 the fourth great outbreak in Europe occurred. "From the "Gulf of Bothnia to the coast of Morocco," Dr. Milroy writes, "and "from the Black Sea and the Levant to our own shores there was "scarcely a land which escaped its influence." In the western hemisphere numerous places were invaded which had not been affected by previous extensions of the disease. Guadeloupe suffered this year; and the island of Mauritius was again the seat of a severe outbreak after an immunity of 35 years.

In 1855 the epidemic persisted in many parts of Europe and North America, and in some of the Windward Islands. For the first time the disease appeared on the continent of South America, Para being attacked in May, and Rio Janeiro and other localities later in the year.

In 1856 cholera re-appeared in many parts of Europe, North Africa, and central America; and it persisted in Brazil. The disease also broke out with great intensity in the North-western provinces of Hindostan, and prevailed there throughout the following year.

During 1857 and 1858 the epidemic declined in all the centres of infection in Europe and America, and disappeared from many. In 1859 it again broke out in Western Europe, and became prevalent in Hamburgh during June, in Lübeck, Rostock, and Helsingfors (on the Gulf of Finland) during July; in the South of Sweden, and the province of Murcia, in Spain, during August; and in Stockholm, Rotterdam, and Bruges, during September. Several cases were imported into the seaports of this country from the Continent, and two slight isolated outbreaks occurred during the autumn, one at Glass Houghton, a small village near Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and the other at Wick, the port of Caithness, the northernmost county of Scotland.

The Spanish army, engaged in the invasion of Morocco, and the French in Algiers, also suffered from cholera.*

After this remarkable recrudescence of the disease in Western Europe, cholera would seem to have entirely disappeared from the Continent and Northern Africa; it ceased also to prevail in the western hemisphere.

The history of epidemic cholera in Europe, Northern Africa, and America, from 1847–48 to 1859, is that of a protracted invasion, with periods of recrudescence.

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* See for the data respecting the prevalence of Cholera in Western Europe, &c. during 1859, the "Transactions of the Epidemiological Society of London," vol. i., p. 10. At Wick, in September 1859, there were 37 cases of cholera, and 117 cases of diarrhœa. The deaths amounted to 19.

§ 5.

In 1855–56 cholera became again epidemic in Northern Hindostan; and in 1857 it is known to have accompanied famine at Khiva.* In 1858 the disease raged in Cashmere, and in the latter part of that year and beginning of 1859 it prevailed at Muttree, in the Himalayas (7,000 feet above the level of the sea).†

In 1860 the malady broke out with great virulence in the North-western provinces of British India; and during the hot and rainy seasons of 1861 it swept over a tract of country covering 300,000 square miles, and containing more than 60,000,000 of inhabitants. This was the most fatal outbreak ever known in India.‡ Nearly a tenth part of the European force, occupying this vast district, was attacked by the epidemic; and the mortality among the troops had never before been so great.§

The Island of Mauritius was invaded by cholera a fourth time, (a slight visitation having taken place in 1856,) towards the close of 1859.‖ In December 1860 the disease broke out in Teheran, having previously been prevalent in Yezd, from whence it passed to Kashan and Koom. In 1861 the epidemic again prevailed in Persia, and committed great ravages in the districts surrounding Teheran. It raged also in Cabul, at Candahar, and in other regions west of the Indus during the same year; and it appeared at Bassorah and in other towns of the pachalik of Bagdad.

The countries to the east of Hindostan also suffered, cholera becoming epidemic in China proper, Cochin China, and the Indian Archipelago, contemporaneously with, or in rapid succession to, the outbreak in Northern India.¶

The aggravated character and great dispersion of this epidemic extension of the disease, gave rise at the time to the question, whether it was the precursor of another world-wide migration of cholera.

From the termination of 1861 to the beginning of 1865, the malady prevailed in parts of China, Cochin China, Birmah, and there is reason to believe also in some islands of the Indian Archipelago. In Hindostan it apparently became quiescent, with the exception of occasional local outbreaks **; but nothing is known of its prevalence during this period in Cabul, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Persia.

In 1862 cholera became epidemic in Ceylon, and there was a severe outbreak in Mauritius.††

In February and March 1865 (so far as existing data permit a conclusion) cholera was epidemic in some parts of, and subsequently it became generally diffused throughout, the Bombay Presidency. In April and May the disease was prevalent among the European troops at Kurrachee; in May at Aden; and, assuming the information obtained by

* "The Russians in Central Asia;" translated from the Russian by John and Robt. Michell. London, 1865, p. 34.

† "Travels of an officer's wife in India, China, and New Zealand," 1864.

‡ First Annual Report of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal; 1864–65.—"In "1861 the most fatal epidemic of cholera occurred that has ever been known in "India."—p. 6.

§ "The second and third sections of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Cholera Epidemic of 1861 in Northern India; with an account of the Epidemic by the President of the Commission." Calcutta, 1864.

‖ "Transactions of the Epidemiological Society;" vol. i., p. 135.

¶ "Transactions of the Epidemiological Society;" vol. i., pp. 382–384.

** In 1863 the disease prevailed with considerable virulence in some parts of the Bengal Presidency.—"Army Medical Reports, 1863."

†† "Reports of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, 1864" (Blue Book). Also "Army Statistical, Sanitary, and Medical Reports, for 1862."

Mr. Calvert to be correct, it must have been present at Makalla in February.

The dates of the outbreaks, stated by Her Majesty's Consul-General for Bagdad to have occurred along the coast of Mekran, the south coast of Persia as far as Lingar, at Muscat, and along the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf, (the disease, it is said, having been propagated from Kurrachee) are not known.

Our knowledge of the present epidemic becomes clearer from the time of the outbreaks at Mecca and at Bagdad; the former, late in April, the latter in September 1865.

From Mecca the epidemic travelled in the tract of returning pilgrims, in one direction, overland, to Damascus and the vicinity; in another direction, by way of Jedda, to Alexandria.

From Bagdad, on another line of diffusion, the epidemic, having first extended to that city from the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf, by way of Bassorah, and the towns and villages on the course of the Euphrates, travelled to Samarrah, Kirkook, and Mosul, infecting the intervening villages and surrounding districts. Mosul was attacked on the 23rd October, and the epidemic was prevalent in that pachalik, and several localities of the pachalik of Bagdad in November.*

Mecca has suffered several times from cholera during the period of pilgrimage, but I have been foiled in my attempts to obtain accurate information respecting these irruptions, and respecting outbreaks of the epidemic in Egypt The facts known are exceedingly scanty.

Dr. Colucci-Bey states, in a despatch already quoted (Section I.) that cholera has always been first developed in Egypt in the tract of pilgrims returning homewards from Mecca.

Mr. Consul Stanley has furnished the following data on this subject† :—

Cholera prevailed in Egypt, prior to the present epidemic, in 1831, 1848, 1850, and 1855.

In 1831 the disease broke out in July. The pilgrims, on their return from Mecca, passed through Egypt in the beginning of that month. The date of the "feast of sacrifices" was the 18th May.

In 1848 cholera broke out on the 24th June, the "feast of sacrifices" took place on the 10th November, and the pilgrims passed through Egypt on their return homewards, in the beginning of the January following.‡

In 1850 cholera broke out on the 25th July; the "feast of sacrifices" occurred on the 20th October, and the passage of the pilgrims in the beginning of December.

In 1855 the epidemic began on the 4th June; the "feast of sacrifices" occurred on the 24th August, and the passage of pilgrims through Egypt took place in the middle of October.

In the recent outbreak the disease showed itself early in June; the pilgrims traversed Egypt towards the close of May, and the date of the

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* A despatch from Bagdad, dated 12th April 1866, states that cholera had again broken out in Suleimania (73 miles E.N.E. of Kerkook) and that it was prevailing severely elsewhere in Turkish Koordistan. The disease was advancing also into Persian territory.

† 17th February 1866.

‡ I cannot reconcile these dates with a statement made in the Report of the General Board of Health on the Epidemic Cholera of 1848–49 (p. 7.) to the effect that, in the outbreak of 1848 in Egypt of 195,000 pilgrims assembled at Tantah 3,000 died. It is probable, however, that the statement refers to pilgrims on their way to Mecca, and that the numbers are grossly exaggerated.

"feast of sacrifices" is stated by Mr. Consul Stanley to have been the 4th May.

Assuming the foregoing dates to be correct, it would thus seem that twice only has cholera broken out in Egypt contemporaneously with, or immediately subsequent to, the return of the pilgrims from Mecca and their passage through Egypt.

It is a fact of considerable interest, that all the outbreaks occurred in the summer months, "when," as Mr. Consul Stanley observes, "the Nile "is lowest, the Mahmoudieh and other canals almost stagnant, and "a great part of the country foul reeking mud."*

In the outbreaks of 1831, 1848, 1850, and 1855, Cairo is stated to have been earliest affected by the epidemic; in the recent outbreak, Alexandria suffered first. The cause of this difference is assigned to the rapid manner in which the transit of the pilgrims from Barbary and Turkey returning through Lower Egypt last year was effected, their only halting place being Alexandria.

Pilgrims were not conveyed from Jedda to Suez by steam vessels until the year 1858.

Alexandria was the chief focus of epidemic diffusion. After the development of cholera in Alexandria the disease appeared in rapid succession at Malta, in the principal seaport towns of Syria, the chief western seaport of Asiatic Turkey, Smyrna, in European Turkey at Constantinople, on the east coast of Italy at Ancona, in the South of France at Marseille, on the east coast of Spain at Valencia, and the south coast of England at Southampton.

All these places were in direct and frequent communication with Alexandria, and in several of them (as, for instance, Jaffa, Smyrna, Constantinople, Ancona,) the outbreak of the epidemic was preceded by the importation of cases, or by cases occurring among persons recently arrived, from the Egyptian seaport.

Subsequently to the appearance of cholera at Constantinople, the epidemic showed itself in several seaport towns on the Sea of Marmora, and the Euxine, also in towns on the Danube, which maintained a regular and direct intercourse with the Turkish capital. In several instances, as in the case of infected towns having communication with Alexandria, the manifestation of the disease was preceded by the importation of cases from Constantinople, or the occurrence of cases among persons recently arrived from that city (as at Salonica, Odessa, and Tultcha.)

The extension of the epidemic inland, in Asiatic Turkey, Syria, the south-western provinces of Russia in Europe, European Turkey, Italy (so far as the history of the outbreak there is clearly known), France, Spain, and the extension of the disease to the Leeward Islands in the western hemisphere, has been by a succession of attacks in places having regular intercourse, and generally having intimate communication, with towns previously infected with the malady.

It is not the province of this report to discuss the conclusions to which these facts appear to lead.

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* Mr. Consul Stanley, although admitting that in certain years cholera might have been brought into Egypt by pilgrims, insists that the disease is endemic there. He makes also the following statement respecting Jedda: "Amongst the thousands of pilgrims who arrived annually at Jedda, no case of cholera was ever reported to me by the master of the ships, nor did it ever break out at Jedda during my stay there, till after the return of the pilgrims from the Mecca sacrifices, when it broke out every year." (17th February 1866.)

§ 6.

The history of the present epidemic of cholera to the close of 1865 differs remarkably from that of previous great outbreaks, in respect to the invasion of Europe and Syria, the chief line of propagation, the rapidity of progress, and probably the mortality of the malady.

1. For the first time in the history of epidemic cholera, Europe has been invaded by the disease from the south.

In the outbreak of 1829–32, the epidemic spread from the north of Persia to the Russian provinces west of the Caspian Sea, and by way of the Caspian itself, to Astracan. Then extending northwards along the Volga, the disease was disseminated in Central and Northern Russia, and passing westwards through the provinces of the Don Cossacks and Ekaterinoslav, and along the northern coast of the Sea of Azov and Black Sea, it attacked the South-western provinces of Russia. Next advancing through Moldavia, it reached the banks of the Danube, and ascending this river it entered Central Europe. Southern Europe was not attacked until four years later.

In the outbreak of 1845–48 the epidemic followed almost the same route in its invasion of Europe. Advancing from Persia through Georgia, and across the Caucasus, it attacked in succession Tiflis, Keylear, and Astracan. Thence traversing the provinces of the Don Cossacks and Ekaterinoslav on the southern tract of the first invasion it radiated into Northern, Central, and Southern Russia, extended on the south to the provinces on the Danube and Turkey, and again penetrated Central Europe along the course of the river.

In the third great European outbreak the epidemic did not advance from the east, but was developed from foci already existing in several parts of the Continent.

In the present outbreak Southern Europe was first attacked by the epidemic; and the lines of invasion are to be traced, spreading fan-like from Alexandria to Constantinople on the east and Southampton on the west.

Great Britain suffered from each of the three great epidemic extensions of cholera in Europe. In every instance the disease, at the time prevailing on the west coast of the Continent, appeared first in ports on the east coast of this kingdom. In the present epidemic the disease has manifested itself first at Southampton, on the south coast, the port which maintains the closest and most rapid intercourse with Alexandria.

During the epidemics of 1829–32 and 1845–48 Syria was invaded from the east through Koordistan and Bagdad. In the present outbreak the province was attacked in the first instance through the coast towns in regular communication with Alexandria, and subsequently by way of Damascus, shortly after the return of the Mecca caravan.

2. A remarkable feature of the present epidemic has been its rapid and great extension along the coast line as compared with its slight and sluggish penetration inland. Before the close of October the disease had spread along the coast from Kurrachee to Bunder Abbas and Lingar on the north shore of the Persian Gulf; from Muscat to the head of the gulf on the opposite shore; along the south and west coasts of Arabia, the coast of Syria, and western coast of Anatolia; both coasts of the sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus; the south, west, and north coasts of the Black Sea, and northern coast of the Sea of Azov; the east and part of the west coast of Italy; the east coast of Spain, and south coast of France. The epidemic had also touched slightly the south coast of England.

Along this vast extent of coast line the disease had penetrated inland to Bagdad and Mosul in Asiatic Turkey, the earliest deaths in the former city being recorded three days after the first death in Southampton, the earliest cases in the latter city the day following the advent of the epidemic at Guadeloupe, in the western hemisphere. In Arabia the disease passed into Lahej on the south coast, and the Hedjaz on the west, but it does not appear to have extended beyond Mecca. Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo suffered in Syria, but Brusa appears to have been the furthest point to which the epidemic extended inland in Western Anatolia. Except at Filurina (Monastir) on the south-western frontier, and two or three towns on the banks of the Danube, cholera seems to have been entirely limited to the coast line in European Turkey. In South-western Russia the epidemic has spread through Bessarabia, Podolia, Volhynia, and Kiev, but except in scattered cases, it has not extended beyond these provinces to Central Russia or Austria; and it has not passed along the Danube beyond Rustchuk. In the peninsula of Italy and Spain the disease has been more widely diffused, but still the coast districts have suffered most; and in France, with the exception of the capital and its environs, the epidemic has travelled little inland beyond the southern departments of Bouches-du-Rhône, Hérault, Vaucluse, and Gard.

During the great migratory epidemics of 1829–32 and 1845–48, although cholera showed a marked preference for seaports and low-lying towns on the banks of great rivers, the main course of the disease in Western Asia and Europe was towards and across the central districts. In the present epidemic Western Asia and Europe have been invaded on many points of their coast-line, and the disease is now gradually penetrating the central districts of the former, but the central districts of the latter have to the present time escaped, with the exception of the isolated outbreak in Saxony.

3. In the epidemic of 1829–32 Astracan was attacked on the 20th July 1830; Hamburgh in September 1831; Sunderland on the 26th October the same year, and New York in June 1832.

The epidemic occupied nearly 14 months, from the time of its entrance into Europe, in traversing the Continent; 15 months in reaching Great Britain; and two years, less one month, in arriving on the North American coast.

In the epidemic of 1845–48, the disease reached Astracan in June 1847, Hamburgh in September 1848 (crossing the Continent of Europe in nearly the same period of time as in the former epidemic), England in the same month (Horsleydown, 22nd September 1848), and New Orleans on the 2nd December of the same year, 19 months after the appearance of the epidemic on the eastern border of Europe.

In the present epidemic, the first case of cholera was recognized in Alexandria on the 2nd June 1865. Eighteen days afterwards (20th June) the disease appeared in Malta; 22 days afterwards (24th June) in Smyrna; and 26 days afterwards (28th June) in Constantinople. In five weeks (8th July) Ancona was attacked, and in seven weeks (23rd July officially recognized) Marseille. On the 17th September the first case of cholera occurred in Southampton; and on the 20th October the epidemic broke out in Guadeloupe.

In less than five months from the appearance of cholera in Alexandria, and about six months from its outbreak at Mecca, the disease had spread from the coasts of the Euxine to the western hemisphere, a rapidity of progress unparalleled in previous epidemics.

4. The swift propagation of the epidemic, since the commencement of 1865, does not appear to have been dependent upon any peculiar virulence of the disease.

In one instance only is it known with certainty that the malady was unusually severe as compared with previous epidemics. The mortality in Gibraltar was the greatest which had ever occurred there from cholera. In 1834 the deaths had numbered 414 ; in 1860, 84 ; and in the recent outbreak the mortality was 574; the population and garrison probably not being greater than at the time of the former invasions of the epidemic. The proportion of deaths to attacks in the recent outbreak was also very great, being no less than 54·0 per cent. In 1860, 62·6 per cent. of the seizures among the garrison ended fatally.

In Rosetta, Aleppo, Ancona, and apparently also Guadeloupe, the epidemic raged with much severity. In the two former towns a tenth part of the population would seem to have been carried off. The epidemic extended more widely among the population of the Italian town than in either Alexandria or Cairo, and the large proportion of 62·0 per cent. of the attacks ended in death. It is highly probable that the disease was severe in other towns of Italy, and in several districts of Spain.

The epidemic prevailed in Damascus with about the same degree of violence as in Alexandria and Cairo ; but Jaffa, Jerusalem, Beyrout, and Brusa were much less heavily visited.

Some of the smaller outbreaks in the South-western provinces of European Russia, as at Borchi and Gavinossa, were severe ; but for the most part the epidemic would appear to have fallen slightly upon the populations of the Russian provinces, Bessarabia, and Rumania.

The data for a comparisonof the mortality of the present epidemic with previous general outbreaks of cholera are very meagre. So far as these are available they tend to the conclusion that the present epidemic has not, as a rule, been characterised by any special intensity as compared with previous epidemics.

In Cairo the ascertained mortality was less than from any former outbreak, except that of 1850 ; but it must be added, that the total deaths differed little from the numbers recorded during the outbreaks of 1848 and 1855. In Smyrna the known mortality (1,193) was a little in excess of that which took place during the epidemic of 1848 (1,103). In 1832, the deaths caused by cholera in this town amounted, it is estimated, to from 6,000 to 7,000.* In Malta the deaths (1,877) were greater in number than those which were recorded during the outbreak of 1850 (1,762) in that island, but much below the mortality which occurred at the time of the first invasion of cholera in 1837 (4,258). The proportion of deaths to attacks (60·3 per cent.) was, however, excessive, as compared with previous outbreaks. Once before only has Marseille been attacked by the epidemic with so little violence. In 1837 cholera caused 1,138 deaths there ; in the recent outbreak the mortality, according to the imperfect returns published, was 1,847. In the outbreak of 1854–55 the disease destroyed in this city 4,479 persons. In Toulon the mortality exceeded that occasioned by the epidemic of 1849, and approached nearly to that caused by the epidemic of 1853–54. Paris has suffered less from the present than from any previous epidemic. In Brest, however, the mortality to the 1st February 1866 (500) had largely surpassed that which took place during the epidemics of 1853–54 (201), and 1849

* "Etudes sur le Choléra-Morbus observé à Smyrne." Par le Dr. E. Burguières. Paris, 1849.

(184), and reached within a third of the number of deaths caused by the epidemic of 1832 (792).

The slight manner in which the present epidemic has impinged on the English coast presents a remarkable contrast with former invasions of the disease.

In the three great epidemics of cholera from which this country has suffered, the onset of the disease was marked by several local outbreaks, which took place in the autumn of the year preceding that in which the general outbreak occurred.

In the first great epidemic (1831–32), the disease appeared in Sunderland on the 26th October 1831, and three or four weeks afterwards in other towns of the North of England, and at Haddington in Scotland. Tynemouth was attacked in December, and during the 15 weeks ending the 25th March 1832, 258 cases of cholera, 39 of which proved fatal, occurred in that parish.* The general outbreak began in May 1832, and ended in December.

In the second great epidemic (1848–49), the disease appeared in London in September 1848, in Edinburgh and Leith, in October, and in Glasgow, Sunderland, Tynemouth, and other places in November, of the same year. From the 22nd September to the end of October 1848, 116 deaths from cholera were registered in London. During the last three months of the year there were decided outbreaks of cholera in 21 counties, causing 519 deaths.† The general outbreak began in April 1849, and ended in December.

In the third great epidemic (1853–54), Newcastle-upon-Tyne was attacked on the 1st September 1848, and the disease destroyed 1,533 people in 65 days.‡ London and other localities also suffered slightly in the course of the autumn. The general outbreak began in the summer of 1854, and ended with the close of the year.

In the present epidemic, from the 22nd September to the 4th November 1865, 35 deaths from cholera occurred in Southampton and the vicinity, and from the 28th September to the 10th October, 9 fatal cases took place at Theydon-Bois (Essex). The effects of the epidemic in England, to the present time, have been limited to these slight outbreaks (assuming the group of cases at Theydon-Bois to be part of the phenomena of the epidemic).

If the development of the present epidemic follows the same course as that observed in previous general epidemics England will again suffer from cholera, to a greater or a less extent, during the current year. But in no former epidemic have the forerunning outbreaks been so slight, and the interval between them and the general outbreak so entirely free from the disease. Experience lends no aid to an interpretation of these facts in their bearing upon the future.

It would be premature to push further a comparison of the present with previous epidemics. The data upon which this report is based are necessarily imperfect, and the epidemic is still in progress. The disease persists in the South-western provinces of Russia in Europe, Saxony, France, and the Leeward Islands, and may again become migratory with the advancing year. I have brought together, in accordance with my instructions, the accessible facts (chiefly from official sources) which throw light upon the origin, diffusion, and prevalence of the epidemic to the

* Cholera in Tynemouth 1831–2, 1848–9, and 1853. By Dr. E. H. Greenhow. Transac. Epidemiological Society, p. 26. Journal of Public Health, June 1855.

† Reports on Epidemic Cholera. By Drs. Baly and Gull: Royal College of Physicians, 1854, p. 56.

‡ Report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Outbreak, 1854, p. 464.

present time. I have endeavoured to set them forth so that the gaps which require to be filled up before a complete history of the development and progress of the epidemic can be written will be clearly apparent.

I may be permitted to add, in concluding this report, that the disease in its course and symptoms has not differed in any essential particular in the present as compared with past epidemics. It has not, as a rule, perhaps, spread so extensively among the populations which have been invaded by it, but its seizures, when the disease has become fully developed, have been as fatal,* its course as rapid, as in previous outbreaks.

In the present, however, as in past epidemics, the inception of the disease has been characterized, in the great majority of cases, by certain prodromic symptoms, more especially diarrhœa. Upon the full recognition of this fact depends the chief safety of a community when cholera has once found an entrance among them.

The clinical history of the present epidemic also shows that medicine is still as helpless (I use the word advisedly) as it ever has been in controlling the course and reducing the fatality of the fully developed disease. But while the painful fact that medicine has not yet discovered the means of rescuing an individual from the advanced stages of cholera is thus made evident, observation as clearly demonstrates that, of all the highly mortal diseases, this in its earlier stages is probably the one most susceptible of certain relief.

The great truth taught in this country by the outbreaks of 1847–48 and 1853–54 is again taught by the present epidemic, namely, *that the medical treatment of cholera is successful chiefly so far as it is directed to the prodromic symptoms, and particularly the prodromic* (*or, as it is commonly termed, premonitory*) *diarrhœa.*†

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* Proportion of deaths to attacks during the present epidemic —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brahilov | 47·0 per cent. | England, 1853–54— | |
| Odessa | 50·4 „ | Range | 41·0–51·0 per cent. |
| Malta | 60·3 „ | Mean | 45·2 „ |
| Gibraltar | 54·0 „ | Northern India, 1861. | |
| Paris (hospitals) | 51·6 „ | European troops | 63·8 „ |
| Ancona (city and environs) | 57·1 „ | | |

† Dr. Charles Lasègue, in a clinical history of the epidemic as observed in Paris, writes: "Cliniquement il existe deux formes de choléra,—l'une lente, progressive, et laissant au médecin le temps d'observer et d'intervenir ; l'autre identique dans sa marche, mais tellement rapide, tellement énorme, que les journées sont représentées par des heures et presque par des minutes. Toutes deux débutent par la même terminaison fatale. La diarrhée est l'antécédent obligé, elle commande sans exception les autres symptômes ; seulement, dans les cas aigus, la succession des évènements échappe à l'examen, et il semble qu'ils ont apparu simultanément. Entre la diarrhée qui devance de huit jours les autres phénomènes cholériques, ou celle qui ne les précède que d'une heure, on trouverait une série non interrompue d'intermédiaires.

"Les formes dites *foudroyantes*, dans lesquelles la première garde-robe cholérique est déjà la maladie, sont si communes que personne n'a pu songer à en méconnaître l'existence. . . . .

"Actuellement comme toujours, des malades jouissant de la plénitude de leur santé, gens sobres, robustes, jeunes ou vieux, n'ayant en rien dérogé aux lois d'une hygiène sévère, sont pris d'une diarrhée soudaine qui, dès les premières selles, a l'aspect spécifique ; les symptômes s'entassent tumultueusement plutôt qu'ils ne se succèdent ; au bout de moins d'une heure le malade est sous le coup du choléra confirmé."

The following paragraphs are from a clinical account of the epidemic as observed in Alexandria, furnished to Dr. Lasègue by Dr. Dumesthé, the physician who had charge of the European cholera hospital in that city during the outbreak there :—

"Le mal n'a presque jamais débuté brusquement. En interrogeant bien, j'ai pu m'assurer que l'attaque avait été précédée d'un malaise, d'un dérangement, d'une diarrhée de quelques jours. Au reste, à peine l'épidémie naissait-elle, que déjà chacun en subissait plus ou moins l'influence et se trouvait atteint d'une diarrhée plus ou moins opiniâtre.

It is honourable to medicine that its practitioners should not cease their efforts to discover a means of diminishing the mortality of the more advanced stages of cholera. But the public errs gravely in imagining that these efforts, and their futility to the present time, represent the whole knowledge of medicine respecting cholera. The cardinal facts for the public to understand are, that cholera in its early stages is often a readily curable malady; and that the virulent form of the disease in which the patient is, as it were, struck down by death from the beginning, is comparatively rare in this country.

The measures required, both public and private, to ward off an impending or mitigate an existing epidemic of cholera, are amongst the most certain and definite that medicine teaches. Their trustworthiness was demonstrated in the completest manner by the experience of the outbreaks of 1848–49 and 1853–55. These means, hygienic and otherwise, are abundantly set forth in the official reports on the epidemics referred to, and in the text-books of medicine.

## Appendix I.

### *On the Effects of Hindoo pilgrimages in fostering and disseminating Cholera.*

From the first appearance of cholera in an epidemic form in Hindostan, the powerful influence of Hindoo pilgrimages in determining an outbreak of, and propagating the disease, has been recognized. Thus Mr. Coats, in the Bombay Reports published in 1819,* speaks of the appearance of cholera at the time of the great religious fair (*Jatra*) of Punderpoor, and its spread in all directions by the pilgrims returning to their homes. M. Souty, writing in 1832, directs especial attention to both the Hindoo and Mohammedan religious fêtes as predisposing causes of the disease.† In 1844, a writer in the "Dnyanodaya" (August) says: "We are well "satisfied that for the last eight or ten years the prevalence of cholera in "this district [Ahmednuggur] can be traced almost universally to the "pilgrimages made to Punderpoor. Whenever a pilgrimage occurs there, "cholera almost invariably breaks out among the assembled crowds; "people become frightened, and return with all speed to their respective "villages; and in a few days you will hear of the cholera in this village "and in that, all over the district. Many pilgrims die on the road as

† "Cette diarrhée se supprimait spontanément après quelques heures, ou persistait quelques jours sans augmentation, lorsque l'intoxication était insuffisante pour prédire l'attaque. Dans le cas contraire, elle devenait plus fréquente, plus liquide, d'un vert pâle ou d'un blanc grisâtre. La palpation du ventre déterminait un clapotement perceptible à distance, indiquant que l'estomac et les intestins étaient pleins d'un liquide pareil à celui dont il vient d'être question. Que si le malade, de son côté, accusait des étourdissements et quelques vertiges, vous pouviez, à coup sûr, prédire la prochaine apparition du choléra."—(*Archives Générales de Médecine*, Novembre 1865.)

It must be added that Dr. Patterson, of the Egyptian Medical Service, in an account of the outbreak at Cairo, observes: "One circumstance marked a great difference between this epidemic and a previous one in Egypt in 1855; viz., that premonitory diarrhœa was not a distinctive character of the disease. The majority of the cases had no premonitory diarrhœa; they were men and women struck down in the prime of life and in good health."—(*Medical Times and Gazette*, Nov. 18th, 1865, p. 546). Mr. John E. Gross, in some "rough notes" of the epidemic as it occurred in the convict prison, Gibraltar, also remarks that, "In many cases there was little purging and vomiting; in many, no premonitory diarrhœa."—(*Medical Times and Gazette*, Nov. 11th, 1865, p. 520.)

* "Reports on the Epidemic Choléra which has raged throughout Hindostan and the Peninsula of India, since August 1817." Published by the authority of Government. 8vo; Bombay, 1819; pp. 150–151.

* "Rapport sur le Choléra-Morbus observé dans l'Inde, en 1829 et 1850, et comparé à l'épidémie qui règne en Europe;" par J. J. A. Souty. Paris, 1832, p. 21.

"they return to their homes; and when they stop for the night, the "cholera is sure to commence immediately."

In 1848 Mr. Samuel Rogers and Mr. Kellie directed attention to the religious festivals held at Conjeveram and Trippety, near Madras, and at Juggernauth as causes of the propagation of cholera.*

In 1858, Dr. Nash, in a paper on the sanitary condition of Madras,† assigned a higher degree of importance to religious pilgrimages in the dissemination of cholera than appears to have been previously attributed to them. He speaks of the disease spreading from Juggernauth as a centre all over the world, and he quotes a letter of remarkable interest from a native medical subordinate on the Madras establishment, W. Vencataswamy Naidoo, on the causes which give rise to cholera amongst the pilgrims at Juggernauth. This writer gives an account of the food, habits, and general hygienic condition of the pilgrims and observances of the festival. He epitomizes his observations thus:—

"People undergoing every fatigue and toil of long journeys, with privation of food and rest, arrive at their tabernacle half-starved or much exhausted, and have a small enclosed room pointed out by the pundahs for the accommodation of 20 or 30 persons; as soon as they have their baggage secured, they repair to the temple, washing themselves in different stinking ponds, and wearing wet or silk clothes (as an undefiled dress), visit the image, eat the various sorts of food with eagerness, taking no notice whatever of its condition, taste, or quality, under a well-impressed idea that such observation would be an act of blasphemy, drink a jumboo-full of very sour rancid tyre, and feel themselves refreshed and very much satisfied for the first day, but from the second or third day the causes of diarrhœa, or cholera, well known to the medical world, viz., sudden transition from heat to cold, aliment of indigestible character, acrid food or acid drinks, oily and putrid substances, and want of free ventilation and drainage, soon operate upon the supposed repenters of sin.

"The streets and houses are impregnated with noxious exhalations emanated from the decomposition of the excrementitious and urinous deposits with which the streets, valleys, fields, and plains are filled during the assemblage of people in great numbers, as well as from the dead bodies thrown out in the fields and in the towns.

"Cholera having thus originated, great alarm and despair are produced among the pilgrims, and the fright and despondency on one hand, and their longings for home, relatives, or friends on the other, act conjointly as depressing agents, rendering their system more favourable to the action of the causes of cholera. The ravages made by this disease annually are very lamentable; and most pitiable is it to observe the annual scene at Juggernauth resulting from deaths in vast numbers, making children motherless or fatherless, or altogether orphans, women as widows, men as widowers, and afflicting others with the loss of brothers, sisters, &c. The loss of property is also effected, and many reach their native towns as beggars, being destitute of food, raiment, friends, relatives, money, or property. However much the deaths among the pilgrims may be ascribed to their moral depravity, still the deprivation of the sanitary reform so urgently needed at Juggernauth is a thing most deplorable."

Dr. Robert Haines, the Superintendent of Mortuary Returns for Bombay, in his report for 1863,‡ expresses the opinion that of all the

* "Reports on Asiatic Cholera in Regiments of the Madras Army from 1828 to 1844." Edited by Samuel Rogers. London, 1848, p. 17, and p. 236.

† "Indian Annals of Medical Service, January-July 1858," p. 120.

‡ Deaths in Bombay, 1863, p. xv.

influences at work in Hindostan in promoting the spread of cholera, none can bear the least comparison with the jatras :—

"But for them," he says, "in all probability cholera might die out here, as other prevalent epidemics not of an eruptive character have died out elsewhere under improved sanitary conditions. But the jatras effectually prevent this desired consummation. While one epidemic visitation is slowly subsiding and assuming a light sporadic form, the lingering seeds of the poison are nursed and intensified at the jatras, and, thus multiplied a thousand fold, they are dispersed over the whole country in all the lines of the pilgrims' travel. In a crowded populous city like Bombay the contagion finds but too congenial a home, and thus thousands of lives are sacrificed here to the superstitions of ignorant devotees hundreds of miles distant.

"That the pilgrims should sacrifice their own lives may cause a certain amount of regret, even from a purely economic point of view; but still the chief concern is so far their own : but that they should, in their own fall, carry to destruction a hundred times their number of victims, innocent of their own folly, and more valuable members of the community, is very grievous. The evil is not diminishing,—it is on the increase. The cheap postage, and more rapid means of communication, enable the interested proprietors of these temples to exert their efforts *ad propagandum* with greater success than ever. Circulars are issued by post to the patels of the villages far and near (for communication to the people), specifying the times of festivals, and extolling the fruits of the pilgrimage, and from the increased facilities of travel, the distances from which the pilgrims come, and the fame of the temples which follows them to their home, increase in an ever widening circle."

In support of his opinion of the importance of pilgrimages in fostering and disseminating cholera, Dr. Haines quotes the Reverend Mr. Lacey's account of cholera among the pilgrims at Juggernauth in 1844,* and the statements of the writer in the "Dnyanodaya," already cited. He also gives the following account from an eye witness (the Rev. Adam White), of a religious festival at Punderpoor in 1863 :—

"I paid my annual visit to Punderpoor in November 1863. Great multitudes from all parts of the country come at that season, sometimes from incredible distances, to the shrine of Vithoba . . . In a flowing stream, in thousands, they pass on to the shrine from every direction ; weary and worn they then encamp near the town mostly in the bed of the river. Some have tents, some light cloth sheds, many nothing at all, to protect them. First comes a day of fasting, distinguished by eating either nothing or else unwholesome trash, and by shouting forth by day and by night, with clang of cymbals, and violent gesticulations up to the last ebb of strength, the names of Vithoba and his wife and their 'saints.' Add to this that the whole atmosphere becomes frighfully tainted from the first, so that one cannot walk anywhere, far or near, without being sensible of the most sickening odours. Can it be wondered at that cholera is very often generated at the place ? But the peculiar seed-plot where that pestilence germinates remains to be described. It is believed that it is *the very temple of Vithoba itself*, a small stone room, with no aperture but a small door, into which perhaps 50,000 persons in the course of a few days force their way, and in the immediate neighbourhood of which, in the temple court, may be seen thousands of men and women sitting closely packed, waiting for their turn to enter. So polluted does the air of the temple become, that the vapour from the breath and bodies of the worshippers condenses on the image, thus giving rise to the idea that the god miraculously perspires. The sub-assistant surgeon now appointed by government to Punderpoor,

* "Calcutta Christian Observer," 1844.

stated to me his belief that the disease, in its first origin, could usually be traced to *that spot* . . . . . The day after I left Punderpoor, cholera in a bad form manifested itself among the pilgrims, but many did not die. The disease might have died out if it had not been cultivated. But the same pilgrims immediately resorted, as is their wont, to Alandi near Poona, and there it met with a favourable field in which to grow. The seed sown at Punderpoor ripened quickly and fearfully at Alandi, and the grain was then scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the land by pilgrims on the way home. Poona was one of the first places to suffer, and a vast number died in it. The moment the returning pilgrims reached my field of labour [Sassoor], the disease appeared and people began to die . . . . Every village almost had its sad tales to tell."*

The Sanitary Commissioners of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies are fully alive to the mischief which the public health suffers from the jatras, and they are adopting active measures to abate the evil.

Under the direction of the Madras Sanitary Commission, Conjeveram, and the multitudes resorting to it, at the time of the religious festivals, have been subjected since 1864 to systematic sanitary regulations, with marked benefit to the condition of the place and of the pilgrims. The streets are regularly swept and watered; bullocks, horses, and other animals are not allowed to be quartered in the town; and the most offensive of nuisances, the abominations usually diffused in all directions, has been mitigated by the erection of latrines to which the people readily resort.†

The Bombay Sanitary Commission has been equally active in respect to the religious festivals at Punderpoor. Under the directions of the Judicial Department, a site has been selected for the encampment of pilgrims, and it has been determined to build a hospital for their accommodation.‡ With reference to a proposal made by the Bombay Association in regard to the sanitary arrangements in Punderpoor, the Government has authorized a levy by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of a capitation tax of two annas on every pilgrim visiting the temple.§ Special measures have also been adopted or suggested for the prevention of cholera among the pilgrims, but a description of these measures has not yet been forwarded to England.‖

In 1864 an application was made to the Commission, by the magistrate of Poona, for advice as to the construction of a rule to be enforced under sect. 271 of the penal code. It was proposed that this rule should be generally applicable to all towns at or near which jatras are held, and to which people who have attended a jatra at a distant place are in the habit of going; the object being to prevent persons who have been present at the jatra, during the prevalence of cholera, from at once entering any city or cantonment.

On this the Commission wrote:—"As cholera is often sudden in appearance and rapid in diffusion, it is desirable that any rule, having for the object to check the epidemic, should be ready to be at every time put in force without delay.

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* Mr. White fell a victim to the disease, contracted while ministering to the necessities of the cholera-stricken inhabitants of Sassoor.

† Proceedings of the Madras Sanitary Commission. Generally, on the subjects of the origin and propagation of cholera in India by means of religious festivals, and the sanitary control of Hindoo pilgrimages, see an important paper by Dr. H. B. Montgomery, a member of the Madras Sanitary Commission, read before the Association of Metroplian Officers of Health, and published in the "Medical Times and Gazette" for the 27th January 1866.

‡ Proceedings, 26th Sept. 1865, and 29th Nov. 1865.

§ Proceedings, 3d Oct. 1865.

‖ Proceedings, 10th October 1865.

"It might be ruled that pilgrims returning from a *jatra*, at which cholera has appeared, shall not enter any military cantonment, or any town, until after reasonable evidence that they are free from infection. The evidence required being that they are free from diarrhœa and other signs of the disease, and that two whole days or full forty-eight hours have elapsed since they were in personal communication with or in the society of a person ill with cholera or diarrhœa.

"Should there not be indisputable evidence of this, the pilgrims should be kept under observation for full forty-eight hours, and after that time if no symptoms of the disease, or of its approach, be manifested among them, they might be allowed to pass.

"Should, however, any of the party show signs of cholera, they should be separated at once from the rest, and these others should begin anew a two days' period of probation. When such rules as the above are to be enforced, facilities for procuring food and shelter must be provided for those detained under observation; and medical aid should be at hand to check incipient disease. There should be separate accommodation for the sick. If properly constructed tents be not readily procurable, native blankets joined together and stretched over bamboo or other poles would answer.

"It should be made imperative, when persons are thus detained, that latrines be provided for their use, and if none better be available, then deep narrow trenches must be dug in the ground to the leeward, and the use of these trenches enforced, some of the earth being thrown in again on each occassion of resort to them.

"As there is reason to suppose that ground that has been occupied by troops suffering from cholera, has communicated the disease to others who have subsequently encamped on it, even after a considerable interval of time, it should be made obligatory for those enforcing quarantine to provide some disenfectant for the discharges of the sick and to ensure its being applied. Quicklime may be used. This substance is mentioned although of inferior virtue, because it is the most likely to be procurable, but if Condy's permanganate liquid, or even Bennett's chloride of zinc, or carbolic acid be at hand, any one of them should be preferred to quicklime."*

## Appendix II.

### *The Pilgrimage to Mecca.*

That portion of the Mecca pilgrimage which, as would seem to be taught by the present epidemic of cholera, is of most immediate interest to the world outside Mohammedanism, has yet to be fully told. We are as familiar with the holy places of Medina and Mecca, and the observances of the pilgrimage (thanks to Burckhardt, Burton, and other adventurous travellers), as with the more easily accessible Temple of Juggernauth and sacred shrines of Benares, and the religious rites of Hindoo festivals. But there is still much to be learned respecting the conditions under which the toilsome journey to the hallowed cities of the Mohammedan is performed by the bulk of the pilgrims who flock there annually.

There are few subjects which present matter for contemplation so remarkable as the unceasing ebb and flow of pilgrims to Mecca. Every Moslem whose health is good, and who possesses means sufficient to defray the expenses of travelling, ought once in his life, at least, to visit the sacred city; and women are not exempted from this duty. "The pil- "grimage to Mecca," writes Sale, "is so necessary a point of practice "that, according to a tradition of Mohammed, he who dies without per- "forming it may as well die a Jew or a Christian; and the same is "expressly commanded in the Koran."† It may, nevertheless, be per-

* Report of the Sanitary Commission for Bombay, 1864, p. 43.

† "Translation of the Koran; Preliminary Discourse," sec. iv.

formed vicariously. A visit to the Prophet's tomb at Medina is not obligatory; it is regarded solely as a meritorious work.

Yearly, impelled by faith, true believers turn their steps towards the temple at Mecca, the great centre of Mohammedan aspiration, the Kaabah. From the western boundary of China on the east to the limits of Bosnia and the African shore of the North Atlantic on the west, and from the southern frontier of Siberia, the northern shores of the Euxine and Sea of Azof and the left bank of the Danube on the north, to Java and the remote Mohammedan kingdoms of Eastern and Central Africa on the south, the faithful bend their course to "El Hedjaz," the land of pilgrimage; and so vast is the area over which this movement extends that before the succeeding ebb has entirely ceased, the flow of the next year has commenced.

Pilgrims from East Africa journey, some by native craft along the coast, and others from the more central districts by way of Massowa, Suakin, or along the Nile to Kosseir, and then by boat to Yembu or Jedda. Others, again, continue their route to Cairo, and join the overland caravan for Mecca by way of Medina. This caravan, on its return to Egypt last year, was estimated to number about 1,200 people.

Pilgrims from Morocco, North Africa, also from Turkey in Europe, and the ports of Asia Minor and Syria, are chiefly conveyed by steamers and other vessels to Alexandria and thence they travel by the land route, round the Gulf of Akabah; or by Suez or Kosseir and the sea route to the Medina or Mecca port.* Pilgrims from the remoter districts of Syria join the Damascus caravan, which, traversing the wild country to the east of the Dead Sea, pursues its course by way of the desert and Medina to Mecca, reaching the latter city in about 40 days.

From Java, Borneo, Singapore, and Hindostan (the Javanese contingent being estimated at 2,000 annually), as well as from the ports on the Gulf of Persia and the Arabian coast, pilgrims are conveyed to Jedda by European vessels chartered for the purpose, and by native craft. The facilities offered for reaching Mecca by steamers plying, at the time of the pilgrimage, along the Persian and Arabian coasts, is said to have diminished largely the size of the Bagdad caravan, and to have put an end to some of the smaller caravans from east and south Arabia. The Afghan pilgrim begins to find it easier (although it be less orthodox) to journey to Mecca by way of Bombay and Jedda than by way of Bagdad and the desert.

Pilgrims from Persia, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Koordistan, and Central Asia (such as are not seduced by the sea-route) meet at Bagdad, and travelling by way of Bassorah they traverse the desert to Mecca, under the protection of the Ajayl tribe and mountaineers of Jebel Shamar, collecting pilgrims from North-eastern Arabia, the Wahhabis, and other tribes in their course. When Burton visited Mecca this caravan numbered above 2,000 souls.†

Vambery‡ gives some most curious and instructive information respecting pilgrims from Central Asia. Disguised as a pilgrim and in the company of a small body of pilgrims returning from Mecca, he penetrated to Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand. From the latter city he made the backward journey to Teheran, by way of Herat, in the company of several Khokand pilgrims on their route Mecca-wards. His account of the almost intolerable hardships borne by the pilgrims during several months' travel, often exposed to the extreme dangers of the Desert and of predatory tribes, is of singular interest.

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* "Pilgrims arriving at Alexandria, be it known to the reader, are divided into "bodies, and distributed by means of Tezkirehs to the three great roads, namely, "Suez, Cosseir, and the Haj route by land round the Gulf of Akabah."—(Burton's Personal Narrative, vol. i., p. 247.) The latter route passes by Suez.

† A proportion of Central Asians from Bokhara, Persia, and Circassia prefer the route by Constantinople and Lower Egypt.—(Burton, vol. i., p. 261.)

‡ "Travels in Central Asia;" London, 1864, pp. 407–410.

Writing of the communication maintained between Central Asia, Persia, Russia, and India, by means of caravans, Vambery adds :—

"Besides the above-named communication on a great scale, we must mention the slender thread of correspondence maintained by single pilgrims or beggars from the most hidden parts of Turkestan with the remotest parts of Asia. Nothing is more interesting than these vagabonds, who leave their native nests without a farthing in their pockets, to journey for thousands of miles in countries, of which they previously hardly know the names, and amongst nations entirely different from their own in physiognomy, language, and customs. Without further consideration, a poor inhabitant of Central Asia, following the suggestions of one sole dream, betakes himself to Arabia, and even to the most westerly parts of the Turkish empire. He has nothing to lose; he seeks to see the world, and so blindly follows his instinct. The world I say, but I mean *his* world, beginning with China and ending with the limits of the Turkish empire. . . . .

"Experience convinced me that the farther we advance in Turkestan the greater is the disposition to perform these annual pilgrimages and toilsome journeys. The number of the Hadjis proceeding yearly from Khiva is, on an average, from 10 to 15, from Bokhara 30 to 40, but from Khokand and Chinese Tartary between 70 and 80. If we add thereto the rage of the Persians for pilgrimages to the holy places in Meshed, Kerbela, Kom, and Mecca, it is impossible not to be surprised at the great zeal in favour of such ramblings still prevalent in Asia. The seed, from which sprang the migration of its ancient races, continues still to exist, and but for the civilization of the West and its mighty influence, that press closely upon Asia, on all sides, who knows what revolutions might not have taken place."

Many of Vambery's fellow travellers had performed the journey to Mecca by Semipalatinsk, Oremburg, Kasan, and Constantinople.

The great bulk of the pilgrims from distant places reach Mecca by the sea routes, and of their condition during the voyage little or nothing is known. There is reason, however, to believe that the hardships they suffer are but slightly inferior to those experienced by the caravans. The masters of vessels trading to the Mohammedan ports of the Mediterranean are in the habit of seeking for deck-loads of pilgrims on their way to or coming from Alexandria. In the instances which I have had an opportunity of observing casually of ships thus freighted, the deck has been without exception so crowded as to interfere with the movements of the crew, and the filth was astounding; the dirty habits of the passengers being exaggerated to an extent painful to witness by the absence of all means for securing or enforcing cleanliness. Crowded together in a confined space, exposed to the sun by day and the cold dews by night, saturated with spray in a stiff breeze and with no shelter from rain or wind, the sufferings of the pilgrims during the voyage, particularly of the women, must often be great, and their liability to disease and to become the propagators of disease must also be great. One of the chief evils to which the pilgrims were subjected appeared to be a deficient supply of water, no special provision being made for their use in this respect.

The pilgrims who journey by native craft are exposed, doubtless, to greater hardships owing to the longer duration of the voyage.

Too much stress, however, must not be laid upon the sufferings to which the pilgrim may be liable at sea. As a rule, he seeks to perform his pilgrimage at the least possible expense, and willingly submits, in order to carry out his object in his own fashion, to a degree of exposure and privation almost incredible to races of less simple habits of life. But it would be well that an investigation should be made of the circumstances under which pilgrims are conveyed by sea to and from

Alexandria and Jedda; and that European ships receiving pilgrims as passengers should, at least, be subjected to surveillance and regulation.

Although pilgrimage is imperative only on those who have the means to defray the expenses of the journey, poor pilgrims who have barely the means of sustenance, or who depend entirely upon the alms of the wealthier, are exceedingly numerous. Vambery suggests that in some instances this arises from a species of religious vagabondizing; but among the majority a higher motive must exist to induce an exposure to the terrible sufferings which befall them. Burton once questioned a learned Arab on this subject. "By Allah," he replied "there is fire within their hearts, which can be quenched only at God's house, and His prophets' tomb." From the same writer we also gather some knowledge of the extreme hardships to which the poorer pilgrim is subjected. He tells us that no people could endure greater trials than the African pilgrims, who trust entirely to alms and to the dispensations of Providence. Describing the incidents of the route from Medina to Mecca, he says of the first day's journey: "After the long and sultry afternoon, beasts of burden began to sink in considerable numbers. The fresh carcasses of asses, ponies, and camels dotted the way side; those that had been allowed to die were abandoned to the foul carrion birds, the Rakham (vulture) and the yellow Ukab, and all whose throats had been properly cut, were surrounded by troops of Takruri pilgrims. These half-starved wretches cut steaks from the choice portions, and slung them over their shoulders till an opportunity of cooking might arrive. I never saw men more destitute. They carried wooden bowls, which they filled with water by begging; their only weapon was a small knife, tied in a leathern sheath above the elbow; and their costume an old skull cap, strips of leather tied like sandals under their feet, and a long dirty shirt, or sometimes a mere rag covering the loins. Some were perfect savages, others had been fine-looking men, broad-shouldered and long-limbed; many were lamed by fatigue and thorns; and looking at most of them, I saw death depicted in their forms and features."*

A hard biscuit and millet (*doura*) flour, cooked as circumstances will permit, would appear to constitute the almost sole food of the poor pilgrims on the journey;† but the wealthier class fare better. "Living is simple on such marches," writes Burton. "The pouches inside and outside the shugduf contain provisions and water, with which you supply yourself when inclined. At certain hours of the day ambulant vendors offer sherbet, lemonade, hot coffee, and water-pipes admirably prepared . . . During the night halt, provisions are cooked; rice or kichri a mixture of pulse and rice, are eaten with chutnee and lime-pickle, varied occasionally by tough mutton and indigestible goat."‡

Many pilgrims make their journey a question of trade as well as of religious duty. "It shall be no crime in you," says the Koran, "if you seek an increase from the Lord, by trading during the pilgrimage." Some writers have represented the pilgrimage to Mecca as a commercial fair; but on this opinion Burton remarks "that the Meccan pilgrimage is religious essentially, accidentally an affair of commerce."§

Vambery assigns to the pilgrims from Central Asia a noteworthy position in the trade carried on between that remote district and Persia, India, Arabia, and Turkey. "The fifty or sixty Hadjis," he writes, "who came with me from Central Asia to Herat transported with them about

* "Personal Narrative of a pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah;" vol. iii, p. 7.

† "Le Pélérinage de la Mecque;" par M. le Dr. B. Schnepp, Ex-Médecin sanitaire Français en Égypte, &c. Paris, 1865, p. 19.

‡ Op. cit. vol. iii, p. 9.

§ Op. cit., vol. iii., p. 225.

forty dozen of silk handkerchiefs from Bokhara, about two thousand knives, thirty peices of silk stuff from Namengan, a large quantity of Khokandi dappi (caps upon which the turban is wound), &c. These were Hadjis on one route only. As for the imports, account must also be held of the Hadjis; for it is very easy to understand that the largest part of the European cutlery that finds its way to Central Asia has been introduced by them."*

The period of the Mecca pilgrimage varies eleven days each year, the Mohammedan months being lunar, consequently in the course of time it falls in each of the different seasons. In 1865 the Koorban Bairam (the feast of sacrifice, the principal act of devotion of the pilgrimage) fell on the 4th May; in the present year it will take place on the 23rd April.

The probable number of pilgrims congregated in Mecca has been discussed elsewhere (Sect. I). The sanitary condition of the city and its immediate vicinity may be surmised from the large addition to the ordinary population and from the extensive encampments of the different caravans and the great number of animals picketed outside the walls, little additional provision being made for public or private cleanliness. Burckhardt thus describes the state of Mecca, after the departure of the pilgrims, at the time of his visit:—"Rubbish and filth covered all the streets, and nobody appeared disposed to remove it. The streets of the town were crowded with dead carcases of camels, the smell from which rendered the air, even in the midst of the town most offensive, and certainly contributed to the many diseases now prevalent. Several hundreds of these carcases lay near the reservoirs of the Hadj, and the Arabs inhabiting that part of Mecca never walked out without stuffing into their nostrils small pieces of cotton, which they carried suspended by a thread round the neck. But this was not all. At this time the Mekkans are in the habit of emptying the privies of their houses, and too lazy to carry the contents beyond the precincts of the town, they merely dig a hole in the street, before the door of the dwelling, and there deposit them, covering the spot only with a layer of earth. The consequences of this practice may easily be imagined."†

The duties of the pilgrimage are described as follows by Sale ‡:—

"The pilgrims meet at different places near Mecca, according to the different parts from whence they come, during the months of Shawâl and Dhu'lkaada, being obliged to be there by the beginning of Dhu'lhajja, which month, as its name imports, is peculiarly set apart for the celebration of this solemnity.

"At the places above mentioned the pilgrims properly commence such; when the men put on the Ihrâm or sacred habit, which consists only of two woollen wrappers, one wrapped about their middle to cover their privates, and the other thrown over their shoulders, having their heads bare, and a kind of slippers which cover neither the heel nor the instep, and so enter the sacred territory in their way to Mecca. While they have this habit on they must neither hunt nor fowl, (though they are allowed to fish,) which precept is so punctually observed, that they will not kill even a louse or a flea, if they find them on their bodies; there are some noxious animals, however, which they have permission to kill during the pilgrimage, as kites, ravens, scorpions, mice, and dogs given to bite. During the pilgrimage it behoves a man to have a constant guard over his words and actions, and to avoid all quarrelling, or ill language, and all converse with women, and obscene discourse, and to apply his whole intention to the good work he is engaged in.

* Op. cit., vol. iii., p. 429.
† Op. cit., vol. ii., p. 85.
‡ "Translation of Koran; Preliminary Discourse," sec. iv.

"The pilgrims being arrived at Mecca, immediately visit the temple, and then enter on the performane of the prescribed ceremonies, which consists chiefly in going in procession round the Caaba, in running between the mounts Safâ and Merwâ, in making the station on Mount Arafat, and slaying the victims, and shaving their heads in the valley of Mina. These ceremonies have been so particularly described by others, that I may be excused if I but just mention the most material circumstances thereof.

"In compassing the Caaba, which they do seven times, beginning at the corner where the black stone is fixed, they use a short quick pace the three first times they go round it, and a grave ordinary pace the four last, which it is said was ordered by Mohammed, that his follower smight show themselves strong and active, to cut off the hopes of the infidels, who gave out that the immoderate heat of Medina had rendered them weak. But the aforesaid quick pace they are not obliged to use every time they perform this piece of devotion, but only at some particular time. So often as they pass the black stone they either kiss it, or touch it with their hand and kiss that.

"The running between Safâ and Merwâ is also performed seven times, partly with a slow pace and partly running, for they walk gravely till they come to a place between two pillars, and there they run, and afterwards walk again sometimes looking back and sometimes stopping, like one who has lost something, to represent Hagar seeking water for her son, for the ceremony is said to be as ancient as her time.

"On the 9th of Dhu'lhajja, after morning prayer, the pilgrims leave the valley of Mina, whither they come the day before, and proceed in a tumultuous and rushing manner to Mount Arafat, where they stay to perform their devotions till sunset: then they go to Mozdalifa, an oratory between Arafat and Mina, and there spend the night in prayer and reading the Koran. The next morning by day-break they visit Al Mashèr al harâm, or the sacred monument, and departing thence before sunrise, haste by Batr Mohasser to the valley of Mina, where they throw seven stones at three marks or pillars, in imitation of Abraham, who meeting the devil in that place, and being by him disturbed in his devotions, or tempted to disobedience, when he was going to sacrifice his son, was commanded by God to drive him away by throwing stones at him; though others pretend this rite to be as old as Adam, who also put the devil to flight in the same place, and by the same means.

"The ceremony being over, on the same day, the 10th of Dhu'lhajja, the pilgrims slay their victims in the said valley of Mina, of which they and their friends eat part, and the rest is given to the poor. These victims must be either sheep, goats, kine, or camels; males, of either of the two former kinds, and females if of either of the latter, and of a fit age. The sacrifices being over, they shave their heads and cut their nails, burying them in the same place; after which the pilgrimage is looked on as completed, though they again visit the Caaba, to take their leave of that sacred building."

The following notes will aid in forming a conclusion respecting the probable effect of these duties on the health of the pilgrim:

The pilgrim's dress, which leaves him half naked, is insufficient to protect the body from the scorching heat of the day and the great cold experienced at Mecca during the night. The pernicious effects asserted to arise from this source, are exaggerated by the exposure of the head, shaven and unshielded, to the sun.

Of the journey to Arafat, Burton writes:—

"The road was covered with white-robed pilgrims, some few wending their way on foot, others riding, and all men bare-footed and bare-headed.

. . . . Dead animals dotted the ground, and carcasses had been cast into a dry tank, the 'Birkat el Shami' which caused every Bedouin to hold his nose and show disgust. . . . Arafat is about six hours' march, or twelve miles on the Taif road, due east of Mecca. We arrived there in a shorter time, but our weary camels during the last third of the way, frequently threw themselves upon the ground. Human beings suffered more.

"Between Muna and Arafat I saw no less than five men fall down and die upon the highway; exhausted and moribund, they had dragged themselves out to give up the ghost, where it departs to instant beatitude.* The spectacle showed how easy it is to die in these latitudes; each man suddenly staggered, fell as if shot, and after a brief convulsion, lay still as marble. The corpses were carefully taken up, and carelessly buried that same evening, in a vacant space amongst the crowds encamped upon the Arafat plain."†

Muna is situated three miles from Mecca on the road to Arafat. The valley, Burckhardt states,‡ is narrow, extends in a right line from west to east, and is about 1,500 paces in length. It is enclosed on both sides by steep and barren cliffs of granite; and in the middle, ranged on each side of the road which traverses it, are several buildings, mostly ruinous. Burton has the following observations on the "feast of sacrifices" there: —

"The pilgrims dragged their victims to a smooth rock near the Akabah, above which stands a small open pavilion, whose sides red with fresh blood showed that the Prince and his attendants had already sacrificed. . . . . It is considered meritorious to give away the victim without eating any portion of its flesh. Parties of Takruri might be seen sitting vulture-like, contemplating the sheep and goats; and no sooner was the signal given than they fell upon the bodies, and cut them up without removing them. The surface of the valley soon began to resemble the dirtiest slaughterhouse, and my prescient soul drew sad auguries for the future. . . . . We returned (next day) to the tent, ere the sun waxed hot, in anticipation of a terrible day. Nor were we far wrong. In addition to the heat, we had swarms of flies, and the blood-stained earth began to reek with noisome vapours. Nought moved in the air except kites and vultures, speckling the deep blue sky: the denizens of the earth seemed paralysed. . . . . Literally the land stank. Five or six thousand animals had been slain and cut up in this devil's punch-bowl. I leave the reader to imagine the rest. The evil might be avoided by building 'abattoirs,' or more easily still, by digging long trenches, and by ordering all pilgrims, under pain of mulct, to sacrifice in the same place. Unhappily, the spirit of El Islam is opposed to these precautions of common sense. 'Inshallah' and 'Kismat' take the place of prevention and cure. And at Mecca, the head-quarters of the faith, a desolating attack of cholera is preferred to the impiety of 'flying in the face of Providence,' and the folly of endeavouring to avert inevitable decrees."§

The most recent Christian visitor to Mecca, M. Maltzan, who succeeded in making the pilgrimage in 1860, disguised as a Mograbin, but who was discovered towards the close of his stay in the Holy City, and narrowly escaped with life, states that the number of animals sacrificed in the valley of Muna has been greatly exaggerated. He estimates that 30,000 pilgrims assembled at Arafat in 1860, and of these he believes that not more than 3,000 immolated victims. The expense of animals at Mecca

* Those who die on a pilgrimage become martyrs.
† Op. cit., vol. iii., pp. 245, 246, 252.
‡ Op. cit., vol. ii., p. 62.
§ Op. cit., vol. iii., pp. 303, 304, 308, 313.

forbids the poorer pilgrims sacrificing on their own account. The flesh of the victims falls to their lot, and they are apt to eat of it immoderately, even when it has become tainted.

At the close of the pilgrimage, according to Burckhardt, numbers of pilgrims, ill from the fatigues of the road or from cold caught while wearing the ihram, are unable to proceed on their journey homewards, and remain in Mecca, in the hope, often vain, of recovering strength.*

A sanitary commission has been sent to the Hedjaz by the Turkish government, to make special inquiry concerning the origin of the recent outbreak of cholera at Mecca, and to collect information respecting previous epidemics of the disease there. The commission is also instructed to investigate the sanitary condition of the Holy Cities, and to study, particularly during the approaching pilgrimage, the circumstances which chiefly affect the health of the pilgrims, and under which their transit between Jedda and Suez, and dispersion after the pilgrimage, take place. Generally the commission is directed, while giving primary attention to cholera, and to those causes which might give birth to the disease, or develope it in case of importation, to report on the sanitary state of the Hedjaz.

During the approaching pilgrimage, the rites of which will commence, by the ceremonies at Mount Arafat, on the 22nd April, the commission is to take steps for preventing overcrowding of khans and other resting places, at Jedda, Mecca, and Medina ; to provide by tents, for the shelter of the poor and almost naked pilgrims from the burning rays of the sun by day, and the extraordinary humidity, peculiar to the climate of the Hedjaz, by night ; to execute necessary measures of local hygiene in the encampments and cities ; and to insist particularly upon the removal of the rubbish with which the wells, prepared according to ancient usuage in the valley of Mina for the reception of the blood and offal of animals sacrificed, have long been filled up. From this it would appear that Captain Burton's strictures, just quoted, should be limited to the modern Mohammedans.

In the event of cholera appearing among pilgrims arriving from India at Jedda, the commission is instructed to organize provisionally a system of quarantine, and to cause the infected group of pilgrims to undergo fifteen days detention, after the occurrence of the last reported case. If the disease appears in one of the caravans, measures are to be adopted for the isolation of the body of pilgrims, among whom the malady has shown itself. Further, ships engaged in conveying pilgrims are to be subjected to strict surveillance. Finally, the commission is to report on the measures they would suggest for the sanitary regulation of the Holy Cities and of the pilgrims and pilgrimage.

*Postscript.*—A despatch (18th April 1866) received from H. M. Ambassador at Constantinople, after the completion of this report, states briefly the results of the investigation made by the Hedjaz Commission as to the origin of the outbreak at Mecca. Previous to the arrival of the pilgrims the city was free from cholera. The disease, it is asserted, "is clearly traced to importation by the Javanese, who conveyed it first to Yemen, Gonfundi, and Sait, before giving it to Mecca." The epidemic, it is added, "broke out at Mina on the second day of the sacrifices, and destroyed from 10,000 to 15,000 persons out of the 100,000, or estimated number of pilgrims assembled there."

* Op. cit., vol. ii., p. 86.

No. 13.
*On the present diffusion of Cholera in Europe, by Mr. Radcliffe.*

## Appendix III.

### Alexandria.

Table I.—Number of Deaths in Alexandria, according to Daily Official Returns, during the prevalence of Cholera.*

| Date. | From Cholera. | Other Causes. | Total. | Date. | From Cholera. | Other Causes. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | 1865. | | | |
| June 12 | 3 | 44 | 47 | July 5 | 118 | 39 | 157 |
| „ 13 | 12 | 38 | 50 | „ 6 | 132 | 44 | 176 |
| „ 14 | 34 | 30 | 64 | „ 7 | 142 | 35 | 177 |
| „ 15 | 38 | 17 | 55 | „ 8 | 94 | 29 | 123 |
| „ 16 | 34 | 29 | 63 | „ 9 | 91 | 31 | 122 |
| „ 17 | 53 | 28 | 81 | „ 10 | 64 | 37 | 101 |
| „ 18 | 61 | 30 | 91 | „ 11 | 55 | 44 | 99 |
| „ 19 | 94 | 21 | 115 | „ 12 | 61 | 33 | 94 |
| „ 20 | 101 | 51 | 152 | „ 13 | 48 | 33 | 81 |
| „ 21 | 159 | 42 | 201 | „ 14 | 21 | 41 | 62 |
| „ 22 | 145 | 36 | 181 | „ 15 | 23 | 45 | 68 |
| „ 23 | 159 | 39 | 198 | „ 16 | 22 | 45 | 67 |
| „ 24 | 141 | 37 | 178 | „ 17 | 21 | 33 | 54 |
| „ 25 | 183 | 50 | 233 | „ 18 | 18 | 37 | 55 |
| „ 26 | 193 | 48 | 241 | „ 19 | 10 | — | — |
| „ 27 | 208 | 50 | 258 | „ 20 | 12 | — | — |
| „ 28 | 214 | 45 | 259 | „ 21 | 10 | — | — |
| „ 29 | 209 | 43 | 252 | „ 22 | 8 | — | — |
| „ 30 | 197 | 40 | 237 | „ 23 | 4 | — | — |
| July 1 | 184 | 25 | 209 | „ 24 | 2 | — | — |
| „ 2 | 195 | 23 | 218 | „ 25 | 4 | — | — |
| „ 3 | 228 | 37 | 265 | „ 26 | 5 | — | — |
| „ 4 | 176 | 40 | 216 | „ 27 | 4 | — | — |

* "The Times," 28th July 1845.

### Cairo.

Table II.—Number of Deaths in Cairo, according to Daily Official Returns, from the 20th June to the 17th July inclusive.†

| Date. | From Cholera. | Other Causes. | Total. | Date. | From Cholera. | Other Causes. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | 1865. | | | |
| June 20 | 2 | 46 | 48 | July 7 | 365 | 87 | 452 |
| „ 21 | 2 | 52 | 54 | „ 8 | 389 | 90 | 479 |
| „ 22 | 2 | 68 | 70 | „ 9 | 347 | 97 | 444 |
| „ 23 | 3 | 52 | 55 | „ 10 | 252 | 103 | 355 |
| „ 24 | 17 | 55 | 72 | „ 11 | 226 | 84 | 310 |
| „ 25 | 25 | 71 | 96 | „ 12 | 204 | 98 | 302 |
| „ 26 | 71 | 74 | 145 | „ 13 | 156 | 97 | 253 |
| „ 27 | 85 | 93 | 178 | „ 14 | 149 | 104 | 253 |
| „ 28 | 93 | 75 | 168 | „ 15 | 151 | 101 | 252 |
| „ 29 | 136 | 65 | 201 | „ 16 | 109 | 89 | 198 |
| „ 30 | 216 | 84 | 300 | „ 17 | 64 | 107 | 171 |
| July 1 | 329 | 77 | 406 | | | | |
| „ 2 | 306 | 90 | 396 | Total, from June 20 to July 17, inclusive | 5,249 | 2,300 | 7,549 |
| „ 3 | 382 | 112 | 494 | | | | |
| „ 4 | 457‡ | 84 | 541 | | | | |
| „ 5 | 356 | 63 | 419 | | | | |
| „ 6 | 355 | 82 | 437 | | | | |

† "The Times," 28th July 1865.

‡ Dr. Colucci Bey states that the maximum daily mortality was 468, and that it occurred on the 5th July. (*See* Part III.)

## Damietta.

Table III.—Number of Deaths in Damietta, according to Daily Official Returns, from the 26th June to 9th July inclusive.*

| Date. | From Cholera. | Other Causes. | Total. | Date. | From Cholera. | Other Causes. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | 1865. | | | |
| June 26 - | 1 | 1 | 2 | July 6 - | 171 | 11 | 182 |
| „ 27 - | 10 | 7 | 17 | „ 7 - | 169 | 13 | 182 |
| „ 28 - | 35 | 4 | 39 | „ 8 - | 166 | 11 | 177 |
| „ 29 - | 54 | 4 | 58 | „ 9 - | 142 | 9 | 151 |
| „ 30 - | 67 | 8 | 75 | | | | |
| July 1 - | 93 | 6 | 99 | Total, from | | | |
| „ 2 - | 107 | 8 | 115 | June 26 to | 1,485 | 103 | 1,588 |
| „ 3 - | 141 | 7 | 148 | July 9, in- | | | |
| „ 4 - | 157 | 8 | 165 | clusive - | | | |
| „ 5 - | 172 | 6 | 178 | | | | |

* "The Times," 22th July 1865.

## Smyrna.

Table IV.—Number of Deaths from cholera in Smyrna, according to Daily Official Returns.

| Date. | Greeks. | Jews. | Turks. | Armenians. | Catholics. | Protestants. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | | | | |
| 26 June - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 29 „ - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 3 July - | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 4 „ - | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 5 „ - | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| 6 „ - | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 8 „ - | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 9 „ - | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 10 „ - | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 11 „ - | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| 12 „ - | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 18 |
| 13 „ - | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| 14 „ - | 1 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 11 |
| 15 „ - | 2 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 31 |
| 16 „ - | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 14 |
| 17 „ - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 6 |
| 18 „ - | 6 | 21 | — | — | 1 | — | 28 |
| 19 „ - | 3 | 28 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 35 |
| 20 „ - | 3 | 24 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 30 |
| 21† „ - | 4 | 16 | — | — | — | 1 | 21 |
| 22 „ - | 4 | 26 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 32 |
| 23 „ - | 6 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 36 |
| 24 „ - | 5 | 25 | — | 1 | — | — | 31 |
| 25 „ - | 4 | 17 | 10 | — | — | — | 31 |
| 26 „ - | 2 | 17 | 2 | — | — | — | 21 |
| 27 „ - | 4 | 14 | 2 | — | — | — | 20 |
| 28 „ - | 6 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | 17 |
| 29 „ - | 11 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 42 |
| 30 „ - | 24 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 2 | — | 56 |
| 31 „ - | 21 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 2 | — | 52 |

† To these must be added 73 deaths amongst the Jews, from various causes, the bodies being found in the houses which had been deserted.

Table IV.—*cont.*

| Date. | Greeks. | Jews. | Turks. | Armenians. | Catholics. | Protestants. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | | | | |
| 1 August - | 12 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 38 |
| 2 „ - | 10 | 7 | 4 | — | 5 | — | 26 |
| 3 „ - | 17 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | — | 33 |
| 4 „ - | 20 | 5 | 10 | — | 3 | — | 38 |
| 5 „ - | 24 | 4 | 9 | — | 4 | — | 41 |
| 6 „ - | 15 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 32 |
| 7 „ - | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 30 |
| 8 „ - | 14 | — | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | 23 |
| 9 „ - | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 26 |
| 10 „ - | 11 | — | 10 | 2 | 2 | — | 25 |
| 11 „ - | 8 | — | 8 | — | 3 | — | 19 |
| 12 „ - | 14 | 4 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 25 |
| 13 „ - | 4 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 13 |
| 14 „ - | 10 | 3 | — | 4 | 6 | — | 25 |
| 15 „ - | 13 | 6 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 23 |
| 16 „ - | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 21 |
| 17 „ - | 9 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 12 |
| 18 „ - | 5 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 7 |
| 19 „ - | 8 | — | 2 | — | 6 | — | 16 |
| 20 „ - | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| 21 „ - | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| 22 „ - | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| 23 „ - | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| 24 „ - | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 |
| 25 „ - | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| 26 „ - | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 |
| 27 „ - | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 28 „ - | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 5 |
| 29 „ - | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 8 |
| 30 „ - | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 31 „ - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 6 |
| 1 Sept. - | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 2 „ - | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| 3 „ - | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 4 „ - | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 5 |
| 5 „ - | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 |
| 6 „ - | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |

## Damascus.

The following Return is furnished by Dr. Nicora, Health Officer for France at Damascus:—

Table V.—Return of Deaths from Cholera in Damascus, 1865.

(N.B.—One-third must be added for deaths not declared.)

| Date. | Cholera. | Total Deaths from all Causes. | Date. | Cholera. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 August - - | 1 | — | 11 August - - | 4 | 21 |
| 3 „ - - | — | — | 12 „ - - | 6 | 11 |
| 4 „ - - | — | — | 13 „ - - | 16 | 30 |
| 5 „ - - | 3 | — | 14 „ - - | 15 | 20 |
| 7 „ - - | 3 | — | 15 „ - - | 25 | 32 |
| 8 „ - - | 3 | — | 16 „ - - | 41 | 47 |
| 9 „ (to 8 P.M.) - | 8 | — | 17 „ - - | 23 | 27 |
| 10 „ (No return.) | — | — | 18 „ - - | 34 | 44 |

Table V.—*cont.*

| Date. | Cholera. | Total Deaths from all Causes. | Date. | Cholera. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 August | 30 | 41 | 12 September | 59 | 66 |
| 20 „ | 33 | 46 | 13 „ | 40 | 47 |
| 21 „ | 40 | 63 | 14 „ | 43 | 53 |
| 22 „ | 48 | 66 | 15 „ | 48 | 51 |
| 23 „ | 40 | 53 | 16 „ | 35 | 41 |
| 24 „ | 49 | 59 | 17 „ | 36 | 47 |
| 25 „ | 62 | 68 | 18 „ | 38 | 54 |
| 26 „ | 63 | 65 | 19 „ | 24 | 31 |
| 27 „ | 63 | 69 | 20 „ | 17 | 30 |
| 28 „ | 71 | 75 | 21 „ | 18 | 25 |
| 29 „ | 68 | 76 | 22 „ | 5 | 18 |
| 30 „ | 51 | 52 | 23 „ | 12 | 21 |
| 31 „ | 88 | 96 | 24 „ | 9 | 14 |
| 1 September | 93 | 101 | 25 „ | 10 | 24 |
| 2 „ | 82 | 88 | 26 „ | 7 | 19 |
| 3 „ | 72 | 77 | 27 „ | 5 | 13 |
| 4 „ | 82 | 96 | 28 „ | 11 | 17 |
| 5 „ | 87 | 92 | 29 „ | — | 4 |
| 6 „ | 85 | 90 | 30 „ | 4 | 9 |
| 7 „ | 77 | 82 | | 2,254 | — |
| 8 „ | 77 | 83 | One-third added for deaths not declared | 751 | — |
| 9 „ | 83 | 88 | | | |
| 10 „ | 70 | 79 | | | |
| 11 „ | 55 | 65 | | 3,005 | — |

Bagdad.

Table VI.—Number of Deaths from Cholera in Bagdad, 1865, according to Daily Official Returns.

| Date. | Deaths from Cholera. | Date. | Deaths from Cholera. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 September | 2 | 20 October | 12 |
| 26 „ | 2 | 21 „ | 10 |
| 27 „ | 2 | 22 „ | 11 |
| 28 „ | 2 | 23 „ | 10 |
| 29 „ | 5 | 24 „ | 5 |
| 30 „ | 6 | 25 „ | 8 |
| 1 October | 4 | 26 „ | 3 |
| 2 „ | 8 | 27 „ | 7 |
| 3 „ | 6 | 28 „ | 1 |
| 4 „ | 6 | 29 „ | 2 |
| 5 „ | 3 | 30 „ | 3 |
| 6 „ | 4 | 31 „ | 4 |
| 7 „ | 4 | 1 November | 1 |
| 8 „ | 10 | 2 „ | 1 |
| 9 „ | 10 | 3 „ | 2 |
| 10 „ | 7 | 4 „ | 3 |
| 11 „ | 5 | 5 „ | — |
| 12 „ | 5 | 6 „ | 3 |
| 13 „ | 4 | 7 „ | — |
| 14 „ | 8 | 8 „ | 1 |
| 15 „ | 4 | 9 „ | 1 |
| 16 „ | 11 | 10 „ | 2 |
| 17 „ | 7 | 11 „ | 1 |
| 18 „ | 9 | | |
| 19 „ | 7 | Total | 232 |

## Filurina.

Table VII.—Number of Attacks and Deaths from Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa during the months of October and November, 1865, in Filurina.

| Date. | Cholera. | | | | Choleraic Diarrhœa. | | | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | Females. | | Males. | | Females. | | | |
| 1865. | Atks. | Dths. | Atks. | Dths. | Atks. | Dths. | Atks. | Dths. | Atks. | Dths. |
| 26 } | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 29 } October | 4 | 3 | 9 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 4 |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 31 } | | | | | | | | | | — |
| 1 November | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 |
| 2 „ | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 3 „ | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 10 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| 4 „ | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 5 „ | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| 6 „ | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 5 | 1 |
| 7 „ | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 7 | — |
| 8 „ | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 4 | 1 |
| 9 „ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 „ | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 11 „ | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Total | 10 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 61 | 19 |

Since the 11th, a few isolated attacks of choleraic diarrhœa had occurred; but no cases were reported during the week ending the 22nd November.

## Malta.

Table VIII.—Number of Attacks and Deaths from Cholera among the Garrison of Malta, 1865.*

| Date. | Men. | | Women. | | Children. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Attacks | Deaths. | Attacks | Deaths. | Attacks | Deaths. |
| 22 June to 14 July | 5 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 15 July „ 21 „ | 7 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 22 „ „ 28 „ | 23 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 1 | — |
| 29 „ „ 4 August | 12 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 Aug. „ 11 „ | 14 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 12 „ „ 18 „ | 12 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 19 „ „ 25 „ | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 26 „ „ 1 Sept. | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 Sept. „ 8 „ | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 „ „ 15 „ | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 16 „ „ 22 „ | 8 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| 23 „ „ 29 „ | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| 30 „ „ 6 Oct. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 7 „ „ 13 „ | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 14 „ „ 20 „ | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21 „ „ 27 „ | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 28 „ „ 3 Nov. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 127 | 87 | 53 | 34 | 25 | 17 |

Average strength of garrison during the outbreak:
Men, 5904; Women, 476; Children, 774.

* From returns made to the Army Medical Department.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER of Attacks and Deaths among the Civil Population of Malta, 1865.*

| Date. | Attacks. | Deaths. | Date. | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previous to 18 July | 74 | 70 | 11 Sept. | 12 | 11 |
| 18 July | 4 | 3 | 12 „ | 17 | 9 |
| 19 „ | 3 | 1 | 13 „ | 21 | 10 |
| 20 „ | 8 | 3 | 14 „ | 15 | 16 |
| 21 „ | 7 | 4 | 15 „ | 25 | 14 |
| 22 „ | 17 | 8 | 16 „ | 21 | 13 |
| 23 „ | 8 | 4 | 17 „ | 33 | 20 |
| 24 „ | 6 | 3 | 18 „ | 25 | 16 |
| 25 „ | 10 | 7 | 19 „ | 35 | 22 |
| 26 „ | 16 | 6 | 20 „ | 13 | 18 |
| 27 „ | 22 | 9 | 21 „ | 21 | 18 |
| 28 „ | 37 | 14 | 22 „ | 19 | 10 |
| 29 „ | 31 | 15 | 23 „ | 27 | 10 |
| 30 „ | 23 | 12 | 24 „ | 14 | 14 |
| 31 „ | 25 | 17 | 25 „ | 8 | 13 |
| 1 Aug. | 33 | 18 | 26 „ | 7 | Deaths not returned. |
| 2 „ | 29 | 22 | 27 „ | 7 | |
| 3 „ | 31 | 19 | 28 „ | 3 | |
| 4 „ | 22 | 17 | 29 „ | 7 | 4 |
| 5 „ | 42 | 27 | 30 „ | 12 | 5 |
| 6 „ | 51 | 33 | 1 Oct. | 9 | 4 |
| 7 „ | 42 | 23 | 2 „ | 7 | 10 |
| 8 „ | 62 | 22 | 3 „ | 7 | 4 |
| 9 „ | 47 | 25 | 4 „ | 0 | 6 |
| 10 „ | 70 | 30 | 5 „ | 7 | 7 |
| 11 „ | 40 | 26 | 6 „ | 4 | 4 |
| 12 „ | 43 | 24 | 7 „ | 6 | 6 |
| 13 „ | 61 | 33 | 8 „ | 1 | 0 |
| 14 „ | 46 | 32 | 9 „ | 5 | 1 |
| 15 „ | 47 | 31 | 10 „ | 3 | 3 |
| 16 „ | 61 | 33 | 11 „ | 6 | 0 |
| 17 „ | 46 | 29 | 12 „ | 8 | 6 |
| 18 „ | 44 | 25 | 13 „ | 3 | 1 |
| 19 „ | 37 | 28 | 14 „ | 3 | 3 |
| 20 „ | 46 | 24 | 15 „ | 2 | 0 |
| 21 „ | 32 | 19 | 16 „ | 4 | 0 |
| 22 „ | 40 | 19 | 17 „ | 6 | 2 |
| 23 „ | 28 | 22 | 18 „ | 7 | 3 |
| 24 „ | 35 | 23 | 19 „ | 2 | 1 |
| 25 „ | 45 | 28 | 20 „ | 3 | 4 |
| 26 „ | 34 | 17 | 21 „ | 5 | 5 |
| 27 „ | 46 | 24 | 22 „ | 4 | 3 |
| 28 „ | 31 | 18 | 23 „ | 0 | 4 |
| 29 „ | 38 | 28 | 24 „ | No Returns. | |
| 30 „ | 39 | 23 | 25 „ | | |
| 31 „ | 40 | 29 | 26 „ | 1 | 2 |
| 1 Sept. | 45 | 25 | 27 „ | 1 | 2 |
| 2 „ | 18 | 9 | 28 „ | 0 | 1 |
| 3 „ | 28 | 23 | 29 „ | 2 | 1 |
| 4 „ | 28 | 13 | 30 „ | 2 | 1 |
| 5 „ | 20 | 17 | 31 „ | 1 | 1 |
| 6 „ | 16 | 12 | 1 Nov. | 2 | 2 |
| 7 „ | 14 | 7 | | | |
| 8 „ | 15 | 10 | | | |
| 9 „ | 19 | 9 | Totals | 2,203 | 1,371 |
| 10 „ | 17 | 14 | | | |

* "The Times" Correspondent.

## Ancona.

Table X.—Number of Attacks and Deaths from Cholera in Ancona according to the Daily Official Returns.*

| 1865. | Ancona (City). | | Ancona (Environs). | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| From 8 July to 24 July - | 74 | 30 | — | — | 74 | 30 |
| „ 24 „ 25 „ - | 17 | 6 | — | — | 17 | 6 |
| „ 25 „ 26 „ - | 8 | 5 | — | — | 8 | 5 |
| „ 26 „ 27 „ - | 12 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 20 | 4 |
| „ 27 „ 28 „ - | 14 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 23 | 11 |
| „ 28 „ 29 „ - | 23 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 41 | 13 |
| „ 29 „ 30 „ - | 45 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 56 | 26 |
| „ 30 „ 31 „ - | 39 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 52 | 28 |
| „ 31 „ 1 Aug. - | 47 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 58 | 22 |
| „ 1 Aug. to 2 „ - | 57 | 26 | 35 | 14 | 92 | 40 |
| „ 2 „ 3 „ - | 61 | 26 | 18 | 7 | 79 | 33 |
| „ 3 „ 4 „ - | 85 | 34 | — | — | 85 | 34 |
| „ 4 „ 5 „ - | 79 | 30 | 26 | 5 | 115 | 35 |
| „ 5 „ 6 „ - | 145 | 46 | 20 | 17 | 165 | 63 |
| „ 6 „ 7 „ - | 173 | 80 | 34 | 22 | 207 | 102 |
| „ 7 „ 8 „ - | 111 | 70 | 36 | 13 | 147 | 83 |
| „ 8 „ 9 „ - | 67 | 50 | 32 | 9 | 99 | 59 |
| „ 9 „ 10 „ - | 66 | 53 | 26 | 7 | 92 | 62 |
| „ 10 „ 11 „ - | 57 | 37 | 20 | 2 | 77 | 39 |
| „ 11 „ 12 „ - | 48 | 66 | 14 | 1 | 62 | 67 |
| „ 12 „ 13 „ - | 44 | 41 | 15 | 3 | 59 | 44 |
| „ 13 „ 14 „ - | 45 | 41 | 20 | 19 | 65 | 60 |
| „ 14 „ 15 „ - | 46 | 50 | 18 | 8 | 64 | 58 |
| „ 15 „ 16 „ - | 35 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 44 | 28 |
| „ 16 „ 17 „ - | 36 | 28 | 6 | 4 | 42 | 32 |
| „ 17 „ 18 „ - | 30 | 33 | 9 | 4 | 39 | 37 |
| „ 18 „ 19 „ - | 22 | 29 | 16 | 5 | 38 | 34 |
| „ 19 „ 20 „ - | 20 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 28 | 23 |
| „ 20 „ 21 „ - | 15 | 27 | 12 | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| „ 21 „ 22 „ - | 19 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 26 | 28 |
| „ 22 „ 23 „ - | 14 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 21 |
| „ 23 „ 24 „ - | 8 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 20 |
| „ 24 „ 25 „ - | 15 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 25 | 11 |
| „ 25 „ 26 „ - | 9 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 27 | 10 |
| „ 26 „ 27 „ - | 18 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 24 | 14 |
| „ 27 „ 28 „ - | 11 | 7 | 27 | 9 | 38 | 16 |
| „ 28 „ 29 „ - | 9 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 16 |
| „ 29 „ 30 „ - | 8 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 33 | 10 |
| „ 30 „ 31 „ - | 6 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 26 | 17 |
| „ 31 „ 1 Sept. - | 4 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 7 |
| „ 1 Sept. to 2 „ - | 1 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 6 |
| „ 2 „ 3 „ - | 4 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| „ 3 „ 4 „ - | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| „ 4 „ 5 „ - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| „ 5 „ 6 „ - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| „ 6 „ 7 „ - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| „ 7 „ 8 „ - | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| „ 8 „ 9 „ - | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| „ 9 „ 10 „ - | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| „ 10 „ 11 „ - | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| „ 11 „ 12 „ - | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total - - | 1,666 | 1,034 | 638 | 282 | 2,304 | 1,316 |

* "Gazetta Medica Italiana Lombardia," 28 Agosto, 25 Settembre, 1865.

TABLE XI.—NUMBER of Deaths from Cholera in Gibraltar, 1865, according to Returns furnished to the War Office.

| 1865. | Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Military. | Civil. | Convicts. | Total. | Military. | Civil. | Convicts. | Total. |
| 18 July | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 19 „ | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 31 „ | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 1 August | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 3 „ | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 4 „ | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| 5 „ | 1 | 7 | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 6 „ | 3 | 13 | — | 16 | 5 | 7 | — | 12 |
| 7 „ | 1 | 12 | — | 13 | — | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 „ | 2 | 11 | — | 13 | 2 | 9 | — | 11 |
| 9 „ | 2 | 18 | — | 20 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 10 and 11 | 4 | 34 | — | 38 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 26 |
| 12 „ | 5 | 32 | — | 37 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 |
| 13 „ | 7 | 50 | — | 57 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 23 |
| 14 „ | 5 | 25 | — | 30 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 13 |
| 15 „ | 1 | 35 | — | 36 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 16 |
| 16 „ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17 18 19 20 21 22 „ | — | — | — | — | 3 | 9 | — | 12 |
| 23 „ | 2 | 7 | — | 9 | 2 | 4 | — | 6 |
| 24 „ | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| 25 „ | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 26 „ | 1 | 7 | — | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| 27 and 28 | 1 | 13 | — | 14 | 1 | 8 | — | 9 |
| 29 „ | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 3 |
| 30 „ | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 |
| 31 „ | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 1 September | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 2 „ | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| 3 and 4 | 2 | 9 | — | 9 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 |
| 5 „ | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 6 „ | 3 | 13 | — | — | 5 | 7 | — | 12 |
| 7 „ | 1 | 12 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| 8 „ | 2 | 12 | — | 14 | 1 | 5 | — | 6 |
| 9 „ | 2 | 17 | — | 19 | 2 | 4 | — | 6 |
| 10 and 11 | 4 | 31 | — | 35 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 21 |
| 12 „ | 5 | 29 | — | 32 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 13 |
| 13 „ | 7 | 47 | — | 55 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 21 |
| 14 „ | 5 | 23 | — | 28 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 20 |
| 15 „ | 1 | 33 | — | 34 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 17 |
| 16 „ | 6 | 44 | — | 42 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 20 |
| 17 and 18 | 4 | 59 | — | 63 | 4 | 34 | 1 | 39 |
| 19 „ | 4 | 34 | — | 38 | 1 | 19 | — | 20 |
| 20 „ | 4 | 24 | — | 28 | 1 | 12 | — | 13 |
| 21 „ | 7 | 22 | — | 29 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 17 |
| 22 „ | 2 | 30 | — | 32 | — | 16 | — | 16 |
| 23 „ | 3 | 30 | — | 33 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 18 |

Includes deaths of 2 convicts.

Table XI.—*cont.*

| 1865. | Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Military. | Civil. | Convicts. | Total. | Military. | Civil. | Convicts. | Total. |
| 24* and 25 September | 8 | 50 | 12 | 70 | 4 | 31 | 7 | 42 |
| 26 „ | 2 | 21 | 6 | 29 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 |
| 27 „ | 7 | 10 | 4 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 12 |
| 28 „ | 1 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 12 |
| 29 „ | 7 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 10 |
| 30 „ | 3 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 and 2 October | 6 | 22 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 20 |
| 3 „ | 2 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 „ | 2 | 11 | — | 13 | 3 | 5 | — | 8 |
| 5 „ | 7 | 13 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 9 | — | 11 |
| 6 „ | 4 | 12 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| 7 „ | 2 | 12 | — | 14 | 1 | 10 | — | 11 |
| 8 and 9 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 30 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 21 |
| 10 „ | 1 | 11 | — | 12 | 1 | 5 | — | 6 |
| 11 „ | 1 | 12 | — | 13 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 12 „ | 1 | 10 | — | 11 | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| 13 „ | 7 | 6 | — | 13 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 |
| 14 „ | — | 9 | — | 9 | 1 | 6 | — | 7 |
| 15 and 16 | 1 | 12 | — | 13 | 1 | 10 | — | 11 |
| 17 „ | — | 5 | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 |
| 18 „ | — | 5 | — | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 |
| 19 „ | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 4 |
| 20 „ | — | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| 21 „ | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 22 and 23 | — | 5 | 1 | 6 | — | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 24 „ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25 „ | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 26 „ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27 „ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28 „ | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Totals from the commencement of outbreak according to the official summary | 158 | 821 | 82 | 1,061 | 101 | 416 | 57 | 574 |

* Prior to this date the deaths only of convicts were returned.

## Marseille.

Table XII.—Number of Deaths from Cholera in Marseille, from the 23rd July to the 23rd October (exclusive of the 15th and 16th October).

| | Deaths from Cholera. | | Deaths from Cholera. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 23rd to 29th | 20 | September 17th to 23rd | 282 |
| July 30th to August 5th | 45 | September 24th to 30th | 186 |
| August 6th to 12th | 40 | October 1st to 7th | 91 |
| August 13th to 19th | 108 | October 8th to 14th | 62 |
| August 20th to 26th | 167 | October 17th to 23rd | 46 |
| August 27th to Sept. 2nd | 201 | | |
| September 3rd to 9th | 231 | Total | 1,847 |
| September 10th to 16th | 309 | | |

## Toulon.

Table XIII.—Number of Deaths from Cholera in Toulon, according to daily Returns, from the 27th August to the 22nd October 1865.

| | Deaths from Cholera. | | Deaths from Cholera. |
|---|---|---|---|
| August 27th | 1 | September 26th | 81 |
| „ 28th | 2 | „ 27th | 53 |
| „ 29th | 0 | „ 28th | 62 |
| „ 30th | 1 | „ 29th | 62 |
| „ 31st | 1 | „ 30th | 41 |
| September 1st | 1 | October 1st | 40 |
| „ 2nd | 0 | „ 2nd | 27 |
| „ 3rd | 2 | „ 3rd | 28 |
| „ 4th | 2 | „ 4th | 14 |
| „ 5th | 7 | „ 5th | 15 |
| „ 6th | 10 | „ 6th | 26 |
| „ 7th | 4 | „ 7th | 9 |
| „ 8th | 9 | „ 8th | 7 |
| „ 9th | 12 | „ 9th | 7 |
| „ 10th | 3 | „ 10th | 9 |
| „ 11th | 10 | „ 11th | 10 |
| „ 12th | 27 | „ 12th | 7 |
| „ 13th | 16 | „ 13th | 14 |
| „ 14th | 16 | „ 14th | 7 |
| „ 15th | 37 | „ 15th | no return |
| „ 16th | 49 | „ 16th | 7 |
| „ 17th | 76 | „ 17th | 6 |
| „ 18th | 67 | „ 18th | 6 |
| „ 19th | 50 | „ 19th | 8 |
| „ 20th | 49 | „ 20th | 8 |
| „ 21st | 38 | „ 21st | 5 |
| „ 22nd | 61 | „ 22nd | 7 |
| „ 23rd | 61 | | |
| „ 24th | 59 | Total | 1,282 |
| „ 25th | 67 | | |

Appendix.

No. 14.
*On Cholera at Southampton, by Dr. Parkes.*

## No. 14.—Report by Professor Parkes, M.D., F. R. S., on the Outbreak of Cholera in and about Southampton in September and October 1865.

### Contents of Report.

General Statement and Table of Cases.

Chapter I.—Description of Local Outbreaks.
- Weston Common.
- Bitterne.
- Southampton.
- St. Denys.
- Freemantle.
- Itchen.

Chapter II.—Conclusions.
- Diagnosis.
- Origin.
  - Importation.
  - Local Origin.
  - Epidemic or General Origin.
- Preventive Measures.
- Curative Measures.

At the end of September and during October 1865 about 60 cases of a disease, characterized in various degrees by the following symptoms, occurred in Southampton and its neighbourhood:—More or less vomiting and purging, the discharges being very watery, and often quite rice-water in appearance; then violent cramps in the muscles of the abdomen, arms, and legs; intense thirst; rapid lessening of the force of the heart, with, in some cases, almost complete pulselessness; diminution of animal heat, most marked in the mouth and the extremities; shallow and often difficult respiration; hoarse and then whispering voice; sinking of the eyes and appearance of dark areolæ round them; shrinking of the skin of the hands and feet; general more or less livid or cyanotic discoloration and loss of elasticity of the skin; suppression of urine.

In most, if not in all, of those who recovered, a state of febrile prostration followed on the symptoms just mentioned; viz., moderate elevation of temperature, great feeling of prostration, very feeble pulse, rather dusky skin, and injected eyes, occasional vomiting, and loose greenish and brown stools. In one case a papular eruption was noticed. The urine, after being suppressed for many hours, was passed in

moderate quantity ; it was only, I believe, examined in one case, and was then albuminous, and deposited great quantities of renal and bladder epithelium.

The medical practitioners in Southampton agree that this disease was Asiatic cholera, and was different and (in the opinion of most) distinguishable from cases of common English, summer, or autumnal cholera, as ordinarily seen in Southampton. Evidence on this point will be subsequently given.

There occurred altogether between the 22d September and the 4th November 60 cases of this disease in Southampton and its neighbourhood. In addition, two uncertain cases were seen in August, and three or four others in October or early in November, which I have not included, as the diagnosis is not certain. All the 60 cases were seen by competent practitioners, who entertain no doubt whatever of the correctness of the diagnosis.

Of these 60 cases there were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Men - - | 27 = | per cent. 45 |
| Women - - | 33 = | „ 55 |
| Total - | 60 | 100 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of the 27 men | 16 died = | per cent. 59·26 |
| Of the 33 women | 19 died = | „ 57·58 |
| Total 60 | 35 = | 58·33 |

The average age of all the cases was 31·76 years.
„ „ the fatal cases 30·84 „
„ „ the recoveries 33·25 „

The average duration of all the fatal cases,
when the periods were certain, was - 51·67 hours ;
The shortest duration was - - - 12 „
The longest „ - 260 „

Excluding two lingering cases of 260 and 144 hours, the mean duration was 40·11 hours.

This is probably about 12 hours longer than the average duration of fatal cases in India, and arises from the fact that a larger number of cases died after reaction, and a smaller number died during collapse, than would have been the case in India.

This disease occurred in several localities separate from each other. The following table contains the whole of the cases known to have occurred in all the districts. The table is arranged in such a way as to give a general view of the chronology of the outbreaks in the different localities.

## Table of Dates and Districts showing the Cases diagnosed or registered as Cholera in Southampton and its Neighbourhood.

| Dates of the earliest decided Symptoms. | LOCALITIES. Southampton in Limits of Local Board of Health. | St. Denys and South Stoneham, Suburbs of Southampton. | Freemantle, Suburb of Southampton. | Weston Common, Country District, 2 miles from Southampton. | Bitterne, Country Village, 2 miles from Southampton. | Itchen Village, East Side of Itchen River, ½ mile from Southampton. | Age. | Result. | Duration in Hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 22nd | James Rose | | | | | | 48 | *Died | — |
| „ 23rd | | | | Henry Hill | | | 18 | †Cured | — |
| „ 26th | | | | George Hill | | | 44 | Died | 24 |
| „ „ | | | | Harriet Hill | | | 19 | Died | 23 |
| „ 27th | | | | | Henry Stanley | | 56 | ‡Died | — |
| „ „ | | | | | James Stanley | | 14 | §Cured | — |
| „ 28th | Henry Westcott | | | | | | 62 | Died | 27 |
| „ „ | | | | | Emma Vare | | 28 | ‖Died | 48 |
| „ 29th | Prisc. Hembery | | | | | | 41 | ¶Died | 260 |
| „ 30th | Emma Fulton | | | | | | 60 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | J. H. Reynolds | | | | | | 33 | Died | 67 |
| „ „ | | | | | Harriet King | | 38 | **Cured | — |
| „ „ | | | | Sarah Rapley | | | 34 | ††Cured | — |
| Oct. 1st | | | | | Vashti Butt | | 22 | Cured. | — |
| „ 2nd | Sarah French | | | | | | 29 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | | | | Arthur Veale | | | 63 | Died | 22 |
| „ 3rd | Elizabeth Moody | | | | | | 15 | ‡‡Died | 36 |
| „ „ | Jane Osnam | | | | | | 20 | Cured. | — |
| „ 4th | Ellen Alice Mare | | | | | | 34 | Died | 32 |
| „ „ | | | | | | Lewis Groundsell. | 10m | Died | 72 |
| „ 5th | Julia Burton | | | | | | 48 | Died | 48 |
| „ „ | George Cleverly | | | | | | 49 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | | | | | George Lake | | 19 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | Mary Dawes | | | | | | 73 | §§Died | 72 |
| „ 6th | | | | ElizabethLock | | | 46 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | Eliza Richards | | | | | | 2½ | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | Ellen Sims | | | | | | 16 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | Elizabeth Lee | | | | | | 38 | Cured. | — |
| „ 7th | Eliza Thomas | | | | | | 52 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | William Verdy | | | | | | 48 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | Walter Poulton | | | | | | — | Cured. | — |
| „ 8th | | George Gannaway. | | | | | 48 | Died | 96 |
| „ „ | John Smith | | | | | | — | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | Jane Parry | | | | | | 11 | Cured. | — |
| „ 10th | Charlotte Moore | | | | | | 50 | Died | 12 |
| „ „ | | Elizabeth Page. | | | | | 26 | ‖‖Died | 144 |
| „ „ | Alfred Jeffries | | | | | | 36 | Died | 19 |
| „ 11th | James Scannell | | | | | | 57 | Cured. | — |
| „ 12th | Jane Jones | | | | | | 5 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | Jessie Sherlock | | | | | | 3 | Died | 24 |
| „ „ | Sarah Burges | | | | | | 3 | Died | 48 |
| „ 13th | John W. Hopper | | | | | | 20 | Died. | — |
| „ 14th | | | Samuel Bessent. | | | | 60 | Died | 26 |
| „ „ | Mary Englefield | | | | | | 53 | Cured. | — |
| „ „ | James Allen | | | | | | — | Cured. | — |
| „ 15th | | | | | | —— Jurd | 10 | Died. | — |
| „ „ | | | | | | —— Jurd | 4 | Died. | — |
| „ 17th | | | Mary Payne | | | | 4 | Died | 12 |
| „ 18th | | | WilliamPayne | | | | 7 | Died | 22 |
| „ 19th | | | F. Payne | | | | 16m | Died | 30 |
| „ „ | | | | | | John Unwin | 45 | Cured. | — |
| „ 21st ? | | | Mary Anne Bowers. | | | | 44 | Died. | — |
| „ 21st | Francis Cooper | | | | | | 56 | Died | 72 |
| „ 22nd | | | Mary Anne Clements. | | | | 16 | Died | 35 |
| „ „ | Thomas Pounds | | | | | | 29 | Died | 96 |
| „ 27th | | | AnneClements | | | | 41 | Died. | — |
| „ 31st | | | | | | Harry Phillips | 2½ | Died | 14 |
| Nov. 1st | | | Ann Baker | | | | 49 | Died | 24 |
| „ 2nd | | | | | | Emma Phillips | 4½ | Died | 42 |
| „ 4th | | | T. S. | | | | 45 | Cured. | — |

* Diarrhœa on 15th September. † Diarrhœa on 21st September. ‡ Diarrhœa on 24th. § Diarrhœa since 17th.
‖ Diarrhœa on 27th. ¶ Died from exhaustion after rallying. ** Diarrhœa on 29th.
†† This patient lived at Sholing, near, but not on, Weston Common. ‡‡ Certified as "Cholera Morbus" (English).
§§ Rallied, and died from exhaustion. ‖‖ Daughter of George Gannaway, whom she nursed.

By the term Southampton is meant, in this Report, the district under the control of the Southampton Local Board of Health; it includes the largest and most crowded part of Southampton. St. Denys and Freemantle are suburbs to the north and west within the borough of Southampton, but not under the Local Board of Health. Itchen is a fishing village, separated from Southampton by the Itchen River, on the south bank of which it lies. Bitterne is a village about two miles from Southampton, and also separated from it by the Itchen River. Weston Common, or Botany Bay, is a small hamlet on a common equidistant and about one and a half miles from Bitterne and Itchen, and is likewise separated from Southampton by the Itchen River.

Sholing Common is close to Weston Common.

I propose to give first an account of the outbreaks in each locality, including such discussion on the origin as can be thus conveniently made, and subsequently to make a general statement, embracing all the facts.

## Chapter I.

### On the several Outbreaks of the Disease in different Localities.

### § 1.

### 1.—*Weston Common.*

As this outbreak seems to have been the earliest, I have placed it first.

A row of scattered cottages, running nearly north and south, stands on the slope of a hollow, on a healthy, breezy common, 2,354 yards from the Itchen River, 2,376 yards from the nearest point of Southampton Water, and with an elevation of about 120 feet above the sea. The soil is sandy and gravelly, with clay about 8 to 10 feet below the surface. The population of the hamlet consists of about 244 persons, living in 54 scattered houses. The people are poor, but the whole district has always been considered very healthy; there is no malaria.

It will be seen from the table, that five cases occurred here and three died. Of these five cases, three and two deaths occurred in one family of the name of Hill. A sixth case occurred in a neighbouring common (Sholing), which is also studded with detached cottages of the same class as at Weston Common.

*Case* 1.—This patient was seen by Dr. Laing, (assistant to Dr. Orsborn of Bitterne). I did not see him until the attack was passing off. The following account is made up from Dr. Laing's account, and his own and his mother's statement.

Henry Hill, æt. 18.—On Thursday 21st September he first had "bowel complaint;" he cannot say how many stools; motions watery, with much griping.

On Friday 22nd September, same symptoms.

On Saturday 23rd he gave up work. On this day there was frequent vomiting, and there were cramps all Saturday night.

On Sunday, vomiting, purging, and cramps in the extremities all day. He was restless and threw off the clothes; his mother found the skin cold; it was not clammy, and did not alter in colour, except there was a little blueness of the hands. The eyes were deeply sunken, to use the mother's phrase "like a dead corpse." There was intense thirst. He did not himself feel cold.

On Monday the 25th there were still vomiting, purging, and cramps in the legs, thighs, and arms. Is quite positive that he passed his

urine every day. The voice was good throughout. The motions were watery like "pea soup," yellowish.

Seen by me on Thursday, September 28th. In the stage of consecutive fever, rather flushed; eyes bright, yet injected; cheeks rather darkly flushed; tongue red, glazed, smooth, denuded of the papillæ filiformes, papillæ fungiformes very much enlarged. Some purging still; no cramps, or vomiting. Temperature 100° F. Thirst still. Feels much better. Has passed urine. He recovered, and in four or five days was convalescent.

His mother removed all the evacuations at once and threw them not into the privy, but on the dust heap just outside the house. During his illness, his father, sister, and mother were in the same bedroom with him, or in the adjoining sitting room.

Had this case occurred by itself, it is probable that it would have been regarded simply as one of severe English cholera. But the two succeeding cases in the father and sister of this boy gave it significance.

The father of this boy was a bricklayer, a very steady man, respected by every one, a teetotaller, and in good work. At the time he was at work in Southampton, but slept at home every night, and took his dinner with him into Southampton. He was employed in building a house in a healthy part of Southampton (Clifford Crescent), and on the day of his attack was occupied in the morning in finishing the chimney, and in the afternoon was engaged in lime-washing the front area of a house in a healthy and good part of Southampton (Richmond Terrace), where there had been and was afterwards no illness of any kind.

The sister of the boy, a young woman of 19, also slept at home, but worked during the day at a house on Sholing Common, about half a mile from Weston Common, where she also took her meals. She was a teetotaller, and a very well-conducted respectable person.

Now the point of importance is, that the father and daughter, thus working in different localities, and separated during the day, were attacked on the same day, and almost at the same hour with a disease identical in all its characters, and which in each case was fatal in 24 hours from the period of the first symptom.

This seems to render it impossible that the cause of this fatal disease should have been taken either in Southampton, where the daughter had not been, or at Sholing where the father had not been. The cause must have existed at the place where the two patients had both been, viz., at their own house.

The patients were seen by Dr. Laing shortly before their deaths, and on being reported by him to Dr. Orsborn, were at once pronounced by that gentleman to have died of cholera. I only saw the patients after death, and heard all the circumstances from the widow.

*Case* 2.—George Hill, æt. 44, father of Case I. (Account given by his widow.)

Was quite well on Tuesday morning, September 26th. Is believed by his fellow workmen to have been perfectly well all day. He felt ill when coming from work at half past 5 on Tuesday, September 26th. Was purged twice after reaching his house; no pain; took some diarrhœa mixture; went a third time to the privy, and then again almost immediately. Felt sick about 8 o'clock, p.m., and after this vomiting and purging continued till 9 p.m., when he had cramps. His feet "were cold as stones," his eyes became sunk in his head, and were surrounded with dark circles; soon all the body felt cold; at midnight his voice was lost.

All Wednesday, September 27th, there was more or less purging,

unconsciously, in bed. He lay torpid the whole day, merely lifting his hand occasionally to show he had cramps. Died at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

Seen by me 24 hours after death. Hands much shrivelled, fingers crooked, eyes deeply sunken; intense rigor mortis.

*Case* 3.—Harriet Hill, æt. 19. (Sister of Case 1.; daughter of Case 2.) Account given by her mother:—Was taken ill with purging, on Tuesday, about 6 or 7 o'clock in the afternoon. She was then at work at a house on Sholing Common, where she had been all the week; returning home to sleep. Returned home at 9 p.m., and was violently purged on the road; great vomiting, purging, and cramps; eyes sunken and voice altered, but not so much as her father; skin cold. Died at half-past 2 p.m. on Wednesday. (About 20 to 21 hours' illness.)

Seen 24 hours after death. Eyes sunken; hands dark, livid, and shrivelled; intense rigor mortis.

Whatever name is given to the disease nothing can lessen the interest and striking character of this occurrence. It must have been some most intensely powerful action which could thus kill a healthy man and a healthy young woman in 24 hours. The suddenness and fatality are like the effects of the most virulent poisons.

What then was the cause?

Taking the facts as they stand, and without giving a name to the disease, I shall endeavour to see if any possible origin can be traced.

I believe I am perfectly justified, for the reason just given, in localizing the cause at Weston Common.

But other reasons can be given for this. In Southampton there was no disease like it, except the case of Rose, on the 22nd September. George Hill was engaged on no kind of unhealthy work, or was in any way exposed to any unwholesome exhalations; he took nothing whatever to eat or drink in Southampton, as he had his dinner from his home, and never drank the Southampton water. He had not been near the docks or any shipping, or near any sick person in Southampton.

At Sholing, where his daughter worked, all the other persons in the house were and continued healthy.

The cause must then have been at their own residence. What could be made out there?

The house itself is detached and standing in a sloping garden, on a dry and gravelly soil. It is an old thatched cottage, with two small low rooms, in which a family of five or six persons were crowded.

It is clean and well kept, and there are no common nuisances about it except a pigsty, 12 feet from the door.

There is a small ash heap at one end, and at some distance (40 feet) from the house, a privy, which was not offensive.

In fact, with the exception of the small rooms, there was nothing particularly objectionable, and there were many houses in the neighbourhood in far less favourable sanitary conditions. The house has always been considered very healthy. The wife informed me that neither she nor her husband or children had ever had a "pennyworth of medicine."

The drinking water was naturally at first suspected, more particularly as the father made a point of drinking water no where but at home. The water is taken from a small shallow well, or, rather, a little reservoir, three feet deep, into which a spring constantly runs, and from which an overflow pipe leads to a neighbouring brook. The water has a local reputation for excellence, and was and is used by all the neighbourhood; at least nine or ten cottages, holding altogether 40 persons at the time, were using it; none of whom were ill except the Hills.

Some water was obtained for analysis on the 28th September. At

that time, as shown by the analysis, it was perfectly pure; and it was stated, that at no previous time had there been any taste or smell, or any noticeable change in it. The amount of water given by the spring had not been perceptibly changed by the dry weather.

*Analysis of the Weston Common Water, September 28th 1865.*

| | Grains per Gallon. |
|---|---|
| Total solids | 7 |
| Organic matter | 0·791 |
| Chloride of sodium | 4·09 |
| Hardness—Clark's scale (1°=1 grain of carbonate of lime per gallon) | 3·5 |
| Grains of oxygen required to oxidize organic matter per gallon, at a temp. of 140° Fah. | 0·0395 |

The water was perfectly clear without microscopic sediment.

It appears, therefore, certain that neither father nor daughter got the disease from the drinking water; as the father had taken no other water and had the same disease as the daughter, it is clear that the daughter did not get it from drinking bad water at her place of work. In addition to which there was no cholera or illness of any kind at her place of work.

Was the fatal disease in these two persons then attributable to food?

Now the father and daughter and son all lived on different food; the son and daughter at their respective work places, the father at home. If food caused the disease, it could have been only that taken on Sunday when they were all at home. But on that day it cannot be discovered that anything unusual was taken; a little salt pork, which did not disagree with the mother and another son, was the chief food, and the first symptoms of illness, in the father and daughter, were more than 48 hours after taking it. Besides, the boy, who suffered evidently from the same disease, was ill on that Sunday, and took no food at all.

We may then, I believe, safely exclude food as a possible cause.

But if, then, there were no sufficient local unhygienic conditions, no impure water or bad food, what caused the deaths of these two persons?

Was there some general atmospheric condition?

Those who attach weight to the hypothesis of an epidemic constitution, *i.e.*, of some as yet unrecognized but general condition of the atmosphere being the cause of cholera, either *per se* or in combination with local conditions of impurity, may consider this the most probable explanation, especially as, at the same time, a case of cholera occurred in Southampton, and as, shortly afterwards, other cases occurred at Bitterne. But there are certainly some serious difficulties. Why should an epidemic constitution attack those two or three people out of the large number who lived near them? Why should it have selected a common and a house, which certainly could not be called in a bad sanitary condition, and persons well fed, well cared for, and temperate?

If a special bodily peculiarity or predisposition is assumed in their cases, we have to add to the hypothesis of the state of the atmosphere, of which we have no idea, another hypothesis of a state of body, of the real existence of which we have no evidence whatever.

But this question must come under consideration hereafter.

Leaving for the present this question "of an epidemic constitution," another possible cause suggests itself. The cases of the father and daughter were clearly posterior in point of time to that of the son.

The son's case was less marked, but still its main features were the same. Did the father and sister derive their disease from the son?

In favour of such a view we have the fact that the son was profusely vomited and purged in the room where the father and sister were either sleeping or close to which they lived; that all the sheets and bedding were wet with the discharges which soon soiled all the small stock of linen; that the father and sister must have been particularly exposed on Sunday, when they were at home all day, and if they took the disease on that day, the incubative period would accord with the usual rule, as they were attacked on Tuesday.

Considering now that the cause of the disease must have been in the house, and yet that the ordinary household conditions of air, water, and food, were quite inadequate to produce such a disease, the hypothesis that the extraordinary condition of a person ill in the house with a similar disease was the cause of the disease in these two persons seems much more probable than that they suffered from some mysterious epidemic constitution.

But if this be allowed, it only throws the inquiry one step back. How did the first case, the son, get the disease?

I must at once allow that the strictest inquiry has failed in tracing this.

This boy, Henry Hill, slept at home, but worked and lived at a carpenter's and coal merchant, about 300 to 400 yards away. He lived with this family, had the same food, and drank the water of their wells (they had two) or the water at home. He distinctly remembered that for at least a week prior to his attack he had only drunk water at three places; at his own home, at his employers, and at a running stream at Hedge End near Botley.

The analysis of the water at his living place has already been given; at his working place it is as follows:—It was procured on the 28th September.

| | Grains per gallon. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1st Well. | 2nd Well. |
| Mineral solids - - - - | 7 | 9·1 |
| Volatile solids - - - | 5·6 | 4·9 |
| Total solids - - | 12·6 | 14 |
| Chloride of sodium - - - | 2·863 | 2·863 |
| Hardness—Clark's scale (1°=1 grain of carbonate of lime per gallon) - | 3·1 | 5·95 |
| Grains of oxygen required per gallon to oxidize organic matter, at 140° Fah. | 0·008 | 0·09 |

Into the 2nd of these wells a little lime had been thrown with the idea of improving the water before I obtained the water for analysis. No sample has been procured of the water at Hedge End, but I was assured that it was a clear and sparkling stream coming from an uncultivated moor, and removed from habitations or any likelihood of contamination; the boy found the water good; it was some days before his attack that he took it, and could not conceive it could have had anything to do with it.

We may exclude the possible production by impure water and also by food, as none of the family where he worked, and took his meals, were at all ill.

I visited the place where he worked; it is a small low cottage, but nothing could be found likely to cause his attack, and every one there had been and remained perfectly well.

For three weeks before his attack the boy had been employed in driving a cart with coals about the country. He had been to Itchen,

Bursledon, Botley, Edge End, and Sholing, but not to Southampton or Bitterne, and at various places he had helped to carry the coals into the house or yard.

Very careful inquiries were therefore made to see if he had been near any sick person, or had been otherwise exposed. No such exposure could be traced; he was not aware he had been in any house where there were sick of any kind, and had never noticed any disagreeable smell. He never in any of his journeys took anything to eat or drink, except the single draught of water at Edge End.

In fact no clue whatever could be obtained to the origin of his attack. Still in his business he was evidently more exposed to chances of infection than his father or sister were; but then where were the previous cases of cholera to which he could have been exposed? As far as is known his case was absolutely the first in the neighbourhood, or was second only to a case in Southampton, two miles from where he lived.

One or two other points remained to be investigated.

Seamen and others employed in the Peninsular and Oriental Company steamers, which run to the Mediterranean ports, where cholera was then prevailing, live when on shore in Southampton, and in all the villages about. Six live at Weston Common, but not close to the Hills.

On inquiry, however, it was found that some of the men were at sea at the time of the outbreak, some of the others were at home, having lately returned. It could not be made out that any had been ill. Two of the men belonged to the "Syria;" one to the "Ceylon;" one to the "Mongolia;" one to the "Ellora;" and one to the "Delta."

To this point reference will be made presently. None of the Hills had been in the houses of these men.

About 20 yards from the Hills is a small public house. It was thought possible that this house might have been frequented by some of the sailors in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's service, who, though not suffering from cholera, possibly might have had cholerine, as the slight cases of cholera have been termed, and thus have infected the privy of the inn. But it was denied that any such sailors had been in the house for two months, and it was also certain that none of the Hills, who were all teetotallers, had ever entered the public house. No person in the public house itself was ill.

All inquiries then failed to trace back the origin of the first case, and it can only be said, that considering the boy's occupation, it is impossible to prove that he had not been exposed to some source of infection.

Two other cases of cholera occurred on Weston Common subsequently to the three cases of the Hills.

*Case* 4.—Arthur Veale, æt. 60. (Account given by his wife.) This man lived next door to the Hills (in whose house he had been twice) in a small, miserable, overcrowded cottage. He was always a sickly man, and looked as if failing before his time; he had been rather intemperate, and subject to bowel complaint. He had a great dread of cholera, and repeatedly said he should be the next victim. On October 2d, at night, he had one or two motions, and on the evening of the 3d was much purged, motions described as like "soap suds." At 11 a.m. he had cramps, and soon after got cold; the eyes became sunken, and with very dark areolæ; the hands and feet were dark and shrivelled; he became deaf. He died at 10 p.m. October 3d.

*Case* 5.—Sarah Lock, æt. 40. She lived at some distance from the Hills, at least 200 yards, and used different drinking water; she had

been both in their house and in Veale's while he was ill and after he was dead; she helped to place him in the coffin, and while doing so she complained of a very disagreeable effluvium, and felt that she was affected by it. She was taken ill at 3 p.m. October 6th with violent vomiting and purging, followed soon by cramps. When I saw her at 4 p.m. there had been no purging since 12 or 1 o'clock, the vomiting still continued, and there were cramps in the thighs and legs; the skin of the face was cool and dusky; the hands and feet were warm; the tongue was cool and moist; there was intense thirst; the voice was whispering, and the respirations were very hurried. The pulse was so quick and weak it could not be counted. She eventually recovered.

As to the origin in these two cases, if cholera is always derived from a previous case, Veale might evidently have taken it from his neighbour, in whose house he had been, and whose ashpit, on which the evacuations were thrown, was close to his garden. So also Mrs. Lock had been exposed to the influences of the disease, in both houses, Hill's and Veale's.

So that if the first case could have been traced, there would have been a considerable presumption that all the others were derived from it.

*Causes of the Cessation of the Disease at Weston Common.*

These five cases were all that occurred in this locality.

Nothing whatever was done to arrest the disease, and there were numbers of persons in the adjoining houses, who must have been susceptible, yet it did not spread. After it had stopped, disinfectants (especially McDougall's powder) were distributed, but this was some days after the last case.

The causes of the cessation lay therefore in no preventive action. There was also no change whatever in the weather or in any meteorological element. Temperature, barometric pressure, ozone, humidity, want of rain, remained constant. The houses are well separated, and have good external ventilation; there is none of the crowding which there is in towns; the water was pure, and the greater part of the discharges (the Hill's) were all thrown on an ashpit chiefly composed of cinders, and the effluvia from which ashpit, would not be likely to be inhaled by any one, except the family of Veale next door.

If, as now usually believed, cholera is mainly propagated by the discharges, the conditions were on the whole decidedly unfavourable for the spread of the disease in this way. The soil, it is true, is light and porous, but there is a good slope, and there are no houses lower down; so that if the stools sank into the ground they would not only soon penetrate, but would gravitate away from all the houses. A state of things of this kind would hardly come under Pettenkoffer's description of a soil adapted for the spread of choleraic disease. I believe, therefore, that the disease died in default of the necessary conditions of spread.

The cessation of the disease is an argument that the disease did not spontaneously originate there, but was brought into the locality from some undiscovered cause outside by Henry Hill.

*Sholing Common.*

At some little distance from Weston Common is a large common with scattered cottages. In one of these a case occurred in the person of a woman named Sarah Rapley, which is considered by Dr. Orsborn to have been a mild but decided case of cholera. She appears to have rallied very rapidly from the collapse, and to have recovered without consecutive fever. The origin of the disease could not be traced; she was a stranger, and had not been near Weston Common. There is sufficient doubt about the case to warrant us in putting it on one side.

## § II.

### II.—*Bitterne.*

Although some cases of cholera had occurred at Southampton before any were seen at Bitterne, it will be convenient to take the outbreak at Bitterne next.

Bitterne* is a village about two miles from Southampton and 1,364 yards from the nearest point of the River Itchen, which runs between it and Southampton. It is on high ground, from 163 to 178 feet above sea level, and there is a rapid fall from it to the river.

The soil is sandy and gravelly, with clay at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. The houses are for the most part scattered, and are provided with gardens, in which, and often in close proximity, are cesspools and wells.

At the north end of this village, and at the point farthest removed from Weston Common from which the village church is distant 1738 yards, and is separated by another village and by a wide expanse of open common, four cases of cholera occurred.

In the centre of the village another isolated case occurred, and perhaps at another part another, making in all six in Bitterne.

All these cases, as well as those at Weston, were attended by Dr. Orsborn of Bitterne, from whose memoranda as well as from my own notes of the cases the account below is made. There is some doubt which was the first case.

*Case* 1.—Henry Standley, æt. 55 or 60.

This man was a labourer, employed on the grounds of a gentleman at Bitterne.

History given by his neighbour and brother, and in part by himself.

Had relaxed bowels for several days, certainly on Sunday the 24th September and following days. On Wednesday the 27th September at 5 or 6 p.m. was taken violently ill with vomiting and purging while in the privy; he could hardly get back into the house. At 9 p.m. had violent cramps. All Wednesday night great vomiting, purging, and cramps; he was very cold, eyes sunken. On Thursday 28th, cramps less, but still felt very cold, hands "blue and shrunken," eyes sunk, looked blue all over, great thirst. No urine from Wednesday till Thursday morning, when the nurse thinks he passed a little; none after this. Seen by me at 9 p.m. Thursday 28th September; torpid, cold, pulse 104—very thready, eyes sunken, voice very weak, skin felt cold, no cramps, motions still pass in bed, great noise in ears; respiration 32.

Seen on Friday morning. Lies torpid, noise in ears, eyes sunken, pulse very thready but perceptible, complains of great pain over bladder, has passed no urine; shrinks when pressure is made above pubis; has passed a good deal of blood per anum. Temperature of inside of mouth 86°; temperature of axilla 96°.

Friday evening, September 29th, 9 p.m. Pulse can still be felt, but he is very torpid; has passed no urine. Died at 11 p.m. Friday.

This man had been living on very poor diet for some time; his wife had died three weeks previously, after an illness of some duration, which threw him into debt. Since then, almost all his money (12*s.* a week) had gone in paying off his debts and in feeding his two children. He had himself, I was assured, lived solely on a little bread and an apple daily.

For two days in the week before his attack he was engaged in clearing out a pond, and stood constantly in the water.

* In 1849, when cholera prevailed severely in the neighbouring village of Itchen, Bitterne entirely escaped.

*Case* 2.—James Standley, æt. 15. (Son of Case 1.) History from himself.

Had had looseness of the bowels for many days, certainly since Tuesday week (17th September). On Wednesday night (27th September) felt very sick, vomited, and purged all night. On Thursday morning had cramps, was cold to the feel all day, eyes a little sunken, voice not affected, cramps, vomiting, and purging all day.

Seen Friday, 29th, at 11 a.m. Skin of hands a little shrivelled, cool, vomits occasionally, purging at times, slight cramps, pulse small, 98, eyes slightly sunken, thirst. Friday, 9 p.m. Has slept a good deal, pulse good; temperature 100°. Sunday, October 1. Pulse good, skin warm, still some vomiting and purging, but no cramps. Recovered.

It seems quite clear that this boy had diarrhœa for many days before his father was ill in any way, the symptoms of cholera either showed themselves at the same time as those of his father, or were only two or three hours later. I believe this boy's case was really the first.

*Case* 3.—Emma Vare, æt. 28. Lives a long way from the Standleys, towards the south end of the village. No communication of any kind with the Standleys.

At 9 p.m. on the 29th September I went with Dr. Orsborn to see the above woman. State at this time: Pulseless, cold, eyes deeply sunken, hands shrivelled, skin quite unelastic everywhere; respiration 40, costal, shallow; heart's sounds on stethoscopic examination very feeble, voice a whisper; intense thirst. No motions at present or vomiting, cramps occasionally, but slight. Temperature of inside of cheek 87°; temperature of axilla 96°.

Says she passed urine in the middle of the day, but this is not certain, as she was passing very watery stools at that time, and she may have made a mistake; none since.

Seen first by Dr. Laing at half-past 4; was then collapsed as at 9 p.m.

History.—During the last fortnight a good deal of diarrhœa, but this was better, and on Monday and Tuesday it is believed she was pretty well; she did some washing. On Wednesday (27th) she went to Weston, she felt poorly before she went; on returning home felt sick, had purging and vomiting all night and all Thursday (28th), and all last night. No cramps, it is believed, till this (Friday) morning. She was collapsed when first seen. Died at 12 p.m. September 29th.

*Case* 4.—Harriet King, æt. 48.

This woman lives about 100 yards from the house of Standley (Case 1. at Bitterne). She was constantly in Standley's house, nursing him and doing all she could. I saw her on Friday morning (Sept. 29th), she was then quite well. Sometime on Friday she had diarrhœa and pain in the stomach; this continued on Saturday. At 8 p.m. on Saturday (Sept. 30th) she became much worse, she vomited all night and was much purged; motions green and very loose; vomited matter also green. At 12 p.m. had cramps. At 11 a.m., Sunday, almost pulseless; eyes sunken; hands cold, rather shrivelled; voice almost lost, whispering and cracked; sickness and cramps every now and then; is becoming very torpid; intense thirst. At 6 p.m., pulse just perceptible, like a thread; voice whispering; purging almost stopped; rather less shrivelled; hands and feet cool; lips and breath cold. Oct. 3d, has been gradually rallying; at 12 noon, Oct. 3d, passed a little urine, the first since Sept. 30th. A low febrile condition continued for some days. Recovered.

*Case* 5.—Vashti Butt, æt. 22.

Lives about 40 yards from the Standleys, with whom she has had no sort of communication; lives next door to a Mrs. Burgess, who has helped to nurse the Standleys, but the two cottages are separated by a garden and are 15 yards apart. Mrs. Burgess took towels and (I believe) sheets to the Standleys when they had used all theirs, and brought many of them back saturated with the cholera evacuations; she put them in cold water, and then hung them up in her garden to dry, between her house and Mrs. Butt's. Whether this had anything to do with Mrs. Butt's illness is doubtful, but it seems proper to record it, particularly as Dr. Acland in his able history of the cholera at Oxford, has recorded a remarkable instance of cholera apparently originating from a similar cause. (Case of New Hincksey. On the cholera at Oxford, p. 45.) Perfectly well yesterday (Saturday Sept. 30th). Had two motions yesterday, not loose; her ordinary habit is to have only one. Slept well. At 6 this morning woke up, and was suddenly sick and greatly purged. Has been sick and purged ever since. When seen by Dr. Orsborn she was shrunken, bluish, cold, and presented all the appearance of a case of cholera. I saw her at 11.30 a.m., she was then commencing to get warm, and felt much better than an hour before; she was still sick, and purged; no cramps, no noise in ears; felt giddy. Pulse 116, very small. Temperature of mouth 96°; temperature of axilla 98°. Tongue pale, moist, cool; eyes a little sunken. In four or five hours commenced to rally, and recovered without consecutive fever.

*Case* 6.—George Lake, æt. 19, was attacked on the 5th October with slight, but as Dr. Orsborn considers, unequivocal symptoms of cholera. He speedily recovered. No connection could be traced between his case and the others.

There were therefore six cases at Bitterne; or omitting this George Lake's case, five decided cases, of which two were fatal.

Four of these five cases occurred in one locality; the fifth at a distance; no sort of communication could be traced between any of those and the cases at Westen Common; Mrs. Vare had indeed been to the village of Weston on the day of her attack, but this is a long way from Weston Common.

The house of the Standleys is one of the oldest and worst cottages in Bitterne; almost a hovel; a small garden surrounds it; there is an offensive privy close to the house, and a shallow well, badly coped, very near both house and privy. It would certainly be selected as the most likely house in Bitterne in which cholera would appear, and when to this is added the ill-fed and feeble condition of Standley and his boy, we certainly seem to have all the usually assigned predisposing causes of cholera present in a marked degree.

The water also was highly impure. Some water was procured on the 29th September, and on analysis gave:—

| | Water from Standley's well. Grains per gallon. |
|---|---|
| Mineral solids | 31·07 |
| Volatile solids | 11·98 |
| Total solids | 43·05 |
| Chloride of sodium | 11·867 |
| Hardness (Clark's scale) | 10·15 |
| Oxygen in grains required to oxidize matter, per gallon, at 140° Fah. | 0·236 |

There was a large quantity of nitrates, some nitrites, some ammonia, and a good deal of phosphate in the water. When the well was subsequently cleaned out, there was found to be at least two feet depth of mud and decomposing filth at the bottom, and the bodies of two cats had been previously fished out.

With regard to food, Standley stated that on the Sunday preceding the attack (which occurred on Wednesday) he had eaten some cabbage which had disagreed with him and "given him the wind."

Apart from the conditions of house, water, and food, no cause could be traced for the disease either of father or the son.

The father had not been at work, except near to his own house, had not been at Southampton, Weston Common, or elsewhere.

The son had been at work on the railway, but nothing could be made out to show whether or not he had been exposed to any source of infection.

It will, however, be noticed that both father and son had had diarrhœa for many days before their attacks, and that in each case sudden aggravation of symptoms occurred nearly at the same time, viz., on the 27th September ; all the diarrhœa stools, as well as the choleraic stools subsequently, were thrown on the ground in close proximity to the well, and I satisfied myself that they would easily find their way into the well.

Is it not possible then, that the almost simultaneous severe choleraic attack in father and son arose from their drinking their own diarrhœal evacuations.

The case may be put thus :—Either the father and son were suffering from the early stage of cholera (*i.e.* the so-called premonitory diarrhœa which is really cholera), and the specific discharges passed into the well, and being then swallowed, produced the more violent attack which affected each person nearly at the same time ; or they were suffering merely from ordinary diarrhœa, and their non-specific discharges passing into the drinking water, and being swallowed produced the choleraic symptoms which came on on Wednesday the 27th.

On the first supposition, we should still have to account for the attacks of premonitory diarrhœa or rather cholera ; in the last, we should have the anomaly of common diarrhœal discharges, producing a specific disease.

That diarrhœal discharges, and, less markedly, healthy sewage, passing into drinking water and being swallowed, will cause extremely severe diarrhœa, which is accompanied sometimes by algide choleraic symptoms (fall in bodily temperature, lowering of force of the circulation) is well known. Were the two cases of the Standleys of this sort, and should we draw a line between them and true cholera ? If so, we cannot draw this line by the aid of symptoms, for there was no difference between these cases and those at Weston Common and Southampton.

Besides, if these two cases are to be looked upon as instances of non-specific cholera, and caused merely by impure water, some other difficulties arise.

This disease appeared to be communicated to Mrs. King who was so much in the house, but who did not drink the water.

At least, it is very curious that none of the neighbours were attacked but this woman, who had been constantly in the house, and Mrs. Butt. Now a communication of common autumnal cholera has never been suspected. Then there was another case at the same time in the village in a woman, who had no communication with the Standleys, and there were other cases at Weston Common and at Southampton, which were

decidedly not owing to impure water. If we ascribe the Standleys' disease to impure water and the others to some other cause, are we not assigning a diversity of causes for the same effect ?

The causes of the illness of Mrs. Vare, the 4th case of Bitterne, are quite obscure. She was the wife of a labourer, was badly fed, and lived in a very small room. She appeared to have every symptom of a very severe case of Asiatic cholera when I saw her, and yet the case was quite isolated, there was no person previously ill in the house, and none afterwards. No communication could be traced between her and any former case ; unfortunately, the drinking water was not examined, but as many persons were using it, and no one else was affected, it can hardly be supposed to have been impure.

It is desirable, however, to defer the consideration of this question of origin until the other outbreaks have been considered.

*Causes of the Cessation of the Disease at Bitterne.*

Immediately these cases were known to have occurred very active steps were taken by the inhabitants of Bitterne. The well at Standley's house was closed, and water from a distant source was supplied daily to all the neighbouring cottages. Disinfectants (chloride of lime and McDougall's powder) were issued gratuitously and were used largely throughout the village ; many nuisances were removed ; privies were emptied, ashpits cleared away ; house to house visitation was instituted ; and, in fact, all the usual measures for cleaning and for arrest of premonitory diarrhœa were put into force.

In the cottages of the affected persons chloride of lime was put in the vessels receiving the discharges, and strict orders were given by Dr. Orsborn that the discharges should be deeply buried and not thrown down the privy or on the ground. A house to house visitation was at once commenced and medicine supplied for all cases of diarrhœa.

The disease did not spread, but whether owing to these measures is not quite certain, as it seemed to be lessening before they were brought fully into action. Still it is probable they had an effect. It must be said also that the separation of the houses in Bitterne and good external ventilation are, as in the case of Weston Common, not favourable to the spread of cholera.

As far as the soil is concerned it is perhaps too dry to be favourable to the spread of cholera, and there is a good fall for water from three sides of the village.

There was more evidence of some general unhealthy condition at Bitterne than at Weston Common, as there was certainly a very unusual number of cases of diarrhœa during the prevalence of cholera.

§ III.

III. *Southampton.* District under the Local Board of Health.

In this portion of Southampton and almost entirely in the lowest, dampest, and most crowded portions 31 cases occurred and 15 died or 48·39 per cent.

*Case* 1.—The earliest case was possibly one recorded by Dr. Langstaffe in August 1865, and the record of which will be found further on ; but the case which first attracted general attention was that of a man named James Rose who died on the 24th September. The case gave rise to great discussion, and doubts were expressed as to its being really one of cholera. It was seen by two medical men, Dr. Cheesman and Mr. Cooper (Officer of Health), who were both quite certain of the diagnosis.

Dr. Cheesman was kind enough to give me the following account:

The patient was a labourer on board the mud engine employed off the town quay, and lived in a small crowded house with no back outlet, and occupied by three sets of lodgers. He had diarrhœa for five days (commencing on the 17th September, which ought to be considered the date of the commencement of the disease), and when seen by Dr. Cheesman, on the 22nd September, at 11 a.m., he had "all the symptoms of cholera in the advanced stage," viz., rice-water purging and vomiting, cramps in the upper and lower extremities, peculiar voice, cold tongue, general clamminess of the whole body, sunken and contracted countenance, with complete suppression of urine, and scarcely any pulse. In the evening he became warmer, purging and vomiting abated, but the kidneys did not act; after this he gradually became unconscious, and on the following evening was in a complete state of coma, and died on the evening of the 24th September 1865.

With regard to exposure to previous cases of cholera, none are known to have occurred in Southampton, unless Dr. Langstaffe's was one, and that was a month previously. But in a case of this kind, a labourer living in a crowded house, and in a crowded part of the town, and employed on the river, it is impossible to say to what he may have been exposed. No other persons in the house had any subsequent attack. None of the sailors of the Peninsular and Oriental boats lodged in the house. There is no closet attached to the house, and Rose made use of a closet common to all the adjacent houses. To this point I shall return.

*Case* 2.—Four days later, on the 28th September, Henry Westcott, at 62, was attacked. He was a man in easy circumstances, of no occupation,—well fed and cared for. He could not have been near Rose. His house was not healthy, and in adjoining houses there were cases of typhoid fever and scarlet fever. He was not known to have been in the docks, and his widow stated to Dr. Bencraft that she did not think he was there for three weeks before his death.

He was a patient of Dr. Bencraft, and was seen by that gentleman, Dr. Wiblin, Mr. Cooper, and myself. On the 28th September he was seized with vomiting and purging about noon, and continued ill all day. At 12 noon, 29th September, when I saw him, he was collapsed; his hands were shrivelled and cold. The tongue was cool and pale, moist at edges, a little dry in centre. The eyes were sunken with dark areolæ; the voice, a whisper; the pulse very thready; the mind clear. The motions, which had been watery, were shreddy and bloody; there were still cramps and occasional vomiting. He was not quite certain about his urine, but thought he had passed it. He died at 4·50 p.m. on the same day.

*Case* 3.—Emma Fulton, æt. 54.

Residence, 16, Compton Walk; a patient of Dr. Griffin. She had diarrhœa for two or three days, and was then attacked with cholera on the 30th September. Dr. Griffin had no doubt whatever of the nature of the case. She recovered.

*Case* 4.—On the same day as the last case, or possibly a day sooner, Priscilla Hembury, æt. 49, residing at 79, Willbank Street, was attacked. She was a patient of Dr. Griffin, with whom I saw the case. The patient had diarrhœa on September 29th, which was neglected. Late on the 30th vomiting came on, and on the following day when first seen by Dr. Griffin, she was almost constantly purged and vomited; the motions being light-coloured and rice-water in appearance. There were cramps, coldness and clamminess of the skin; the voice was

hoarse, and whispering; pulse very feeble. No urine for 36 or 48 hours. On the following day, when I saw her, she was beginning to rally; the tongue was warm; the hands cold and still a little shrivelled; the eyes were sunken, but less so; the voice was still cracked, but was also improving. I saw one stool passed on the 1st October, it was a true rice-water stool, and was taken for analysis. Another, passed on the 2nd October, was brownish with a peculiar albuminous smell.

She died eventually of exhaustion. It seemed very difficult to account for this case; she had never been out of the house except to see her mother, who lived in an airy open part of Southampton, and it was while going there she was first attacked with purging. Millbank Street is very low and damp, not far from the mud-banks of the Itchen, but the house itself was clean; there is a watercloset with abundant water. When I saw it it was quite clean and without odour.

She drank nothing but the reservoir water, which is quite pure. She told me she was not subject to diarrhœa, nor could she recollect to have taken any thing which had disagreed with her. There had been no other sick person in the house, no one had been in the house, and no one in the house washed any clothes, and neither she nor her husband could at all account for the attack, and Dr. Griffin, who looked very carefully into the matter, could not trace the cause. The husband worked in the Northam shipbuilding yard, and to this point I shall refer immediately.

*Case* 5.—In another part of the town in Simnel Street, in the dirtiest common lodging-house in Southampton, a labourer in the docks, John Reynolds, æt. 33, was attacked on the 30th September. He had lived badly and been rather intemperate. He had not been on board any ship, or near any sick person to his knowledge. On the 28th September his bowels were relieved once; on the 29th, not at all; on the 30th at 3 p.m. he had a loose motion; at night was purged two or three times. On Sunday, October 1st, and Sunday night he vomited, and was purged at least 20 times, and had cramps; he took no medicine. On the morning of October 2nd, when he was seen by Dr. Griffin, he was collapsed. I saw him with Dr. Griffin at 11 a.m. the same day. His pulse was 104—thready; respiration a little hurried; tightness across front of chest; eyes sunken; hands and feet cold; somewhat shrivelled, surface cold; voice hoarse and low, not whispering; no urine; great noise in ears, "like a drum;" profuse rice-water vomiting and purging. Stool taken for analysis, and found to have the usual characters of cholera stools. He rallied in part from this attack, but died after consecutive fever from exhaustion.

*Case* 6.—On the 2d October, Sarah French was seen by Dr. Cheesman, who has no doubt the case was one of unequivocal cholera.

*Case* 7.—Elizabeth Moody. This case was certified as English cholera. She died in 36 hours; and I have thought it right to include it in the list of cases of Asiatic cholera.

*Case* 8.—Jane Osnam, æt. 20, residing in Waterloo Bridge Road, a patient of Dr. Griffin. She had diarrhœa for about a week before her attack, which commenced on the 3rd October. She had all the symptoms of a mild case. She recovered.

*Case.* 9.—Ellen Alice Mare, æt. 34, residing at 74, Millbank Street (five doors from Case 4), was attacked on October 4th, and was attended by Dr. Scott. She had diarrhœa for five days (commencing on the 30th September). The symptoms of cholera were well marked; she died in collapse in 32 hours. Her husband was a workman in the Northam yard. A lodger in the house was at work on a steamer from London in the Southampton docks, but that man was perfectly well, and remains so.

It seems unnecessary to narrate all the cases in detail. I have given the above partly to prove the diagnosis, partly to show that they were under the care of various practitioners who (with the one exception of Elizabeth Moody's case) agreed in diagnosing Asiatic cholera. The remaining cases have already been enumerated in the table, but it will be desirable here to give another table, distributing the cases according to locality, and stating the name of the medical attendant.

CASES in the District of SOUTHAMPTON, showing the Names and Residences and Medical Attendants (for Dates of Attack, Ages, Result and Duration, see the large Table in the beginning of the Report).

| No. of Case. | Names. | Residences. | Medical Attendant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rose, James | 4, Brewhouse Court | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 2 | Westcott, Henry | Anglesea Terrace | Dr. Bencraft. |
| 3 | Hembury, Priscilla | 79, Millbank Street* | Dr. Griffin. |
| 4 | Fulton, Emma | 16, Compton Walk | Dr. Griffin. |
| 5 | Reynolds, John H. | Silk Shop Yard | Dr. Griffin. |
| 6 | French, Sarah | 41, King's Street | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 7 | Moodie, Elizabeth | 54, James Street | Dr. Lawrence. |
| 8 | Osnam, Jane | Waterloo Bridge | Dr. Griffin. |
| 9 | Mare, Ellen Alice | 74, Millbank Street | Dr. Scott. |
| 10 | Cleverly, George | Wright's Buildings | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 11 | Burton, Julia | Rookery | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 12 | Dawes, Mary | Russell Street | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 13 | Richards, Eliza | 5, West Street | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 14 | Simms, Ellen | Houndwell | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 15 | Lee, Elizabeth | Millbank Street | Dr. Bencraft. |
| 16 | Thomas, Eliza | King Street | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 17 | Verdy, William | Grove Street | Dr. Bencraft. |
| 18 | Smith, John | —* | Dr. Lawrence. |
| 19 | Parry, Jane | Rose Court, Queen St. | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 20 | Moore, Charlotte | 43, King's Street | Dr. Bencraft. |
| 21 | Jeffries, Alfred | Grove Street | Dr. Bencraft. |
| 22 | Poulton, Walter | Old Northam | Dr. Appleton. |
| 23 | Scannell, James | Rookery | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 24 | Jones, Jane | 6, Cross Street, Rookery | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 25 | Sherlock, Jessie | Cross Street, Rookery | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 26 | Burger, Sarah | 43, King's Street | Dr. Cheesman. |
| 27 | Hopper, John W. | Ship at Chapel | Dr. Bencraft. |
| 28 | Englefield, Mary | 75, Millbank Street | Dr. Griffin. |
| 29 | Allen, James | Prince's Street, Northam | Dr. Appleton. |
| 30 | Cooper, Francis† | Gloster Square | Dr. Sampson. |
| 31 | Pounds, Thomas | 6, Portland Terrace | Dr. Trend. |

*What were the Causes of these Attacks?*

*Locality.*—All the attacks occurred in the low part of the town; they were chiefly scattered, and showed no tendency to aggregation, except in two localities, in and about the Rookery, and in Millbank Street, Northam, about half a mile away. The other cases were not near each other or these.

At Cross Street and King Street, or close to the Rookery, the height above mean sea level is 15 feet; at Millbank Street it is 10 feet. In

* Millbank Street is about a half to three quarters of a mile from the Rookery, and from the Rookery to Brewhouse Court and Simnel Street is about a quarter to half a mile. King Street and Russell Street are close to the Rookery.

† Mr. Cooper was the Officer of Health for Southampton; he was indefatigable in his exertions, and was overworked both in body and mind. It is believed that he fell a victim to his zeal and to the anxieties of his position.

both places the soil is alluvial sand and gravel and is moist; water is found a short distance from the surface. Each site is not very distant from the Itchen River, a tidal stream with extensive mud banks, covered however four times daily with the tide. Such a locality is the typical place where cholera would be supposed to occur. But before ascribing too much influence to it, we must remember that cholera at the same time occurred at Bitterne, 170 feet above the sea, and at Weston Common which is also well elevated.

*Drainage.*—Most of the houses in Southampton have sewers, and there is an abundant water supply (26 gallons per head in winter, and 35 in summer). The sewerage and water supply were carried out after the cholera of 1849, and although very great difficulties have arisen in some parts of the town in consequence of the faulty construction of the sewers, and defective outfall, it so happens that the sewers act better in that part of the town where cholera prevailed than in some wealthier parts. In most of the old small houses the old privies outside the houses have been converted into waterclosets which are well trapped. There is, therefore, no escape of sewer gas into the houses, or if any effluvia escape they must at once pass into the surrounding air.

The effect of such an arrangement in counteracting the influence which the loose moist soil would otherwise have exerted is obvious. Had this part of Southampton been supplied with cesspools, all the cholera evacuations would have passed into the ground, and there have spread for great distances, and gradually decomposed; then would have followed a tremendous outbreak of cholera. As it was, every evacuation was thrown into the outside closet, and at once washed away and carried into the sea. I have no doubt that the sanitary measures brought about by the calamity of 1849 have been in part the means of saving Southampton from an equal fate in 1865. One house in which cholera occurred, Julia Burton's, is not sewered, and here all the discharges were thrown out into a small back yard. The sewers all end at one point (Belvidere sewer), with a discharge into the Itchen River, near its junction with the Southampton Water.

*Ventilation.*—The Rookery is a collection of small miserable houses, with narrow streets and courts. There is much obstruction to a free movement of air in and about it, and openings are urgently required. In Millbank Street the movement of air is less impeded. Inside the houses the ventilation is, as common in England, as bad as it can be.

*Water Supply.*—All the persons attacked drank the town water, which was consumed also by the other 53,000 persons in Southampton. The water is from the chalk, and is quite free from deleterious matter. As the service is continuous there is no local contamination from cisterns. At my request the mayor Mr. Bowman ordered an analysis to be made, and it was accordingly done by Dr. de Chamount of the Army Medical School.

Analysis of Water supplied to the Town of Southampton.

Copy of Letter and two Analyses of Water supplied to the Town of Southampton, by F. de Chaumont, Esq., M.D., &c., &c.

Sir, Royal Victoria Hospital, 9th November 1865.

I have the honour to forward the analyses of the (1) Southampton Reservoir Water, and (2) the water from the drinking fountain in East Street.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. de Chaumont,

M.D., Staff Surgeon.

G. Manwaring, Esq., Engineer,
Town Clerk's Office, Southampton.

*Analysis of Water from the Southampton Reservoir.*

*Physical characters.*—Clear; taste pleasant, but a little earthy; no sediment; faint greenish colour through a depth of 1½ feet.

*Qualitative Analysis.*

Lime—pretty copious reaction.
Magnesia—moderate.
Sulphuric acid—slight trace.
Phosphoric acid—trace.
Chlorine—in small quantity.
Nitrous acid, Nitric acid, Ammonia. } None.
Iron—slight trace.
Organic matter—moderate re-action.
(By chloride of gold.)

*Hardness.*

Total hardness (before boiling) = 14° (Clarke's)
Fixed hardness (after boiling) = 2°·8.
Removable hardness = 11°·2.

*Quantitative Analysis.*

| Fixed solids :— | Grammes in a litre. | | Grains in a gallon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carbonate of lime | 0·1650 | = | 11·550 |
| Sulphate of lime | Traces. | | |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 0·0084 | = | 0·588 |
| Carbonate of soda | Traces. | | |
| Chloride of sodium | 0·0221 | = | 1·554 |
| Total fixed solids | 0·1956 | = | 13·692 |

| Volatile solids :— | Grammes in a litre. | | Grains in a gallon. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Organic matter by permanganate of potash | 0·0188 | = | 1·316 |
| Other volatile matter | 0·0352 | = | 2·464 |
| Total volatile matter | 0·0540 | = | 3·780 |
| Total fixed solids | 0·1956 | = | 13·692 |
| Total solids | 0·2496 | = | 17·472 |
| Total solids by evaporation | 0·2440 | = | 17·080 |
| Difference (loss on evaporation) | 0·0056 | = | 0·392 |

Iron, Silica } Traces.
Carbonic acid free = 3·25 cubic inches per gallon.

*Remarks.*—This water presents the usual characteristics of a water from a chalk district. There is a large quantity of carbonate of lime, and consequently a large removable hardness. The fixed hardness is small and due to a small quantity of magnesian salts. The organic matter is in small quantity, and as it is charred a good deal on incineration, is probably almost entirely vegetable in its origin. No acrid fumes were given off on incineration, and the other volatile matters were in all probability some of the combined carbonic acid driven off on incineration, and which the ordinary process had failed to restore. A very slight difference is observable between the results now submitted and those obtained in the former analysis made by me some months ago. It is, however, so slight as to be more than accounted for by the unusually large rainfall which has occurred during the interval. The chief points of difference are :—1, A slight increase in total solids. 2, A slight increase in volatile matters. 3, A slight decrease in magnesian salts. 4, The presence of traces of sulphuric and phosphoric acids, 5, A decrease in the free carbonic acid. On the whole it must be considered as an excellent and wholesome water.

(Signed) F. DE CHAUMONT, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,
Staff Surgeon, Assistant Professor of Hygiene.

Laboratory, Royal Victoria Hospital,
9th November 1865.

*Analysis of Water from the Drinking Fountain in East Street, Southampton.*

*Physical characters.*—Clear; no sediment; yellowish-green tinge through a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; taste pleasant.

*Qualitative Analysis.*

Lime—Pretty copious re-action.
Magnesia—moderate.
Sulphuric acid—slight.
Phosphoric acid—trace.
Chlorine—in small quantity.
Nitrous acid, Nitric acid, Ammonia } None.
Iron—slight trace.
Soda—in small quantity.
Organic matter—moderate re-action.
(By chloride of gold.)

*Hardness.*

Total hardness (before boiling) = 13°·65 (Clarke's)
Fixed hardness (after boiling) = 3°·15
Removable hardness = 10°·50

*Quantitative Analysis.*

| | Grammes in a litre. | Grains in a gallon. |
|---|---|---|
| Fixed solids :— | | |
| Carbonate of lime | 0·1650 = | 11·550 |
| Sulphate of lime | 0·0036 = | 0·252 |
| Carbonate of magnesia | 0·0105 = | 0·735 |
| Chloride of sodium | 0·0234 = | 1·683 |
| [a] Carbonate of soda, iron, silica, and loss | 0·0375 = | 2·625 |
| Phosphoric acid | Traces. | |
| Total fixed solids | 0·2400 = | 16·800 |
| Volatile solids :— | | |
| Organic matter (by permanganate of potash) | 0·0163 = | 1·141 |
| Other volatile matters | 0·0137 = | ·959 |
| Total volatile solids | 0·0300 = | 2·100 |
| Total fixed solids | 0·2400 = | 16·800 |
| Total solids | 0·2700 = | 18·900 |

Free carbonic acid = 1·95 cubic inches in a gallon.

*Remarks.*—The process by direct evaporation gave in this case a slight excess over the sum of the individual determinations, and this difference is included in the quantity [a] along with the carbonate of soda, &c. This water, it may be observed, has altered very little in its transmission from the reservoir to the point of delivery. The changes are as follow :—1, A fractional increase in total solids. 2, A diminution in organic and volatile matters. 3, A slight increase in fixed hardness, with a slight decrease of total hardness. 4, A fractional increase in the chlorides. 5, The presence of a minute but appreciable quantity of sulphate of lime. 6, A diminution in the free carbonic acid.

All these changes, however, are so slight, that they may be practically disregarded, so that the remarks which apply to the reservoir water are equally applicable to this.

(Signed) F. de Chaumont, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,
Staff Surgeon, Assistant Professor of Hygiene.

Laboratory, Royal Victoria Hospital,
9th November 1865.

*Food.*—The cases were so numerous, so distributed, and belonging to such different classes that there could be no chance of the disease being caused by any article of food used by all.

*Proximity to previous Cases or possible Introduction of the Disease.*

As already stated, it cannot be shown that Rose, Westcott, or Hembery had been near any other patients. All inquiries have failed in tracing directly their sources of exposure. Could they have been exposed indirectly to any effluvia? During the last 10 or 15 years the opinion has been gaining ground (and in my opinion justly so) that cholera is mainly spread through the action of the discharges from the stomach and bowels. And it is now also well known that the evacuations in the so-called premonitory or choleraic diarrhœa, (which often stops before passing into the stage of collapse, but which in fact is cholera,) are equally capable of spreading the disease. Had, therefore, Rose, Westcott, or Hembery been in any possible way in a position to be affected by matters given off by choleraic discharges? I must here anticipate what will be more fully stated farther on, viz., that during July, August, and September there can be little doubt that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers ran into Southampton after having had cases of cholera (on two occasions) and of diarrhœa (on two or three occasions) on board during the voyage from Alexandria homewards. The crews of those vessels would, as already said, disperse over Southampton and its neighbourhood.

First, as to Rose. Brewhouse Court, where he lived, is a close court in the lower part of the town near the theatre; it consists of nine or ten houses, each inhabited by two or more families. Two waterclosets situated in a small detached yard supply the whole of this large population, certainly more than 40 persons. At the back of these two closets are two others supplying the whole of the adjacent street (Brewhouse Lane). But, in addition, these four closets are really quite public; persons going to the theatre or frequenting the houses of prostitutes, of which there are several in the neighbourhood, constantly use them. If sailors, firemen, or passengers landed with cholera or choleraic diarrhœa from the steamers and frequented any of those houses their evacuations would probably pass into these closets. Here would be the place where cholera should break out, if it were not for one circumstance. The closets are filthily enough kept, but in themselves they are of good workmanship. They act well and there is a very large, indeed unlimited, supply of water. At this part of the town the sewers are in good order, and the cholera discharges would pass very rapidly into the sea. Hence, while the common use of these waterclosets would render them the receptacle of choleraic discharges, these discharges would not be retained, but would be at once washed far away. In fact, I believe, that it is to these two circumstances,—the good sewers of this part of Southampton and the abundant water supply that the cessation of cholera is in part due.

If Rose inhaled the choleraic poison in these closets, he was the only person, as no one else was affected in the house or court. But his wife and his neighbours mentioned a fact which possibly may explain his attack and their immunity. On the 17th September one of these closets got stopped up, and Rose attempted to clear it by pushing a stick past the trap. He was thus exposed for a longer time, and to a larger quantity of effluvia, than his neighbours. Either on that day or the next he commenced to have diarrhœa. Interpreting these facts, inconclusive in themselves, by the light of our present knowledge of cholera, it is impossible not to be struck with the possibility of the origin in this way.* With regard to Westcott, I have been unable to find any evidence showing chances of exposure to such effluvia.

* Although I attribute a very great preventive effect to the good condition of the sewers in the parts of Southampton where cholera prevailed, there are some qualifying

With respect to the case of Hembery and of the other cases in Millbank Street, there is one circumstance of interest. Gannaway, who died of cholera on October 5th, worked in the Northam iron shipbuilding yard, and Poulton, who recovered from it, worked in a wooden yard close to it. The husbands of Mare, Hembery, Lee, and Englefield, who all lived in Millbank Street, also worked in the iron yard, and in the houses of those women there were also lodgers who likewise worked there. Now, on the 16th or 17th September an outbreak of severe diarrhœa occurred among the workmen in the yard, which lasted till the middle of October. No such severe outbreak had ever been before known during the 17 years the yard has been open.

The Northam yard is situated on the Itchen River, about a mile from the docks, and it might at first sight appear very extraordinary that this yard should suffer so severely from diarrhœa, and that all the people who suffered from cholera in its vicinity should be directly or indirectly connected with the yard. Could it be possible to explain it in the following way? All the repairs on board the Peninsular and Oriental boats in the docks are done by men sent from the Northam yard. The following table gives the number, ships, and dates of employment :—

| No. of men and boys employed from the Northam Yard in ships in the Docks. | Name of Ship. | Period of Employment. |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | "Ellora" | July 11 to 21. |
| 26 | "Massillia" | July 15 to 21. |
| 8 | "Syria" | July 15 to 21. |
| 25 | "Nyanza" | July 28 to Aug. 4. |
| 35 | "Delta" | Aug. 5 to Aug. 18. |
| 30 | "Ceylon" | Aug. 12 to 20. |
| 21 | "Poonah" | Aug. 18 to 25. |
| 15 | "Tanjore" | Aug. 21 to 31. |
| 12 | "Ripon" | Aug. 26 to 31. |
| 20 | "Pera" | Sept 9 to 21. |
| 40 | "Delta" | Sept. 13 to Oct. 2. |

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circumstances which must be noted. Sewers may be a source of danger if they get blocked up; and at the time when cholera prevailed in Southampton the sewers of one part of the town were actually blocked up. Luckily these were in the higher and better part of the town, and no cholera patients happened to enter any of these houses, but had they done so and had their discharges passed into these obstructed sewers, the sewers would have been a source of danger, and not, as they actually were in the lower part of the town, of safety.

Sewers may also be a source of danger if the discharge of the sewage matter is not properly managed. At Southampton, the four tides every day lessen in some degree, without removing, the danger of the present imperfect outfall of the main sewer which is not carried down as it should be to below low-water mark.

Again, in the case of Brewhouse Court and other similar places in Southampton, the escape from cholera must be looked upon as in some measure a lucky accident. If the sewers from Brewhouse Court had become blocked up, and there is constant danger of this in these public and ill-managed closets, there might have been a severe outbreak of cholera; it is a matter of safety, no less than as a matter of decency and comfort, that such a state of things as obtains in Brewhouse Court should be remedied at once. There ought to be a sufficient number of closets; separation of the sexes, and privacy. The public ought not to be admitted to closets provided for private houses; for them there should be public closets, provided in places where they are most needed and with proper management and attendance. The town of Southampton has done a great deal in the way of purification; a very little more outlay would remove such outrages to decency and dangers to health as exist in Brewhouse Court.

Now if cholera had been brought by the Peninsular and Oriental boats, the persons who would be most likely to suffer, of all the people in Southampton, would be the men from the Northam yard, who are sent on board these vessels directly they enter the docks, and are engaged in the hold and other parts of the ships repairing them. Could the outbreak of diarrhœa in the yard be really one of cholerine or slight cholera, and could the wives have suffered from the disease being conveyed to them by their husbands? Poulton, who was attacked with cholera, may possibly have taken the disease to his wife and children, as they all suffered from severe choleraic diarrhœa, but I cannot learn that the husbands of Hembery, Mare, Lee, or Englefield had diarrhœa, though I am not certain they had not.

But if the men at work in the docks got diarrhœa or cholerine from a vessel, it must have been from the "Pera" or the "Delta," as those vessels only would correspond as to time. Now the "Delta" actually had cases of severe diarrhœa on board en route to Southampton, and up to the time of entering the docks; and the "Pera" also had many cases, both while lying in the harbour of Alexandria and on the voyage home.

In the yard there is a common privy, which is used not only by the men of the iron, but of the adjoining wooden yard, where Poulton worked

Here again, as in the case of Rose, I cannot help believing, that it was in this way choleraic effluvia affected these persons, though I admit at once that there is ambiguity about the circumstances of the case; still the general features of the case point to this conclusion.

Of course, in tracing out intercourse in suceeding cases a large town offers great difficulties, particularly if the investigation is not commenced at very early period.

There was more intercourse and more evidence of communication afterwards. Rose and Westcott's cases were followed by no others in the houses. Hembery's case however was followed by Mare's, five doors off in the same street; the same woman (Englefield) nursed them both, and washed their clothes. Subsequently, seven days after the death of Hembery, nine days after the death of Mare, Englefield was attacked. Of course, as she was exposed to all the local influences, whatever they were, it is impossible to say whether she derived the disease from her patients or carried it from one patient to the other.

Another instance is stronger, Julia Burton died on the 8th October in the Rookery, and all the discharges were thrown into a back yard. Charlotte More attended her, was attacked with the disease, and went home to her own house in King Street, where she died on the 11th October.

In this house a child who lived with her, Sarah Burgess, was taken ill on the 12th, and died on the 14th. Her husband was also attacked with very suspicious symptoms, and though I have not included his case, there are some reasons for thinking it was really cholera. In this instance there were rather strong grounds for thinking the poison was carried.

A child Sherlock, who lived two doors from Julia Burton, and must have been exposed to the exhalations from her back yard, died on the 13th of undoubted cholera.

### *Causes of the Cessation of the Disease in Southampton.*

As already said, in some part of the town at any rate the conditions are not favourable to the spread of cholera, if this depends on the discharges. The immediate and complete removal of the evacuations from the

houses must have been one great cause of the cessation of the disease. But there were other causes.

A sanitary committee of the Town Council is always acting in Southampton.

Immediately on the appearance of the disease the committee, headed by its energetic chairman, Alderman Palk, set most vigorously to work, and in a few days there was not a court in the city which was not thoroughly cleaned and lime-washed. Lime was everywhere. Disinfectants, chloride of lime, and chloride of zinc, were issued gratuitously, and strict orders were given that they should be mixed with all cholera discharges, and should be applied to soiled linen.

The Mayor and Town Council instituted a thorough house to house visitation of the whole town for the purpose of discovering nuisances, distributing infectants, and of giving medicines to avert premonitory diarrhœa.

A house was also hired, in which it was intended to receive cholera patients from the low neighbourhoods, but it was never brought into use.

I am fully convinced that to the energy of the Mayor (Mr. Bowman) and Council, and of the medical practitioners, who were all most active in promoting these measures, a very large share in the arrest of the disease must be ascribed.

I was very anxious to ascertain if possible the share in this result which could be ascribed to the plan of mixing disinfectants with all discharges, so as possibly to destroy the virus. This plan was carried out very irregularly; in some houses it was done carefully, in others not. In the part of the town where it was least done, in the Rookery, the disease was worst; but then, as the people who live there are a very poor and dirty class, the other conditions were unfavourable. Certainly in several houses where the disinfectants were kept in the vessels which received the discharges there was no second case; and on the whole I am disposed to think this measure, imperfectly carried out as it was, had some effect.

### IV. *Outbreak at St. Denys.*

St. Denys is a suburb of Southampton, and is built on a low-lying tract of land, close to the Itchen River. The soil is gravel and sand, with clay at a variable distance below: water is found very near the service. It is only very partially built over, the houses being scattered and placed in gardens. There is no drainage; all the refuse of the house goes into a dead well, which is often very close to the drinking water well.

A fatal case of cholera occurred here on the 8th of October; it was attended by Dr. Lake, who informs me that it was a genuine and well-marked case.

George Gannaway, aged 48, had been working for twelve months in the Northam building yard, (where the husband of Hembury and Mare worked, and where there had been an outbreak of diarrhœa). Six weeks before his death he had worked for a day on board a ship in the docks. On Thursday, October 5th, he was attacked with diarrhœa, which passed off, and on Saturday he thought himself nearly well. He worked all that day on his own premises where there was an open and badly-smelling drain. During the night he was uneasy in the bowels; had a stool at 6 a.m. on Sunday, October 8th, and at 7 a.m. was violently purged; soon afterwards cramps commenced, and incessant vomiting and purging. At 3.30 p.m., when seen by Dr. Lake, he was in a state of complete collapse; violent cramps; no pulse; voice altered; skin

livid; no urine; purging almost ceased; frequent vomiting. He died at 1 a.m. on Monday.

Dr. Lake could in no way discover how he could have come in contact with any cholera patients, but, as already stated, during September there had been outbreak of diarrhœa in the building yard where he worked.

The house is an airy cottage standing in a garden. As already noted, there is an offensive open drain. He was living, at the time of his attack, on home-cured pork and vegetables from his own garden.

I procured some drinking water from his well on the 16th October. At that time it was quite pure.

| | Grains per gallon. |
|---|---|
| Mineral solids | 5·6 |
| Volatile solids | 1·96 |
| Total solids | 7·56 |
| Chloride of sodium | 1·51 |
| Hardness (total) Clark's scale | 2°·1 |

This was the water I was told he drank, but Dr. Lake wrote to me subsequently that he did not drink this water, but some from rain-water butt; the water in which was low, on account of the long drought.

The daughter of this man, Elizabeth Page, nursed her father, and after his death returned to her own house at Highfield, near Southampton. On her way home she was attacked with vomiting and purging, and then had decided symptoms of cholera. She subsequently died, after in part rallying from the collapse.

There were no other cases either at St. Denys or at Highfield, but there were several severe cases of diarrhœa near Gannaway's house.

### V. *Outbreak at Freemantle.*

Freemantle is also a suburb of Southampton, and is not under the jurisdiction of the Southampton Board of Health. The place is totally undrained, and, as usual, everywhere in the neighbourhood the water is chiefly drawn from shallow surface wells, close to which are the dead wells, receiving all the refuse of the house.

After the attack had almost ceased in Southampton, viz., on the 14th October, and at intervals between that and November 4th, nine cases occurred here of whom no less than eight died. Their names will be found in the general list. I did not personally see any case, but I believe there was no doubt about the diagnoses. Samuel Bessant's case was well marked. Dr. Wilson, who attended the three Paynes, and who has seen cholera in the Mauritius, informs me their disease was most undoubted cholera.

Mary Anne Clement's case was seen by Dr. Griffin, who has given the following particulars:—

On Sunday, October 22nd, the girl was attacked quite suddenly, without premonitory diarrhœa. She had well-marked symptoms, and died on Tuesday morning (24th). Three days later the mother was attacked, and died on the 29th. Dr. Griffin inquired carefully into the causes of the attack, but could discern no source of infection. The father was the captain of a Channel Island steamer. He left his home on one of his usual voyages on the 20th, and returned home just after his daughter's death. There was no reason to think he could in any way have brought the infection.

The drinking water is drawn from a well about eight feet from the privy and dead well. It was stated to be good; but in the loose soil

near Southampton sewage passes into wells at a much greater distance than eight feet. Unfortunately the water was not analyzed. The neighbours attributed the attack to the stench from a slaughter-house two doors distant.

Mr. Dayman informs me that Mary Anne Bowers lived close to the Clements. Mrs. Baker laid out the two Clements, close to whose house she also lived. I was unable to fully investigate the exact particulars of this outbreak.

### VI. *Outbreak in Itchen.*

The village of Itchen is formed by a group of closely-packed houses, seated on an abrupt slope, which runs down from Pear Tree Green (100 feet above sea level) to the river Itchen, on the south bank of which it is placed, and by which it is separated from Southampton. The village is old, the houses badly built, and block the air from each other. Water is drawn from shallow wells, and is often highly impure. The means for removal of excreta are almost entirely absent, and the sewage flows in and sinks into the ground. In 1849 the village was scourged with cholera. In 1865 six cases are supposed to have occurred.

In one house, a little way removed from the village, and standing on a bank above it, two children died of choleraic symptoms supervening on typhoid fever. Dr. Lake, who attended them, has no doubt of the nature of the disease. Subsequently three or four cases occurred in Itchen. Two of these I saw, (Unwin and Emma Phillips,) and thought the diagnoses rather doubtful. Dr. Orsborn, however, who saw Unwin much earlier and more often than I did, has no doubt that it was cholera; and Dr. Summers is equally clear about the two Phillips.

I think it right to give the account with which Dr. Summers has favoured me.

"Sir, Woolston, November 13, 1865.

"I beg to furnish you with the particulars of two fatal cases of cholera that occurred at Itchen during the past fortnight.

"In both instances the patients were young children, brother and sister, and of the respective ages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, The youngest (a fine little boy) was seized at three o'clock on the morning of the 31st October with severe vomiting and purging, followed immediately by paleness and coldness of the whole surface, sunken eye, feeble pulse, tongue pale and dry, constant thirst, great restlessness, and paroxysms of severe cramp.

"So far as I could judge, scarcely any urine was passed, and the stools were of the usual rice-watery character.

"The treatment consisted in the administration of small doses of calomel at short intervals, followed by still smaller doses at longer intervals.

"To this was added the hot mustard bath, hot bricks, and fomentations to the bowels. The little fellow, however, never rallied, but sank at 5 p.m. the same day; 14 hours after the commencement of the attack.

"After death the body became very warm, and remained so for some hours.

"The features of the little girl's case were pretty much the same as those of her brother's, except that the disease did not prove so rapidly fatal. She was seized at exactly the same hour in the morning, and died at 9 p.m. on the following day; 42 hours from the commencement of the attack.

"As these deaths occurred in a house adjacent to others in which the same complaint prevailed, I thought it more than likely that some

local predisposing cause might be found in connection with the drainage and drinking water.

"With this object in view I sought out the well from which the inhabitants of these houses obtain their supply of water, and found it situated at the bottom of a slope, and in far too close proximity to a privy. The well itself is only about four feet deep, and is in fact nothing more than a reservoir for the surface drainage. Under these circumstances the following results I obtained from an examination of the water will not cause much surprise.

"The qualitative examination gave evidence of organic matter, chlorine, sulphuric, nitric, and nitrous acids, and traces of phosphoric acid and ammonia.

"1 imperial gallon evaporated to dryness gave a residue of 66 grains, 14 grains of which were lost by incineration. The total hardness, as expressed by Clarke's scale, was 16°·27; boiling reduced it to only 1° = 15·27; chlorides were present to the extent of 11·515 grains per gallon.

"Apologizing for the length and incompleteness of this report,

"I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"S. Summers."

Is it possible that all these last cases at Itchen may have been instances of severe choleraic diarrhœa from impure water? Then the difficult question as to the relation of this disease with true Asiatic cholera arises.

If the disease in Itchen was true cholera it may appear singular why it should have died out. Every local circumstance but one would seem likely to aid its propagation and diffusion, but no more cases occurred.

The one possible cause for its cessation would be that on the 19th October there was a very heavy fall of rain (1·37 inches); from the 21st to the end of the month there was heavy rain every day, the whole amounting to no less than 4·1 inches in the 11 days, or 5·47 inches from the 19th to the 31st. This torrent of rain would carry everything away down the steep Itchen slope, and would purify the ground as well as probably refill the wells. If this was not the cause of the cessation no other obvious reason can be assigned.

## Chapter II.

### General Observations.

### § I.

### I. *Diagnosis.*

1. The diagnosis of the disease just described does not present any difficulty. A disease with such symptoms, and with a mortality of nearly 60 per cent. could hardly receive any name but that of Asiatic cholera. It is true that every year in the Registrar General's returns for London there appear deaths referred to "cholera" after illnesses of short duration. But they are few in number even out of the vast population in London, and the exact relationship of such cases to Asiatic cholera has never been yet definitely settled.

In Southampton it is certain that a sporadic disease of this kind is exceedingly rare. When it has occurred (in one instance only as far as is known) it was localised, and evidently depended on some special local conditions. But such an occurrence is quite different from the kind of outbreaks just described, which occurred in six different

localities, and in houses often widely separated, and which had no conditions in common.

In order to give a comparison with former years I procured from the Registrar of Deaths in the district of Southampton a list of deaths for September and October in the years 1861-65 inclusive, which were registered as cholera :—

| Years. | In the District of Southampton, Deaths from Cholera. | |
|---|---|---|
| | September. | October. |
| 1861 - - - | 1 (Cholera biliosa) 8 days | 0 |
| 1862 - - - | 0 | 0 |
| 1863 - - - | 0 | 0 |
| 1864 - - - | 0 | 0 |
| 1865 - - - | 3 called { Summer - / Spasmodic - / Asiatic - } | 13 |

These returns show that in ordinary years nothing like a fatal choleraic disease prevails in Southampton. On this point, and also in respect of the nature of the disease in 1865, I requested the opinions of some medical gentlemen in Southampton, where some of them have practised for more than 25 years.

Dr. Joseph Bullar, who is well known as one of the most distinguished of our provincial physicians, writes to me :—

"I have never seen a case of this disease since 1862 in Dublin, and 1849 in Southampton, where it was then very fatal through the months of July, August, and September. The first case I saw here (in 1865) in a man who recovered was so characteristic that I had no doubt on the matter. I have never seen any cases of this disease during autumnal cholera. To state it more distinctly, I have never seen cases of rice-water purging and vomiting, severe cramps, rapid failure of the heart's action, depression of the bodily temperature, livid skin, shrinking of the skin of the extremities, sinking of the eye-balls, suppression of urine, all combined in the common autumnal cholera."

Dr. Wiblin, the quarantine officer, and a gentleman of very large and long experience, writes :—

"In answer to your first question, Have you in ordinary (*i.e.* non-cholera) years seen any cases like those of cholera we have lately had here ? I have to inform you that I have never seen nor treated cases of cholera bearing any resemblance to the cholera cases which have recently prevailed here, unless it has been during those years only of an epidemic form of pestilential or Asiatic cholera.

"In replying to your second question. Do cases of summer or English cholera assume a similar form in Southampton? I have to state that my experience and observations as a physician, during a period of more than a quarter of a century that my acquaintance with the literature of cholera outbreaks, in most of the cholera stricken countries of all parts of the world, that my knowledge of the pathognomonic signs which characterize bilious, spasmodic, and pestilential cholera fully and completely justify me in asserting that the recent visitation of cholera at Southampton bears no resemblance or similarity to the cases of ordinary summer or English cholera which occur in this or any other town in England.

"In conclusion I may also venture to state, that the diagnostic symptoms of the late visitation of cholera in Southampton have been so unequivocal in character, and so closely allied to the malignant or pestilential form of this disorder, that I am quite at a loss to conceive how any one of ordinary penetration or discrimination could mistake this disease for Sydenham's or any other author's description of summer, bilious, spasmodic, or English cholera.

Mr. Dayman, also a gentleman who has practised for many years near Southampton, writes:—

"Before answering your question, I may venture to tell you that I have witnessed and attended cases of Oriental cholera in all the outbreaks of this disease that have occurred in England since 1831. I therefore think I know a case of what has always been called in these epidemics Asiatic cholera."

Mr. Dayman then goes on to describe three cases of unequivocal Asiatic cholera, which, he says, were unlike any case of the severest English cholera he has seen; the principal distinctive sign being the absence, or almost absence, of the pulse.

Dr. Bencraft writes:—

"I would direct your attention to the fact, after being engaged in very extensive practice in Southampton for nine years, having at that time the charge of nearly half the town, and consequently in the summer months having to treat a great number of cases of diarrhœa, I never saw a single case in the slightest degree resembling those of 1865, not one with rice-water purging and algide symptoms."

Dr. Cheesman, who has a very large poor district in Southampton to attend, also informs me, that in ordinary (non-cholera) years he never saw cases like those which he attended in September and October. Dr. Griffin's statement is to the same effect.

Dr. Lake, who has also practised in Southampton for several years, says:—

"I saw several cases of cholera on board the "Dreadnought" in 1849, and I attended two other cases in Southampton in 1854, when a few cases of cholera, occurred here; with those exceptions I have never seen anything like these cases (those of 1865); indeed it appears to me that there is something so striking about a true case of cholera that once seen it is not likely either to be forgotten or mistaken again."

Dr. Scott says:—

"I do not remember seeing any cases of choleraic diarrhœa in Southampton until this last autumn."

With respect to Bitterne and its neighbourhood, Dr. Orsborn has never seen any disease at all like that which occurred in September and October, during more than 20 years' practice, except in cholera years (1849 and 1854), and in the instance of a singular local outbreak at Woolston, near Southampton, in 1859. This evidence is sufficient to show the extreme rarity in Southampton of any disease like Asiatic cholera, still it would appear that cases resembling it may occur under certain exceptional local conditions.

Mr. Sampson, who has practised for many years in Southampton, after informing me that, with the exception of the previous epidemic in 1849, and of a case in 1854 (cholera years), he never saw any cases like those of 1865 in Southampton, states that in 1859 an outbreak of cholera occurred at the Woolston Coast-guard Station (on the east side of the Itchen River), and he has kindly given me the following particulars. This outbreak is that to which Dr. Orsborn referred.

## The Outbreak of Cholera at Woolston Coast-guard Station in 1859. By J. King Sampson, Esq.

"In the summer of 1859, diarrhœa prevailed at the Woolston Coast-guard Station from July 3rd to the 17th. On that day S. Burt and T. Grant, assisted by five other men from the station, crossed the Southampton Water to Hythe, to assist in carrying to the grave one of their comrades, who was registered as having died of phthisis. The following morning, July 18th, Burt and Adams left home at four o'clock to go on board the cutter "Harpie," moored in the Southampton Water. Whilst on board Adams was seized with violent cramps in the stomach, sickness and purging; Burt waited on him, and in an hour after was attacked with the same symptoms. They were brought home to the Woolston Coast-guard Station at 8 o'clock, and were soon after seen by Dr. Maddox, who found Burt in the collapse-stage of Asiatic cholera. He died the following morning. Adams had choleraic diarrhœa, and recovered.

"T. Fielder, aged 69, staying with Adams, was found in the collapsed stage of cholera the same afternoon. He died in 30 hours.

"On the 21st July, the families, consisting of 40 persons, were placed under tents in an adjoining field. Adams the son, 10 years of age, who occupied the tent next the station, was said to have had a severe attack of diarrhœa on the 22nd July. On the 26th Mrs. Adams, the mother, was attacked with symptoms of cholera in the afternoon, and was perfectly collapsed at 1 p.m. the following morning. She made a good recovery under calomel treatment. On the 30th Mrs. Buzzecatt, who occupied a tent about 200 yards from the station, was reported to have choleraic diarrhœa; no collapse. She quickly recovered under small doses of calomel. Nearly all the inmates of the station had diarrhœa during the outbreak. The privies were in a filthy condition; the water good. The registrar, the collector of customs, the quarantine officer, and the dock master, all declared they had not heard of a single case of cholera in the locality during the summer."

In this case the localised character of the disease looks very like a case of water poisoning, although the water is stated to have been good. I have been informed that the privies had overflowed, and the sewage ran over the ground and close to the houses, and caused offensive effluvia. I have also been told that it is probable the water was really impure, and was perhaps contaminated by the overflow of the privies.

Dr. Langstaffe had been kind enough to give me the particulars of a case which occurred in his practice in August 1865. A young woman, aged 23, suffered from diarrhœa for a week, which she attributed to having eaten crab. When seen by Dr. Langstaffe on August 12th, she was suffering with cramp in the stomach and extremities; vomiting and purging of "rice-water evacuations;" great prostration; blueness of the nails; whispering voice; suppression of urine for two days. On the 3rd August vomiting and cramps ceased; circulation began to return, and she recovered.

Dr. Langstaffe at first thought this to be an exceptional case of summer cholera, perhaps produced by eating decomposing crab, but he is now inclined to consider it true Asiatic cholera. He informs me that the patient is a shopwoman serving in a large shop, chiefly frequented by the poor people. At all times infectious diseases not unfrequently appear among the shop people, evidently derived from their customers.

With the exception of this case, Dr. Langstaffe has never seen any cases in Southampton like those of the last autumn.

## § II.

### II.—*Origin of the Disease.*

That a special cause must produce this disease, with its well-marked localization, and its capability of spread and transport, is now, I believe, universally admitted. If this be so, the question narrows itself to this, is the agency or cause always (in European countries) brought into a place, or is it spontaneously produced there? If the former be true, is it always brought by the movement of men, or does it travel with the air or in any other way? If the latter, what are the exact atmospheric and local conditions necessary for the production of the agent?

During the last 15 years the evidence which has been brought forward to show that the movement of men is one of the great means by which the poison is spread from place to place, has become very strong. It has certainly given great weight to the opinions of those who believe they can trace even from the first record of the great Indian outbreak in 1817 the action of this condition. In this place, however, my object is not to discuss the very difficult problem connected with the spread of cholera, but simply to see what facts the outbreak at Southampton can add to our knowledge of the subject.

The origin in Southampton is considered under the following heads:

1. Was it introduced from the Mediterranean by the commerce by sea?
2. Was it brought by the agency of the wind?
3. Was it generated by unfavourable local circumstances, coinciding with unusual atmospheric conditions?
4. Was it produced by some peculiar atmospheric or meteorological or epidemic condition?

### A.—*Was the disease introduced from the Mediterranean?*

The fact that the disease should have appeared at Southampton, at the port of arrival of the steamers from Alexandria, Malta, and Gibraltar, where cholera was prevailing, will seem to many a strong argument for its introduction in this way. Long before the disease appeared, predictions were made that on this occasion Southampton, and not Hull or London, would be the first place affected in England. The remarkable fulfilment of the prophecy will seem to many persons sufficient evidence. And as an additional reason why the disease might be introduced into several localities at the same time, is the fact that immediately the steamers arrive in Southampton their crews disperse to different parts of the town and the villages round, so that considerable opportunity is given for the dissemination of any disease which is capable of being carried from place to place. Let us see what evidence can be obtained on this point.

In answer to some questions I put to him, Dr. Wiblin,* the medical superintendent of quarantine for the port of Southampton has addressed me the following letter:—

"Southampton,
"Dear sir, 24th November 1865.

"In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 17th instant, I beg to forward you the following answers to your interrogatories."

* I have to thank Dr. Wiblin for much valuable assistance in this inquiry.

"*Question* 1. Furnish the names of the vessels which have arrived at Southampton from the Mediterranean ports since the 31st May 1865, the dates of departure from such ports, and the respective dates of their arrival at Southampton.

"*Answer* 1.

| — | Departures from | | | Arrival at Southampton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alexandria. | Malta. | Gibraltar. | |
| "Ripon" | May 19 | May 22 | May 26 | May 31 |
| "Pera" | „ 28 | „ 31 | June 4 | June 9 |
| "Massilia" | June 9 | June 12 | „ 16 | „ 20 |
| "Delhi" | — | „ 12 | „ 16 | „ 21 |
| "Syria" | „ 28 | July 2 | July 6 | July 10 |
| "Ellora" | — | „ 1 | „ 8 | „ 10 |
| "Nyanza" | July 8 | „ 13 | „ 17 | „ 22 |
| "Delta" | „ 22 | „ 26 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 7 |
| "Ceylon" | „ 27 | „ 31 | „ 5 | „ 10 |
| "Poonah" | „ 29 | Aug. 1 | „ 5 | „ 11 |
| "Ripon" | Aug. 7 | „ 11 | „ 16 | „ 21 |
| "Euxine" | „ 14 | „ 18 | „ 23 | „ 28 |
| "Pera" | „ 19 | „ 23 | „ 27 | Sept. 1 |
| "Massilia" | „ 28 | Sept. 1 | Sept. 13 | Oct. 6 |
| "Syria" | Sept. 7 | „ 11 | Oct. 14 | „ 20 |
| "Nyanza" | „ 18 | „ 22 | Sept. 26 | „ 1 |
| "Delta" | — | „ 1 | „ 6 | Sept. 11 |
| "Ceylon" | — | „ 12 | „ 16 | „ 21 |
| "Poonah" | Oct. 8 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 22 |
| "Ripon" | „ 14 | „ 18 | „ 23 | „ 28 |
| "Tanjore" | „ 20 | „ 24 | „ 29 | Nov. 4 |
| "Mongolia" | „ 29 | Nov. 1 | Nov. 6 | „ 12 |
| "Pera" | Nov. 3 | „ 7 | „ 11 | „ 15 |

"*Question* 2. Did cholera prevail on board any of these vessels during their homeward voyages, and if so, when and to what extent?

"*Answer* 2. Three passengers and one employé of the Company died on their homeward voyage from Alexandria to Southampton.

| Name. | Ship. | Age. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Powell, T., Steward | "Ellora" | 26 | June 24 |
| Glendinning, A. | "Ellora" | — | „ 30 |
| Nathan, P. | "Nianza" | 19 | July 9 |
| Ives, Thomas | "Nianza" | 22 | „ 17 |

Three employés of the Company died on board of the "Nianza" during her voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria.

| Name. | Employment. | Age. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lovell, R. | Fireman | 28 | Aug. 29 |
| Coleburne, F. | A. B. | 29 | Sept. 6 |
| Beale, R. | Fireman | 38 | „ 6 |

"*Question* 3. Can you inform me whether any cases of cholera or diarrhœa have been landed at Southampton from any vessel since the 1st June 1865, and if so, at what date, and what became of such case or cases?

"*Answer* 3. From the most careful inquiries instituted, I am unable to ascertain that any cases either of cholera or diarrhœa have been landed at the port of Southampton.

"*Question* 4. Be good enough to state the exact particulars of the 'Vectis' which is reported to have broken the quarantine at Gibraltar, and whether any cases of cholera or diarrhœa occurred on board that steamer?

"*Answer* 4.—Some misapprehension exists as to the real facts connected with the conduct of the captain and pilot of this vessel.

"The 'Vectis' sailed from Alexandria on the 5th September for England. She arrived at Malta on the ninth, and left the same day for Gibraltar, off which place she anchored on the 14th of that month. She sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th, and reached Southampton on the 21st.

"The 'Vectis' was in quarantine at Malta and Gibraltar, and on her arrival at this port she steamed up the river and entered the docks, without paying any regard to the quarantine regulations invariably observed under similar circumstances. For this breach of the quarantine laws the conduct of the captain and pilot was reported to the collector of customs, and the case was subsequently referred to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs, for their consideration and adjudication. Dr. Hunter, the surgeon of the ship, informs me that neither cholera nor diarrhœa prevailed on board the vessel during the homeward voyage.

"From the returns most courteously supplied to me by the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, it will be observed, that although 23 steamers sailed from Alexandria, bound for Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton, at a time when cholera was committing the most serious ravages amongst the populations of those places, yet there were but two vessels, viz., the 'Ellora' and the 'Nyanza,' on board of which seven deaths from cholora were recorded; and as no reference has been made to the treatment of diarrhœa in the journals of the medical officers, I naturally infer that no cases of importance came under their observations.*

"Without venturing on this occasion to express any opinion as to the part which such repeated arrivals of vessels from places terribly stricken with and actually suffering from cholera would play in the transmission of the disease to a healthy population, I cannot refrain from observing that the outbreaks of cholera from which Southampton has so recently suffered has been characterized by the same general law of propagation which has been noticed on similar and previous visitations of the disease, viz., that this scourge invariably follows in the great thoroughfares of travel and commercial intercourse. Nor will the occasion be deemed inopportune, I trust, to quote here the observations of the late Dr. Snow on the same point. He says in his work, 'On the mode of Communication of Cholera:'—

"'There are certain circumstances, however, connected with the progress of cholera, which may be stated in a general way; it travels along the great tracks of human intercourse, never going faster than people travel, and generally much more slowly. In extending to a fresh island or continent, it always appears first at a seaport. It never attacks crews of ships going from a country free from cholera to one where the disease is prevailing, till they have entered a port, or had intercourse with the shore. Its exact progress from town to town cannot always be traced; but it has never appeared except where there has been ample opportunity for it to be conveyed by human intercourse.

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* Dr. Wiblin obtained afterwards some information which modifies this statement.

"Deeply impressed as every inquirer must be who attempts to investigate the circumstances under which cholera may be transmitted to a healthy population, I consider it proper to bring under your notice one of the many ways by which the disease may be communicated, (although I am well aware you are thoroughly conversant with the fact,) viz., by the introduction into a community, of the clothing and other effects of persons having died from that disorder. Such articles of clothing and effects are generally sent home to the shipping master of the port of arrival, and he is charged with their safe keeping and distribution.

"About 10 days ago I addressed a note to Mr. Coxwell, the shipping master of this port, to furnish me with the names of the persons who had died of cholera since 30th June to 31st October 1865, whose effects were sent to his care, and the addresses of the persons to whom such effects were delivered. He at once furnished me with the following tabular form :—

| Name of Ship. | Date of Arrival. | Name of Deceased. | To whom delivered, and where. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ellora - | July 10, 1865 - | Frederick Powell - | Shipping Master, Poole. |
| Nyanza - | October 1, 1865 - | Robert Beale - | Martha Beale, 68, Bevis Street, Southampton. |
| „ - | „ - | Frederick Coleburn | Emma Coleburn, 35, Dock Street, Southampton. |
| „ - | „ - | Robert Lovell - | 1 bag still in possession of Shipping Master. |

"The important bearing which such a statement possesses in relation to the origin and propagation of an outbreak of cholera, which might be otherwise considered of the most mysterious origin, cannot in my opinion be over estimated.

"I regret to say that in consequence of the imperfect means at my command of obtaining proper answers to the quarantine questions, that this communication fails to adduce evidence of very many important points connected with the development and spread of the present outbreak of cholera. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to suggest to the medical officer of the Privy Council the positive necessity that some more extended and perfect system of inquiry should be instituted, and that the officers of the Royal Mail and Peninsular and Oriental steamers which frequent this port should be requested to furnish the fullest possible particulars to the Medical Superintendent of Quarantine, whenever cholera, yellow fever, or any other disease of an important character prevails either at the ports of departure or on shipboard during their outward or homeward voyage.

"A concise record of the meteorological phenomena such as temperature rainfall, barometric pressure, thunderstorms, humidity of the atmosphere, direction of the wind, &c., might be kept by the gentlemen referred to, and I need not point out to you that observations of such a nature would be specially valuable to scientific and professional men, and that they ought at all times to be at the command of our governmental authorities.

"I am, dear sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "John Wiblin,
"Medical Superintendent of Quarantine.

"To E. A. Parkes, Esq., M.D."

In a subsequent communication, Dr. Wiblin informs me, in reply to a question whether any ordinary or fruit vessel of commerce had arrived from any Mediterranean port, that one vessel, the "Avon," had come into Southampton from Trieste, on the 28th August, and that no cholera had occurred on board that vessel.

It will be seen then that two vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental fleet had fatal cases of cholera on board.

### 1. *The Case of the Ellora.*

On the homeward voyage from Alexandria, June 28th to July 10th, this vessel lost one passenger and a steward. The passenger (a woman) died on the 30th June. Besides these two cases, the child of the passenger was seized with cholera on the 4th July, but was considered convalescent on the 8th. In addition, Dr. Wiblin has forwarded me a communication from Dr. Miller, the surgeon of the Ellora, received since his letter was written, to the effect that between the 21st June and 8th July no less than 31 cases of diarrhœa occurred, 18 among the men, and 13 among the passengers, the last case being on the 8th of July, only two days before the Ellora entered Southampton. In two of these cases there were rice-water stools. In addition, an infant, died on the 8th of July from mesenteric diarrhœa; and it is believed that another child died with actual cholera in the port of Southampton. Now it is certain that many cases of so-called diarrhœa occurring in this way are really cases of slight cholera, and many instances are known of cholera being transmitted by such diarrhœa. It seems clear, looking at the dates, that both passengers and crew of the "Ellora" must have landed with diarrhœa (more properly called cholera), or having certainly only just recovered from it. Then these persons, the crew in particular, would disperse over Southampton, and their discharges might spread the disease.

Still, it is not quite proved that this diarrhœa was cholera, and I have been able to get no evidence that any disease did follow these men to their abodes. I have made inquiries of the district medical officers (Dr. Bencraft and Dr. Cheesman), who would have been likely to treat any of the sailors with diarrhœa, and they both state that they had no cases of diarrhœa among any of the crew of these or other steamers. The time also is rather long between the 10th July and the 17th September, when Rose began to suffer from diarrhœa (cholera).

### 2. *The Cases of the "Nyanza."*

The "Nyanza" had cases on board on two occasions. Two passengers died on the 9th and 17th July. This is a later date than the cases of the "Ellora," and the last death occured only five days before reaching England. I am informed by Dr. Wiblin that there was also diarrhœa among the passengers and crew, and I think there can be little doubt that some of these were slight cases of cholera. So that we may consider it very likely that persons must have landed while still suffering from diarrhœa.

On the second occasion the "Nyanza" lost three seaman on the 29th August, 4th September and 6th September respectively. She was at Marseilles on the two first-named dates, and at sea on the last, en route for Alexandria, which place she left on the 18th September, and reached Southampton on the 1st October. This was after there had been several cases in Southampton and its neighbourhood, so that the "Nyanza" could have had no share in introducing the disease on this second occasion. No other homeward vessel had deaths from cholera.

We have then two cases in which cholera prevailed on board. The "Ellora" ran into Southampton with diarrhœa, or, to use the proper word, cholera, on board; the "Nyanza" had had a death from cholera only five days before arrival, and there had also been diarrhœa (cholera), among her officers and crew.

The respective dates of arrivals were the 10th and 22nd July.

The two first possible cases of cholera were Dr. Langstaffe's at Southampton, and Dr. Osborn's at Itchen, in the middle or end of August. The first undoubted case was that of Rose in Southampton on the 22d (17th ?) September, and of Hill at Weston Common on the 21st September.

With respect to diarrhœa on board the steamers, it appears that several vessels had cases, in many instances very severe ones. The "Pera," which arrived in Southampton on the 1st September, and the "Delta," which arrived on the 11th September, both embarked passengers at Alexandria who had diarrhœa then or subsequently, and several of the crew also suffered. Some of these persons are noted as discharged from the record of sick on the very day of arrival at Southampton, so that possibly their disease was not actually well then.

Here the direct evidence stops, and I am at present unable to bring it closer. I cannot decidedly learn that any cases of cholera or diarrhœa were known to be landed from these or other steamers. Drs. Bencraft and Cheesman, who would be most likely to have seen them, treated, as far as they can remember, no cases of diarrhœa in any of the crews of the Peninsular and Oriental boats.

All this part of the evidence is negative.

The force of this negative evidence is weakened by the fact that the inquiries into the existence of diarrhœa or cholera in persons landing from these steamers was made months after the events. It was not known even to the quarantine officer till months afterwards that the "Ellora" ran into Southampton with cases of suspicious diarrhœa on board, and after having lost cases from cholera. Consequently no steps whatever were taken to trace out the possible introduction in this way, and when in October and November inquiries were set on foot it was too late. If the "Delta" had had cases of cholera on board, its arrival in Southampton (Sept. 11th) would have coincided with the outbreak of cholera in the town; but then of course there is the uncertainty whether we are justified in considering the cases of diarrhœa on board that vessel to have been really choleraic. My own opinion is certainly very much in favour of the view which would look on the diarrhœa on board as really cholerine.

I do not attach great weight to the negative evidence. The important evidence would have been, the positive assurance that all the crew and passengers were healthy, and could not have communicated the cholera.

The following considerations seem important enough to be noted:—

The earliest cases at Weston, Bitterne (Standly the boy being considered to be first ill) and Southampton were in persons who from the nature of their lives were more exposed to the chances of contagion then the rest of the community.

The first case at Weston Common was in a boy who was engaged in carrying coals, and in the smaller cottages the coal shed is frequently close to the privy. Admit that there was slight cholera really in the cottages of the sailors of the steamers, this boy was likely to have been exposed to the influence of the discharges.

The first case at Bitterne was (possibly) in a boy employed on the railway which is being made from Southampton to Netley, but who

had been going about in search of work. A wandering life of this kind of course increases the chances of possible infection.

The first case at Southampton was either in a woman, who from the nature of her occupation is especially exposed to the emanations from the poorer class of persons; or if Rose be the first, then this man, living in a small ill-ventilated house, and using what is really a public privy, may be supposed to have had greater chances of exposure to diarrhœal emanations than the majority of his neighbours. The privy is common to seamen and the frequenters of the theatre, and the brothels only a few yards off, and is besides the receptacle of the excreta of nearly twenty tenements.

But direct evidence of such infection cannot be given, and many persons will see little force in any considerations which fall short of this. I am obliged to leave that part of my subject in this unsatisfactory position, without being able absolutely to prove or disprove.

With regard to the introduction by clothes, it will have been seen that the clothes of the men who died on board the "Ellora" were sent to Poole, and could therefore have had no effect on the Southampton outbreak. The clothes of Beal and Coleburne of the "Nyanza" were sent to Southampton, but did not arrive till after the 1st October, at which time several cases of cholera had occurred. The clothes of the passengers or those of the persons who had diarrhœa cannot be traced. In the cases of the crew, the clothes would be washed especially in the villages round Southampton, where so many of them live. No evidence has so far been obtained that any disease arose in this way.

There is one very important point in the history of cholera which must not be omitted. It seems clear, not only that persons with choleraic diarrhœa (which is in fact cholera) can cause the disease, but that persons coming from cholera districts, and not themselves ill in any way, can give cholera to other persons.

Dr. Rodrigues Barrant* has lately given some fresh evidence on this point, which seems unusually free from ambiguity. When the cholera prevailed in the Mauritius, coolies coming from infected districts, and being themselves healthy (ils n'avaient aucun signe visible de l'existence de la maladie), communicated cholera to newly arived coolies who had been perfectly free from the disease; and this occurred not once, but on three occasions. It seems, therefore, possible that persons landing from a steamer in which cholera had prevailed might cause the disease; but then this could not have been the case in Southampton, as the persons living with the sailors have not especially suffered. Moreover, all the cases known of transport in this way, the carriers of the disease, have been dirty coolies, or camp followers, or pilgrims, who have often been collected in considerable numbers. The chances of conveyance by the healthy passengers or crew of a steamer must be very small.

Another mode in which cholera, like yellow fever, has been supposed to be carried, is in the atmosphere of a ship. A ship on board which cases of cholera have lately occurred may be supposed to carry an impure atmosphere for several days, especially in the lower cabin and hold, where the change of air is very slow. But is it possible to suppose that such an atmosphere diffused into the general atmosphere of a seaport town could give rise io an epidemic cholera? That seems unlikely, nor am I acquainted with any evidence on the point.

Such then is all the evidence I have been able to collect bearing on

* "Essai sur la Nature et le Traitement du Cholera," par A. Rodrigues-Barrant, M.D.; Edin., Maurice, 1863, p. 10.

importation. We will see hereafter whether we have a better chance of explaining the epidemic by this means than by any other mode.

As respects evidences of one person taking the disease from another, we have the following possible instances :—

1. The successive cases at Weston Common.
2. The case of Harriet King and Vashti Butt at Bitterne succeeding the Standleys.
3. The case of Charlotte Moore and Jessie Sherlock succeeding Julia Burton, and of that of Mrs. Englefield succeeding Mrs. Hembury and Mare in Southampton.
4. The case of the daughter of George Gannaway in St. Denys succeeding her father.
5. The cases of Mrs. Clements and Mrs. Baker succeeding the case of Mary Anne Clements.

The details are given under the different chapters. Of course, it is so difficult to exclude the operation of the local conditions, that evidence of communication is never very certain unless it is distinctly introduced into an altogether fresh locality. Still it is necessary not to overlook the fact that in every locality there was some slight evidence of the disease in some persons being derived from a previous case.

I cannot leave this part of my subject, however, without referring to a matter of great importance.

In his letter to me the medical officer of quarantine refers to "the imperfect" means at his command of obtaining proper answers to the "quarantine questions." It may easily be conceived that in a large commercial port like Southampton the trading community looks with great jealousy on any medical creed which seems in any way to interfere with trade. It is not, I presume, that there would be any wilful concealment of facts, but rather an indisposition to have them recognized, and a reticence in giving an account of what has occurred on the voyage. The consequence of this has been that all chance of actually tracing the disease, supposing it was imported, was taken away. Vessels came in, and no soul in Southampton except the officials of the steam packet company knew what had taken place on board. It was not till December that the quarantine officer learned that suspicious cases of diarrhœa and choleraic diarrhœa had existed among the crew and passengers of the "Ellora" up to two days before entering the port. Herein I believe will be found to lie the difficulty of tracing the introduction of cholera on this occasion. I am not sure now that we have got the real facts of what has taken place on board the vessels entering the port.

Whatever measures may be taken to destroy all risk of importing a disease, and I believe these measures might be simple, and interfere little with trade, we have at any rate a right to demand that the exact truth should be made known without delay or reserve, and that the medical officer who has to watch over the health of the port shall have power to obtain the information necessary to enable him to fulfil the duties of his office.

### B.—*Was the Poison of the Disease brought to Southampton by the Wind?*

It has been generally admitted that when cholera largely prevails in a place, and when consequently the air is charged with exhalations (arising especially from the drying and decomposing discharges), the wind will carry the poison to some little distance. But in order that this cause may be acting it is essential that the two localities should be

near to each other. The cases of ships attacked in the Atlantic seem now capable of explanation in another way. We now know that the incubative period of cholera and that the earliest diarrhœal stage may be prolonged, so that a period of 20 to 30 days between a ship leaving a port and an outbreak of cholera is no evidence of spontaneous origin. Indeed it is probable that a very short distance will give immunity, otherwise the escape of neighbouring parts of a town would be inexplicable. Now in Southampton there was no neighbouring place affected with cholera. The prevalent direction of the wind during the first 22 days of September was westerly (9 days), southerly (5 days), easterly (4 days), and northerly or a calm the remainder. The rapidity of movement was moderate. On the 17th, when Rose began to have diarrhœa, the wind was from the north; on the 16th from the west; on the 15th and 14th from the east and south. It was therefore blowing in all directions, and we can safely exclude the agency of the wind.

C.—*Was the Cholera in Southampton generated by unfavourable Local Conditions, coinciding with unusual Meteorological Conditions?*

The weather in September 1865 was distinguished by an excess of mean temperature (+7°·23 over the average of four preceding years), and a very small rainfall, 0·133 inches instead of 2·638 inches, the average of the four previous years. The air was however very little relatively drier than usual, the mean relative humidity being 73·5 per cent. at the Ordnance Office, as against 76·6 in the four previous years; and the absolute amount of watery vapour was slightly greater than common. The barometer was slightly higher than usual (+ ·306 inches over the average of four preceding years). The amount of ozone was almost absolutely the same as in the four previous years, being at the Ordnance Office 3·2, as against 3·27 on a scale of 0—10; at Netley it was 3·6. These points are more fully given in the annexed table, which Sir Henry James has kindly given me. At Netley the mean relative humidity was 79·6 per cent. of saturation, and the weight of a cubic foot of vapour 5·2 grains.

Abstract from the Meteorological Register of the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

| Year. | Mean Height of the Barometer at 32 degrees, and corrected for Altitude above Sea Level. | | Mean Temperature of the Air. | | Mean Maximum Temperature of the Air. | | Mean Minimum Temperature of the Air. | | Humidity 0–1. | | Total Quantity of Rain in Inches on the Ground. | | Mean Amount of Ozone 0–10. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1861 | 30·056 | 29·895 | 64·0 | 59·4 | 70·4 | 65·2 | 55·3 | 50·1 | 0·768 | 0·767 | 0·873 | 3·071 | 3·2 | 2·8 |
| 1862 | 29·966 | 30·023 | 62·0 | 59·8 | 68·4 | 66·0 | 50·8 | 51·3 | 0·747 | 0·787 | 1·433 | 1·165 | 3·3 | 3·3 |
| 1863 | 29·924 | 29·878 | 63·4 | 55·9 | 69·8 | 61·4 | 55·5 | 47·4 | 0·756 | 0·755 | 2·511 | 3·888 | 5·0 | 4·4 |
| 1864 | 30·098 | 29·953 | 62·5 | 59·6 | 69·7 | 65·3 | 50·3 | 51·1 | 0·634 | 0·758 | 0·806 | 2·430 | 2·9 | 2·6 |
| 1865 | 29·905 | 30·243 | 62·4 | 65·9 | 67·9 | 72·7 | 52·5 | 54·2 | 0·746 | 0·735 | 5·063 | 0·133 | 5·3 | 3·2 |

*Note*:—The columns marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10, are the means of the 9°3 a.m., 3°30 p.m., and 9°30 p.m. observations.
The mean minimum temperature of the air and rain are registered at 9°30 a.m. only.
Columns 13 and 14 are the mean measures of ozone, registered every 24 hours at 9°30 a.m.
The last papers used are those prepared by Dr. Moffatt.

(Signed) Henry James,
Colonel Royal Engineers.

26th December 1865.

The movement of the air was at Netley at the mean rate of 161 miles in 24 hours or 6·7 miles per hour, which is rather less than in September 1864, when it was 249 miles in 24 hours. The effect of these conditions was not to render the air drier, but to cause more evaporation from the large expanse of water which surrounds Southampton. Whether the small fall of rain lowered the level of subsoil or ground water is quite uncertain. There had been in August a great excess of rain, viz., 5·063 inches at the Ordnance Office, as against 1·405 inches, the average for August in the four previous years. There was no evidence of want of water in the wells of the villages. During August the temperature of the air was half a degree below the mean of the previous four years (62·4 as against 62·97); the ozone was in slight excess; the relative humidity was almost the same as usual (74·6 per cent. of saturation, as against an average of 72·4 per cent.), and in fact all the mean meteorological elements were practically the same as in other years, except as regards the rainfall, which was in great excess. It will therefore be seen that at Southampton during August there was no unusual meteorological condition, except an excess of rain, and during September there was unusual heat and want of rain.

The modes in which the meteorological conditions of September might take effect would be I conceive as follows:—

1. The prolonged drought of September might render the drinking water of springs and wells impure; but practically it did not do so, as far as our present inquiry is concerned, for in the cholera districts the water was either pure (as at Weston Common and Southampton), or was impure from causes acting always, and not only in that particular September.

2. The drought might have lowered the level of the subsoil water (though there is no evidence of this), and thus exposed more of the constituents of the soil to the influence of the excessive temperature. If there was no failure of water in the surface wells, it is not likely the subsoil water was lowered; but if this had been the case, and had anything to do with the cholera, it would surely have shown itself in places where the impurity of the ground was the greatest, which was not the case, and would have been much more universally diffused. Besides, if this cause could produce it, cholera would have occurred in former years, when the drought was equally long, and at a time of the year when the temperature was higher.

3. The continued excess of high temperature might have caused an excess of exhalations from the mud-banks which surround Southampton; but then these banks are never dry; they are covered nearly half the 24 hours with water, and are overflowed with the tide four times daily. The places most exposed to such exhalations, if they existed, did not suffer from cholera, and there was nowhere any appearance of malarious complaints which would certainly have shown themselves had there been any exhalations of this kind. Add to all this, that the experience of other parts of the world proves that cholera does not arise from meteorological and terrestrial conditions similar to those of Southampton, and I believe all will conclude that the weather of September 1865 could never have produced such a disease.

Could, however, such meteorological elements, acting in concert with bad local conditions, produce cholera? The evidence against this seems to me overwhelming. There were in all 60 cases of cholera, and in no case, except in the instance of Standley's house at Bitterne, did these cases occur in connection with the worst sanitary conditions of the district. Even at Bitterne there were other places as badly off or

almost so in sanitary matters as Standley's house, and yet cholera did not appear. Could indeed cholera be caused simply by bad hygienic conditions, by foul privies overflowing the ground under and into houses, by foul water impregnated by sewage, by dirt beyond conception about and in the houses, by excessive foulness of air in the houses themselves, then the villages about Southampton would have been scourged with cholera. In my course of inspection of these villages I was satisfied that the labourers in England live as their rude forefathers did, in utter ignorance and contempt of all sanitary laws, and even of the common rules of decency and cleanliness. No one would credit, but those who know the fact, under what condition the labourers live, not only in Hampshire but in every other county in England. This affects their health in various ways, and aids in the spread and severity of cholera, but does not produce cholera, otherwise England would never be free from it. Now, if the heat and drought of September 1865 coincided with local insanitary conditions to cause cholera, the result would have been a prevalence of cholera in some proportion to the amount of the presumed causes; but no such relationship can be detected or did exist.

I do not intend to deny that local insanitary conditions influence the spread and fatality of cholera when it has been introduced; this is a different point, and I may safely say that no one has insisted publicly more strongly than I have on this point. What I assert here is, that it is most unlikely it should have originated in Southampton and its neighbourhood by a combined action of meteorological conditions and local insanitary circumstances.

With respect especially of the production or propagation of cholera by means of impure water, it has already been stated that in the majority of cases this was not possible.

D.—*Was the Cholera produced by some peculiar unrecognized Epidemic condition?*

The term "epidemic" has been employed in several senses. In the most usual sense of the word it merely expresses the fact that a great number of people are attacked with the same disease at the same time; and does not at all include a recognition of, or point to, the cause of such disease. It is in fact a short translation of what must otherwise be expressed in a long phrase.

But the term "epidemic" has been used in another sense; it has been made to include the cause of the disease, and at present is even sometimes employed as an expression of the cause.

The term "epidemic constitution" was used by Sydenham to express the unknown atmospheric or physical conditions which caused different diseases to prevail in various degrees at different times, or which imposed different characters on the same disease at successive times. By his use of this term, as well as by his necessary ignorance of the diagnosis of fevers, and the consequent want of recognition of their special causes, and the reasons for their variable prevalence at different times, it must, I think, be admitted that Sydenham has often led succeeding writers to rest content with an hypothesis, and to suppose that everything was to be explained by an assumed condition which in reality had never been proved to exist.

The term "epidemic" is used also by some writers, and is at present often understood by the general public, to express a condition antagonistic to contagion. Such a disease, we hear it said, is contagious; such other is epidemic; as if the terms were mutually exclusive, which they are not.

I do not propose to enter into the question of the conditions which make cholera epidemic, *i.e.*, which make it spread largely among a population. That is another matter. But the question I propose is this: some sufficient cause must be found why 35 persons in Southampton and its environs should have died of the same uncommon disease. If this is not attributable to the introduction of the cause by vessels with that disease on board, and cannot be owing to any local circumstances, or to common meteorological conditions, is it to be attributed to some other influence acting generally on the entire population.

This is in fact merely saying, that none of the assigned causes being sufficient or tenable, we arrive at another cause by the principle of exclusion. When we say in this sense that the cause is epidemic, we really have gained nothing, as far as real knowledge is concerned; it is a mere translation of our thought, and only expresses the sum of the unknown causes or presumed epidemic influence.

How are we to test such a presumed influence? No instruments show us any change in the constituents of the atmosphere, or in its meteorology, for the slight excess of heat and absence of rain in September are conditions of an ordinary kind. Chemical and physical means of research are now very delicate and refined, but still have entirely failed to show any condition of the atmosphere, or of the magnetic currents of the earth and air, which can be supposed to be so unnatural as to produce disease. If such conditions exist, they are beyond our means of research; they cannot be denied, but neither ought they to be admitted without some grounds.

On what grounds should the existence of such unknown epidemic causes be admitted in the case of the outbreak at Southampton?

The answers may be:—

1. Because an unusual disease prevailed there which no ordinary local conditions could produce, and for which there is no other cause than an epidemic influence.

This reason would only be valid if we had positively and certainly excluded all other causes; but this is the very point at issue.

2. Because the simultaneous appearance of the disease in several places, and the failure of the evidence of importation into each place, show that some cause acting generally over Southampton must have been in force.

It is certainly the fact that in Southampton, Weston Common, and Bitterne the outbreaks were almost simultaneous in point of time, but then other outbreaks (St. Denys, Freemantle,) were much later. If there was some general atmospheric condition, it seems singular it should have acted only on one side of Southampton, and not on all sides. The localization of cholera, which is so commonly observed, has been in fact always a strong argument against such a general epidemic influence. To account for its localization it has been assumed that the general cause requires special co-operating local conditions to enable it to act, such as foul air from decomposing soils or from insanitary dwellings. But, as already said, such localizing conditions existed in far greater amount in many localities in Southampton and its neighbourhood in which no cholera occurred.

As far as the distribution of the disease itself is concerned, if it offers some grounds for believing in a general influence it also gives as strong arguments against it.

Did the general health of the community show any sign (apart from cholera) of an epidemic agency?

I have made careful inquiries from a great number of medical men in Southampton respecting the occurrence of diarrhœa.

All but one agree that during July, August, and September there was no excess of diarrhœa; in fact, several gentlemen state that there was less than usual. One gentleman, however, Dr. Scott, saw some cases of choleraic diarrhœa to which he was not accustomed in August and September. In October and November, in all the better parts of Southampton, there was also a great freedom from diarrhœa. In the low parts of the town, however, there was an excess of diarrhœa, according to Drs. Bencraft, Cheesman, and Griffin, the three district medical officers.

Dr. Bencraft has given the following weekly return to illustrate the point.

Dr. Bencraft's list of diarrhœa cases :—

| Week ending | Fresh cases of diarrhœa. | Week ending | Fresh cases of diarrhœa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 7 | 14 | Oct. 19 | 19 |
| „ 14 | 16 | „ 26 | 20 |
| „ 21 | 14 | Nov. 2 | 14 |
| „ 28 | 35 | „ 9 | 7 |
| Oct. 5 | 41 | „ 16 | 5 |
| „ 12 | 45 | | |

At Bitterne also Dr. Orsborn noticed a decided increase of diarrhœa at the period when the few cases of cholera occurred there.

I endeavoured to collect returns of fresh cases of diarrhœa from the practitioners in Southampton, but I could not get them filled up.

Perhaps the record of the deaths from diarrhœa is the safest evidence :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In September 1861–64 the average number of deaths from diarrhœa in the district of Southampton, was | 12·75 |
| In September 1865 the deaths were | 13 |
| In October 1861–64 the average number of deaths was | 2 |
| In October 1865 it was | 7 |

The October number shows a slight increase, but it is not material; in October 1864 the number was 5, or almost as many as in 1865.

Considering then, that in the larger part of the town there was no excess of cases of diarrhœa; that there was no increase in the deaths from diarrhœa in September, and only an unimportant increase in October, and that during a period of public alarm there are always persons who apply for advice who in ordinary times would not think it necessary to do so, I cannot believe that there is any evidence of a general diarrhœa-producing cause hanging over Southampton.

Can any argument be drawn from the decline of the disease? Did it disappear with any great meteorological alteration or evident physical change?

The weather in October was dry till the 8th; a little rain fell then; on the 19th there was a heavy fall.

Now the fresh cases of cholera occurred in the following order in the district of Southampton :—

| | Fresh cases. | | Fresh cases. | | Fresh cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 22 | 1 | Oct. 3 | 2 | Oct. 10 | 2 |
| „ 28 | 1 | „ 4 | 1 | „ 11 | 1 |
| „ 29 | 1 | „ 5 | 2 | „ 12 | 3 |
| „ 30 | 2 | „ 6 | 4 | „ 14 | 2 |
| Oct. 1 | 1 | „ 7 | 3 | „ 21 | 1 |
| „ 2 | 1 | „ 8 | 2 | „ 22 | 1 |

There is certainly here no evidence of abrupt cessation on account of the fall of rain on the 19th ; on the contrary, the disease was worst about the 6th and 7th, and manifestly declined after the 14th.

On the 19th, the mean temperature lessened, but before this had been tolerably stable all through October, and had not been excessive. There was plenty of ozone all through the month, and no particular alteration in its quantity at any time.

In fact the Meteorological Tables show no condition which indicated any unusual alteration of the air in any way, at the period of decline of the disease.

The causes of the cessation of the disease are, moreover, tolerably clear ; they consist in the energetic measures taken in Southampton, and in the local circumstances which were not favourable to the spread of cholera, or in other causes already noted.

Finally, let us consider what is implied in the hypothesis of a general epidemic condition. If it means anything it means that there is some generally diffused though unrecognized abnormal conditior, chemical or physical, of the air. Then how can we account for the fact that the places all round Southampton within a few miles, Portsmouth (a seaport like Southampton), Winchester, Salisbury, the Isle of Wight, &c., and all covered with the same air, entirely escaped? In the midst of a pure atmosphere, are we to believe that some aerial island of morbific matter floated in and spent itself on Southampton? That is incredible, and yet such is the conclusion we must come to on such an hypothesis.

In point of air, electricity, ozone, meteorological conditions, &c., all those places must have been equal ; they must have participated in the same epidemic wave, if it existed ; they differed in one thing only, viz., that in one place steamers from cholera districts, and having on board cholera patients, arrived, while in the others there was no such occurrence.

But what now is the conclusion of this inquiry ? If I have exhausted all the reasonable or possible modes of origin, and I cannot see there is more to be considered, the result is this :—the spontaneous development from unusual meteorological, with or without bad local sanitary conditions, must be rejected ; the origin by an unknown epidemic influence, alone or coinciding with local conditions, presents formidable difficulties, even if we cannot quite reject it. The origin by importation is deficient in precision of evidence.

Still, both from its own evidence and from the impossibility of indicating another satisfactory mode of origin, the importation seems to me by far the most likely cause. There is at any rate a coincidence, and one which could scarcely be accidental. In only one part in all England did vessels arrive having had cholera deaths on board shortly before, and in reality having cholera on board when they entered the port. Then in that port there occurred shortly afterwards other cases of cholera, and if these were scattered, so also must have been the seeds of the disease, if they were carried by the persons suffering from cholerine or slight cholera, landing from the vessels, and dispersing to their homes in and round Southampton, or if the germs of the disease in the atmosphere drifted from the ship, and here and there found the necessary conditions for existence and propagation.

At any rate this is really the only tangible point, as far as I can see, and it has the additional chance of being true, that it is in accordance with the fact that outbreaks of cholera have so frequently happened in towns after the arrival of persons from affected places. Those who

know the history of cholera are aware how many instances have proved the truth of the rule.

The outbreak in Southampton resembled also many other outbreaks in its main features. Even admitting importation, it has often proved most difficult to trace the connection of the early cases, and often also the cases have occurred some time after the introduction.

This difficulty is certainly much greater in cholera than in the cases of other specific and contagious diseases. Admitting that there is occasional difficulty even in small-pox and still more in scarlet fever, and still more probably in typhoid fever, yet the ordinary rules of contagion are observed with much greater ease than in the case of cholera. The susceptible persons nearest to those affected or having intercourse with them, or being in some way most exposed to the putrefying portions of the body coming from the sick, suffer first; then the disease spreads to others, but still can be traced until its steps cross each other too often to remain distinct.

But in cholera it is only in a few cases that this can be traced, and this difficulty in fact has been felt by almost all the observers who have inquired into the origin of cholera both in India and Europe. Still, though as in London in 1848, and in Southampton in 1865, it seems impossible to indicate the exact entrance, or the connection of the early cases with some prior case, the apparently certain knowledge we now have that the discharges will propagate the disease, and that these discharges will retain that power for a considerable period, may explain some of the apparently capricious and unaccountable outbreaks of cholera.

It may be, however, that greater care, and an earlier and more stringent inquiry into the first cases, would clear this up, and the obscurities may have their origin in the inquirer, rather than in the problem under examination, though I cannot but believe there is something in the spread of cholera which no explanation hitherto suggested has yet touched.

## § III.

### Preventive Measures.

These have been already sufficiently stated. Three points were aimed at :—

I. The removal of every insanitary condition which could affect the purity of air or water. If on analysis the water was bad, the wells were closed and water was obtained elsewhere. Had the cholera gone on in Bitterne, steps would have been taken to select a pure source, and to supply the whole village from it. All excreta were removed from round dwellings ; disinfectants were freely used ; the freest ventilation was enjoined ; lime-washing was enforced.

II. The destruction of the virus in the discharges by the addition of disinfectants to the stools and vomited matters, and soaking of the soiled linen in the same way. The disinfectants selected for general use were chloride of lime, chloride of zinc, and McDougall's powder.

III. The arrest of premonitory diarrhœa by house-to-house visitation and inquiry.

Had the cholera gone on in Southampton it would have been recommended that some of the inhabitants should have been moved out of the infected houses, or even districts in the worst quarters of the town.

## § IV.

### Curative Measures.

The short duration of the outbreak, and the small number of cases, render it impossible to give any opinion on the use of the various plans employed; the mortality, as already said, was considerable.

Much interest was excited by the employment of ice-bags to the spine, by Dr. Chapman, and various opinions were expressed as to the utility of this treatment. I saw several of the cases, and the impression made upon me was that the trial must be greatly extended before any decided opinion can be given. Ten cases were, I believe, treated chiefly or entirely with ice-bags, but in one case it was imperfectly done ; 5 died, or 50 per cent. ; or, excluding the case in which the trial may not have been fair, 4 died out of 9, or 44·4 per cent. But several of these cases were mild in type, and in two of the cases of recovery which I saw the symptoms were very slight indeed. The bags appeared to lessen the cramps, but not, I think, to diminish either the vomiting or the purging, and to have little, if any, effect on the algide symptoms. I ought to state, however, that two or three medical men, who saw more of the treatment than I did, rank its utility much higher. Certainly it ought to receive a fair trial, but I own I feel doubtful of its utility.

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### No. 15.—Extract from Mr. Radcliffe's Report on the Outbreak of Cholera at Theydon Bois, Epping.

When Mr. McNab had first visited Mrs. Groombridge, he had inquired respecting the state of the water used for domestic purposes. This was obtained by means of a pump from a well beneath the floor of the scullery. Water was fresh drawn for Mr. McNab's inspection. It was clear and bright, and neither in smell nor taste (the latter tested by letting some drops fall from a finger upon the tongue) seemed objectionable. When after Mr. McNab's death Mr. Clegg took charge of the sick, he, finding the mischief still increasing among the family without any obvious cause, and having a well-founded doubt of the purity of the water supply of the entire neighbourhood, at once stopped the use of the water from the house-pump. The wisdom of this course will be apparent in the sequel. It probably prevented the entire family being swept off.

When I first visited the house (11 October) the pump had been disused for seven days. On setting the pump again in action, the water poured out proved to be very turbid and abominably fetid. The odour of sulphuretted hydrogen was conspicuous. It was clear that the water was laden with decomposing organic matter. The source of pollution of the well was sought for on the 13th, and on this day I collected specimens of the water, and forwarded them for analysis to Professor Miller of King's College. I append his report. He found traces of sulphuretted hydrogen, and a very large amount of ammonia. There was also a quantity of organic matter in suspension. Free oxygen and nitrates were absent. "There is obviously," he remarks, "some leakage "from the cesspool into the well."

The termination of the soil-pipe of the first-floor watercloset and the commencement of a sink-drain each lay within a yard of the mouth

of the well. On opening the well indications of percolation through the brickwork nearest the sink, and at a little distance below the level of the mouth, were at once perceived. On pouring water down the sink-drain a steady filtration at the suspected point soon commenced, showing that a communication existed between the sink-drain and the well. On removing the brickwork where the filtration occurred the soil at 2 feet 6 inches from the surface, and in the angle near the pump, was found to be saturated with drainage matter. But a careful examination failed to discover any leakage either from the sink-drain or the soil-pipe inside the walls. On prosecuting the search outside, however, it was discovered that the drain in which the soil-pipe terminated and the continuation of the sink-drain (the one drain having no communication with the other) were defective, and that a leakage took place from both. The escaped matters penetrated downwards along the outer wall of the house, passed beneath the foundation, saturated the earth in the angle between the pump and the well, and so reached the latter. Water having been poured down the watercloset, in ten minutes a portion had passed along this track, and was dripping into the well. The soil-pipe from the watercloset was constructed of ordinary glazed stoneware, until it passed beyond the external wall of the house, when it was continued by common 6-inch unglazed butt pipes without sockets, and simply placed end to end. The leakage took place at the first joint between the glazed and unglazed pipes, and the porous material of the latter permitted free percolation of liquids.

It would appear to have been thought in the building of the house that the interposition of the thick and solid foundation wall between the drains and the wall would be a sufficient safeguard against contamination of the latter by escaped sewage. The error is one liable to occur; but instances of the pollution of house-wells by soakage from without, beneath foundation walls, are, I believe, not common. Hence I have not hesitated to describe the source of pollution in the present case at somewhat greater length than might else have been necessary.

The contamination of the well water was not of recent date. Early in June, Mr. Groombridge had consulted Mr. Forshall, of 16, Beauvoir Terrace, Kingsland Road, N.E. He was then suffering from obstinate indigestion, irregularity of bowels, particularly a desire to go to stool immediately after taking food, inaptitude for active exertion, and great depression of spirits (although his business affairs were prosperous). His health had been more or less disordered for several months. As little relief was obtained from the medicines prescribed, and Mr. Forshall was informed that Mrs. Groombridge and Mrs. Pascell were suffering in a less degree from similar symptoms, he suspected that the water used by the family might be impure. In answer to his questions Mr. Groombridge stated that it was very hard, and gave to tea a disagreeable flavour. Mr. Forshall requested that a specimen should be brought to him. This he received on the 17th June. The water was limpid but it had an unpleasant odour and nauseous taste, and it was submitted to Mr. Goff of the Kingsland Road, an operative chemist, for analysis. Mr. Goff reported that the specimen contained traces of sulphuretted hydrogen, and much organic matter. Notwithstanding this discovery, the faith of the family in the goodness of the water was not shaken, and they persisted in its use until the outbreak of cholera.

Mr. Forshall prescribed both for Mrs. Groombridge and her mother; and it was upon his recommendation that Mr. and Mrs. Groombridge visited Weymouth.

From Mr. Forshall's statement, it is apparent that Mr. Groombridge's family had been drinking water contaminated by drainage

Cholera at Theydon Bois, Epping, by Mr. Radcliffe.

from early in June, probably for a longer period. The outbreak which is the immediate subject of inquiry may be surmised to have followed upon the further pollution of the water by the alvine evacuations of Mr. and Mrs. Groombridge during the two or three days immediately following their return from Weymouth. At this time the watercloset on the floor of the house was in frequent and unaccustomed use ; large quantities of liquid fæces were received in it, and all the ejections both from the stomach and bowels, during the first brunt of Mrs. Groombridge's illness, were cast down it. The largely increased quantity of water passing from the watercloset along the soil-pipe and terminal drain would contribute to a more rapid contamination of the well.

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## No. 16.—Report by Dr. George Buchanan on the Outbreak of Yellow Fever at Swansea.

Yellow fever at Swansea.

I have the honour to report, that immediately upon the receipt of instructions on September 27th I set off for Swansea, and found that numerous cases of yellow fever had occurred, apparently in connexion with the Hecla, a vessel that had arrived from Cuba on September 9th. I was obliged to return to London on the morning of September 29th ; but the inquiry proving extensive and important, I returned to Swansea on the night of September 30th, and continued the investigation till October 5th. From that date I have been enabled, by correspondence with medical men and others at Swansea, to bring the facts down to the date of the present Report (October 23d, 1865), when the fever appears to be completely at an end. To my account of the outbreak of yellow fever in Swansea I have thought right to prefix certain particulars as to the general sanitary circumstances of the town.

### § I.

Sanitary circumstances of the town.

The town and port of Swansea in South Wales is in latitude 51° 37′ north, and in 3° 55′ west longitude. Some of the higher parts of the town distant from the port are on the coal measures, which form the main part of the county of Glamorganshire, and line the bay ; but the greater part of the town is situated on a porous alluvium at the mouth of the river Tawe which runs from north to south into Swansea Bay. Just before entering the harbour the river divides into two parts, including a small long island between them, of which mention will frequently be made. The river separates the town on the west from the hamlet of St. Thomas, a rapidly growing suburb, on the east. The west branch of the river between the island and the town of Swansea is formed into the North Dock by a lock at each end. The alluvial island and some inhabited portions of both river banks have only a few feet of elevation above high-water mark.

Topography.

Size.

The municipal borough of Swansea includes a population nearly half as large again as that of the town proper. The borough population was, in 1841, 22,982 ; in 1851, 31,461 ; and in 1861, 42,581.

Trade.

Swansea is the principal seat of the copper trade of Great Britain, importing copper ore from various parts of the United Kingdom, and very largely from Cuba and Chili. There are extensive smelting works to the north of the town and they employ large numbers of men. Ironworks, potteries, patent fuel works, and shipbuilding also give abundant occupation to the rapidly growing population. And the

exporting of coal and other minerals and of manufactured produce is another important part of the trade of the port. There is no present lack of employment nor any exceptional destitution in the town.

The local government of Swansea is in the hands of a mayor and corporation, who are the local board of health. Certain functions relating to the shipping of the port are vested in the harbour trustees, the customs officers, and the coast guard. Government.

The town is not very closely built on, except on the west side of the North Dock, where there are a good many small ill-ventilated courts. The houses of the labouring class are far from being of the worst sort, and they are not as over-crowded as is common in large seaport towns. Their worst sanitary defects consist in their sometimes low and confined situation, and in the absence of sufficient outside conveniences. There are 17 registered common lodging-houses in Swansea, and about an equal number into which tramps are occasionally received illegally.* The lower part of the town is all supplied with public sewers, but the houses of this part do not all use them, many of them still having cesspools. The sewerage of the upper part of the town has not yet been carried out. The main sewer of the town enters the harbour between the entrances to the North and South Docks. The outfall for the sewerage of the hamlet of St. Thomas, and also the outfall for the small sewer that drains the island, are into the east branch of the river just above its entrance into the harbour. All the outfalls are below high-water but above low-water mark. The sewer from the island receives in the main only surface water and slops. All the privies but one on the island discharge into cesspools. The gullies are all trapped, and charcoal boxes are fitted to the ventilating holes. House accommodation. Sewerage and house drainage.

No sewage has entered the North Dock for the last four years. There is a constant movement of water of small extent in the North Dock, flowing out as vessels are "locked" in passing between the harbour and dock, and entering by the Swansea Canal at the head of the docks. When the canal supply fails to keep the water to a sufficient level in the North Dock, there is an arrangement for pumping sea water into it from the South half-tide basin. North Dock.

The water supply of Swansea is from reservoirs some distance off the town, which are fed by streams and springs. The water is very good in quality, free from organic contamination, and supplied on the continuous system at the rate of some 30 gallons per head per day, but from this estimate a considerable deduction must be made for the water used by the railways and manufactories. Measures are at present being taken for an increased supply of very pure water. Water supply.

Many thoroughfares† and private courts in Swansea are extremely defective in their paving, and as a consequence are either muddy or dusty, as the weather goes, but always dirty. Paving.

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* The sanitary inspector finds difficulty in getting a conviction from the magistrates for taking lodgers into an unregistered house, inasmuch as the magistrates require evidence that the lodgers are different people, from one night to the other, before they consent to regard the house as a common lodging-house. And this evidence they insist on, even though it is admitted that members of several families occupy a single room.

† The bad paving is a very widely spread evil throughout the town, and nothing can be more desirable for health than that it should be made good. But most of the places where the paving is bad are technically private streets. The surveyor has recommended that many such streets should be adopted by the board of health. But the town clerk points out that they ought to be paved, channelled, and properly laid out by their owners before the board adopts them. The town clerk also is said to hold that the owner of a private court cannot be compelled to pave it, unless a nuisance is proved.

Copper smoke.

It is impossible not to mention the "copper smoke" of Swansea among the conditions that would be expected to affect health. But any effect that it may have in this way is stated to be small, and to be obscured by other influences.

Ordinary death-rate.

The ordinary rate of mortality in the registration district of Swansea and Gower was 20·23 per 1,000 in the 10 years 1851–60. But in the town of Swansea proper the death-rate is more considerable than this, reaching to 23 or 24 per 1,000.

Prevalence of chief diseases.

The prevalence of the principal causes of death for the registration district is shown in the following table from the Parliamentary Return No. 12, Session 1863, where the corresponding numbers for England and Wales are added for the sake of comparison, but as regards the town proper similar statistical information for recent years cannot be given.

Deaths per 100,000 of each class referred to.

| Class. | Cause of Death. | Swansea and Gower. | England and Wales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Both sexes: All ages | All causes | 2,023 | 2,217 |
| | Fevers | 94 | 91 |
| | Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera | 52 | 108 |
| | Scarlatina | 82 | 88 |
| | Diphtheria | 7 | 11 |
| Under 1 year | All causes | 13,506 | 17,731 |
| At less than 5 years of age | All causes | 5,809 | 6,760 |
| | Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera | 223 | 526 |
| | Lung diseases (without phthisis) | 935 | 1,040 |
| | Brain diseases (with hydrocephalus) | 1,594 | 1,337 |
| | Teething | 99 | 163 |
| | Small-pox | 210 | 103 |
| | Scarlatina | 448 | 419 |
| | Measles | 225 | 280 |
| | Whooping cough | 332 | 362 |
| Ages between 15–55. Males | Phthisis | 405 | 370 |
| Females | „ | 423 | 403 |
| Males | Other lung diseases | 148 | 119 |
| Females | „ | 115 | 84 |
| 35–55 Males | Brain diseases | 142 | 153 |
| Females | „ | 93 | 122 |

An excess of phthisis and lung disease in the adult, of small-pox and of brain diseases (probably convulsions) in children, with a fever rate as high as the needlessly high rate of England, are the only unfavourable points, among many favourable ones, that are to be gathered from this table. Probably some of these causes are just those which operate more in the town than in the country parts of the district to raise the mortality.

Ordinary continued fever,

The prevailing type of continued fever of Swansea is typhoid with rose spots. True typhus is of very rare occurrence. Fever is stated not to be especially prevalent in the low-lying parts about the docks. There has been no exceptional amount of fever in the present year, perhaps even less than usual, and none of any consequence in the

vicinity of the docks. There has been no relapsing fever for a great many years. One case that occurred a year ago, described to me by a physician in Swansea as a possible example of this disease, was out of all question a case of typhoid.

In 1863–4 there was a serious epidemic of scarlatina in Swansea, and diphtheria was also very prevalent. Last winter measles was epidemic, but not very fatal. Diphtheria is stated to be now present.

and other fevers.

As to intermittents, most of the medical men agree that they are of very rare occurrence, but Dr. Paddon has found brow ague common in his practice, which does not lie, however, in the lowest parts of the town.

Intermittents.

Previous yellow fever in Swansea.

None of the practitioners of Swansea have ever seen yellow fever in the town before the present outbreak. Some of them remember cases convalescing from yellow fever having been brought into the port, but they never knew the disease to extend to a resident in the town. Dr. Padley has not unfrequently seen persons suffering from the remittent fever of the West Indies, usually convalescent on their arrival, but sometimes having the fever with remissions afterwards. They usually recover, and have not been known to communicate the disease.

It is not, however, so certain that yellow fever has never before appeared at Swansea, among persons employed on infected Cuban ships on their arrival. Mr. W. Rosser, keeper of the light and meteorological registrar, has furnished me with the following information, dated 20th October 1865, respecting instances of yellow fever suspected to have occurred at the port previous to the outbreak of the present year.*

The first positive case of yellow fever which I can certify is as follows: Benjamin Davies, pilot of this port, piloted a brig called Alderman Pirie, which arrived here from Cuba with a cargo of copper ore (some of the crew having died on the passage home of yellow fever). He boarded her on the 26th July 1843 in the Channel, remained on board that day at the Mumbles Roads, entered the harbour on the following day, 27th, repaired to his home as soon as the ship was moored, complained of violent pain in his head, and died the following day, 28th, exhibiting all the symptoms of yellow fever. This information I obtained yesterday from the widow of the deceased.

The second case. The Henrietta barque arrived into this port from Cuba with copper ore in the month of August 1851. William Gammon, a respectable sailor, was employed to go on board the Henrietta as shipkeeper. He was (while on board) taken ill, went home on the 25th of the above month, and the following day, 26th, was a corpse, of unmistakeable yellow fever. Upon his first been taken ill, his brother, Benjamin Gammon (also a sailor), not knowing the complaint in its first stages, went on board the same vessel to retain the situation for his relative. He was almost immediately taken ill in the same way as his brother William, but having obtained the prompt services of three of the medical gentlemen, as well as that of an old captain, he providentially recovered, from whom, and also the widow of the deceased, I obtained the foregoing particulars on the past day.

Third case. In July 1864, Samuel Dawkin, a shipkeeper, went on board the barque Mangosteen which came from Cuba, to act in that capacity (fever having been on board previous to her arrival). He was suddenly taken ill, and on the third day a corpse, and in the opinion of his brother, David

* An opinion of Dr. Paddon, although it is not extensively shared by other practitioners in Swansea, deserves to be recorded here. It is that after a vessel has arrived from Cuba with sick persons who have afterward died on shore (though he cannot be sure that the imported disease was yellow fever) a special malignity has been observable in the common gastric fever of the town, the gastric symptoms proper being more intense, and delirium coming on earlier than in ordinary times, with a greater tendency to nervous collapse. This has occurred to Dr. Paddon to notice on three or four occasions, the mortality of fever at such times being raised to 30 per cent. of the attacks in the adult.

Dawkin, to whom I am indebted for the facts, it was a confirmed case of yellow fever. The cases I have thus furnished you with were all known to myself at the time of their occurrence, as I was well acquainted almost daily with the deceased men and their habits. I believe you will consider them to be fully authenticated.

Previous yellow fever in crews of vessels coming to Swansea.

Respecting the occurrence of yellow fever, of late years, among the crews of Cuban ships arriving at Swansea, the following facts were obtained from a book kept to show the "receipt of wages and effects of deceased seamen." Of vessels arriving in 1862 the San Jose lost two of her crew from yellow fever at Cuba; the Florence one; the Cornwall lost ten of her crew from the same disease, five at Cuba and five at sea; the Ellen lost eight of her crew from it, seven at Havannah, and one on her passage home; the Hampshire lost one at Cuba of the same fever; the Mangosteen lost one man from "fever" at Cuba; the Countess of Bective lost five of her men from yellow fever, and one from brain fever at Cuba; and the Dorsetshire and Cobrero each lost four from yellow fever at Cuba. Of ships arriving in 1863, the Florence and Stains Castle had each lost one man at Cuba of yellow fever; the Cornwall had lost three, one at Cuba, and two on her way home, from the same disease; the San Jose had lost one at Cuba. Of ships arriving in 1864, the Dorsetshire had lost two men from yellow fever at Cuba; the Mangosteen had lost one at sea from "fever;" the Pedro Ferrer one at Cuba from yellow fever.

Of 24 Cuban vessels that have discharged their crews at Swansea in the present year three only have lost part of their crew from yellow fever; the Augusta Schneider one; the Victoria two on the voyage; and now the Hecla.

As to cases of yellow fever that recovered, similar information was not so easily accessible.

Meteorology.

I am indebted to Mr. W. Rosser for the meteorological tables placed in the Supplement, which show how remarkably the present season differed from its predecessors at Swansea, especially its very high temperature and want of rain. Reference will hereafter be made to these tables, to show how the atmospheric conditions of Swansea altered in the second week of the present October.

## § II.

Circumstances of arrival of Hecla.

On Friday, September 8, the Hecla barque, a wooden sailing vessel, William Clouston master, returning from Cuba to Swansea with copper ore, was boarded at 5 p.m. by George Morgan, a Swansea pilot, 15 miles to N.E. of Lundy Island [and therefore about 25 miles off Swansea]. He found her in charge of a Bristol Channel pilot, who gave up charge, and returned to his own boat. The master informed Morgan that he had a man on board sick of dropsy, that he had lost three of his crew on the voyage home, was in consequence short-handed, and desired Morgan to send his boat ashore for four or five men to assist him in coming in. This he accordingly did, and five men came off. The vessel reached the Mumbles roadstead, came to anchor there about 9 p.m., and showed a light through the night. At daylight on Saturday September 9 the ensign was hoisted, and the ship's number shown. The steam tug came up about 6 a.m., and towed the Hecla in, in the ordinary course. Not a word was said to the pilot about yellow fever, and he had no idea that the men died of that disease. The last vessel that had arrived from Cuba, less than a fortnight before, had had no sickness on board, and the pilot had no reason, particularly as the

Hecla had a clean bill of health, to believe that the sickness on board was of an infectious character.*

The Hecla entered Swansea Harbour at 9 a.m. on September 9, showing no quarantine flag, and giving no indication that sickness was on board.† She was placed in the North Dock, alongside the Cobre Wharf, in the usual discharging berth.‡ A good many people went on board her as she entered the dock.§ Within an hour of the ship's arrival, two passengers were landed with their luggage, and the crew had left the ship, and had distributed themselves over the town. Three men were landed sick; two of whom were recovering from "fever;" one the captain reported ill of dropsy. Within three hours of the vessels arrival in port the hatches were removed, a stage rigged, and gangs of men commenced discharging the cargo.‖ About noon the sanitary inspector came to the mayor, told him of the arrival of the Hecla, and stated to him that deaths were reported to have occurred on the vessel in her homeward passage, and that one seaman had been landed from the ship seriously ill. The mayor, J. Clarke Richardson, Esq., went at once to the collector of customs and to the master of the Hecla, and learnt that the rumour about sickness on board was true, that some of the deaths had been from yellow fever, and that the sick seaman was suspected to be suffering under the same disease. Thereupon the mayor requested Dr. Paddon to accompany him, and they went together to Welcome Court, where the man, James Saunders, who had been removed from the Hecla, lay sick.¶ He had before been visited by two medical men (Messrs. Harrington** and Thomas), who had certified the case to be one of yellow fever. This was the man who was stated by the captain to be ill of dropsy. Dr. Paddon found him lying in bed, in a wretched room of a small dirty house, dying of exhaustion from fever, without any sign of dropsy; his body tinged yellow.‖ He was so near death that no detailed examination could be made. The mayor and Dr. Paddon had scarcely left the house when the people ran after them, to say that Saunders was dead.¶ Dr. Paddon thereupon certified that he died of "fever, probably yellow fever."

September 9.

At this time, soon after noon on September 9, a good deal of public anxiety existed about the Hecla, and about the possibility of disease spreading from the house in Welcome Court or from the crew. Under Dr. Paddon's advice, the mayor caused the following precautions to be taken:—The body of Saunders was put into a tarred sheet, and buried within four hours of his death; the house where he died was immediately emptied, and disinfected with limewash and chloride of lime; and for further safety all the houses in the court were similarly treated. The bedding and clothing of the dead man were destroyed, and the house was again cleansed and disinfected before it was allowed to be tenanted, a week after. The mayor also set the police to find out the passengers and crew of the Hecla, and sent the sanitary inspector, in company with Mr. Evans,†† to have their clothes and rooms and persons fumigated with chlorine.‡‡

First precautions.

* Evidence of pilot to Mr. Cullum, officer of customs appointed to inquire as to breach of quarantine by the master and others of the Hecla.

† Evidence of Custom House officer to Mr. Cullum.

‡ Dr. Paddon to the Board of Trade.

§ Statement to self by Norman; Case I.

‖ Dr. Paddon to the Board of Trade.

¶ Statement of mayor to self.

** Mr. Harrington was acquainted with yellow fever, having seen it abroad.

†† Mr. Evans is lecturer on chemistry at the Normal College at Swansea, and is connected with the corporation as gas examiner.

‡‡ Statements of mayor and Dr. Paddon.

But the mayor and Dr. Paddon were further desirous of dealing with the Hecla herself, on the supposition that she might be a source of infection. The mayor therefore convened a meeting of magistrates, to consider whether there was any power to remove the vessel from the dock, and if so, whether the sailors who had left the ship could be compelled, under their articles, to take her out.* The customs authorities and the board of health were also applied to. All agreed that the vessel ought never to have come into the port, but having entered and partly discharged her cargo all the authorities found themselves powerless to insist on her removal.† The agents for the owners of the ship and cargo were communicated with, but they at first refused to allow either ship or cargo to be meddled with, arguing that other ships had come into Swansea having had yellow fever on board in their homeward passage, that they had never been interfered with, and that no ill results from them had occurred to inhabitants of the town.‡ After consultation with other authorities of the town then, the mayor did all that he could do, and on the afternoon of the same day, September 9, set the police to turn people off the vessel, and keep everybody from going on board her. The unloading was stopped, and the hatches shut down, but not before some 30 tons of ore had been taken out and placed in the Cobre yard.§ Measures of purifying the ship were now had recourse to; these continued until Tuesday the 12th September, and consisted in washing the decks and forecastle with solution of chloride of lime, and in the copious evolution of chlorine in the forecastle, steerage, hold, and places of storage. Norman, one of the persons whose cases are recorded hereafter, noticed when he was on the ship on the 9th, before any chemicals were used, that a very bad smell came up from the forecastle, where the sick people had been; and on Monday the 11th Dr. Paddon observed even the scupper holes filled with what appeared to be excrement, and had them especially cleaned out. The fumigation of the ship was finished on the 12th; the police were then removed, and communication with the vessel permitted. On the morning of the 13th she began to discharge her cargo, and finished unloading on the 20th or 21st of September, lying all the time alongside the Cobre company's yard into which her ore was taken. The agent for the Cobre company had this ore sprinkled with Burnett's fluid.

History of Hecla's voyage.

On the afternoon of the day when the Hecla arrived, as soon as action had been taken, inquiry into the history of the vessel and into the circumstances of her arrival was more accurately made. At about 3 p.m. the collector of customs instructed the examining officer to put to the master the usual quarantine questions. It must be premised that the master had been guilty of an infraction of the quarantine laws, and that his answers were defensive in character, and were not always consistent with themselves. From them it appears that the Hecla left Swansea on May 1, and touched at no place until she arrived at Cuba; that she left Cuba on the 26th of July with a clean

* Statement of mayor to self.

† Dr. Paddon to the Board of Trade.

‡ Dr. Paddon to the Board of Trade and to myself. The agent of the Cobre Mining Company, in a letter explanatory of what he said on this occasion, states, respecting the arrival of vessels from St. Jago de Cuba with yellow fever on board, that his experience in direct communication with such vessels extends over a period of 18 years, and during such time he has never known any ill results arising from the landing of these crews in this port. He further remarks, that a regular trade between Swansea and St. Jago de Cuba has been carried on for 30 years, without any alarm or injury to the inhabitants of this town and port.

§ Statements of mayor, Dr. Paddon, and Norman (Case I.)

bill of health, again touching at no place in the homeward voyage. The master's answers further state that he was not aware of any infectious disease prevailing in any degree at the place from which he sailed, but that he heard reports of sickness at Cuba. He states that two mariners died at Cuba. [In a subsequent examination by Mr. Cullum, of the customs, the master stated that before sailing from Cuba several cases of sickness occurred, and on July 21 George Wilson died in the hospital on shore, and Hansel Pedersen was left in the hospital sick.] The master's answers continue that he has four officers, ten mariners, and two passengers on board [they had, however, dispersed at the time the examination was taken], and that in the course of his homeward voyage he lost three of those on board, viz., on August 11, one man 16 days sick; on August 24, a second, three days sick; and on September 1, a third, 42 days sick. The bedding and pillows of these men were thrown overboard. [The master's statement to Mr. Cullum, and the log of the vessel, show that the first man was John Thompson, who joined on July 21, five days before the vessel left Cuba, where he was one day out of hospital. The second man was William Douglas, the third David Richards.] Saunders, who died on the day of arrival at Swansea, had been 14 days sick. Of the six deaths, two had been from yellow fever, two from intermittent. [In his statement to Mr. Cullum the master says he considered Saunders was suffering from dropsy. In the book of "receipts of wages and effects of deceased seamen" the cause of death of each of the six men is entered as "yellow fever."] Among other answers to the quarantine questions, the master stated that all except the cases now mentioned had been well during both voyages and at Cuba. [In his subsequent statement to Mr. Cullum, however, he says that several cases of sickness occurred before sailing from Cuba, and that during the passage home several of the crew, besides those who died, were sick.]

"Quarantine," so called, and action of authorities.

These answers having been obtained from the master, the collector of customs forwarded them on September 9th to the Commissioners of Customs in London, and stated that "he had put the vessel in "quarantine." On being questioned by myself on October 3, as to what this statement signified, inasmuch as the crew were already dispersed, and the vessel partly unloaded, the collector said that he meant that he had the quarantine questions put, and that the mayor had prevented communication with the ship, and had had her hatches shut; but that the customs authorities had adopted no preventive measures.

Dr. Paddon was desirous, on September 9, that the Board of Trade should be at once acquainted with the circumstances by telegraph, and their instructions asked. Finding this was not done, he wrote on the 11th September, to the President of the Board of Trade, a letter from which the chief points have already been extracted here.

On September 15 the Board of Customs instructed Mr. Cullum, their collector at Newport, to proceed without delay to Swansea, and to institute a full inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the Hecla. The chief points elicited in this inquiry have also been already here stated.

The observations of the Board of Customs upon Mr. Cullum's report are, "that there has been great irregularity and neglect of the "usual precautions on the part of all persons on board, and that the "master, the Swansea pilot, as well as the Bristol pilot, and the crew "who landed from the vessel have in strictness rendered themselves "liable to prosecution under the quarantine laws. They would, how-"ever, appear to have acted in ignorance and not from any wilful "intention of violating the law." This opinion having been com-

municated to the Privy Council, the Customs authorities were informed that the parties implicated must be warned of their liability to prosecution, but that under the circumstances no prosecution would take place.

No previous importation of yellow fever, lately.

Mention has already been made of other ships coming from Cuba which had lost some of their crew from yellow fever. It appeared right, before connecting the Hecla with the deaths that occurred after her arrival, to make quite sure that no other vessel of those recently arrived at Swansea from an American or West Indian port had had any similar sickness even not fatal on board. The Registrar General of Seamen has kindly furnished extracts from the logs of all vessels so arriving in the two preceding months, which are quite free from any mention of fever. So that certainly no other ship can be connected with the outbreak.

After Saunders's interment, and after the precautions before described had been taken, no further alarm appears to have been felt about yellow fever. The Hecla some days after unloading, was transferred from her place by the Cobre Wharf into the Beaufort Dock, a branch of the North Dock, surrounded by high warehouses. But on Sept. 23, the registrar of births and deaths in Swansea, got a medical certificate that a death had occurred from yellow fever, and heard it reported that other cases were about the town. That letter, transmitted by the Registrar General of births and deaths to the Council Office, was the immediate cause of the present inquiry being set on foot.

## § III.

Outbreak among inhabitants of Swansea.

Since the arrival of the Hecla cases of true yellow fever have occurred among residents in Swansea. The character and sequence of th attacks were only made out by degrees: each is related separatel with as much accuracy as possible in the supplement. The following is a tabulated abstract of the facts as they were at last ascertained, arranged as far as may be in the order of their occurrence:

## Abstract of Cases of Yellow Fever in Swansea. Doubtful Cases in Italics.

| | Date of Attack. | Place of Work. | Name. | Residence. | Date of Death. | Date of Convalescence. | Supposed Source of Infection. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At sea | Hecla | James Saunders | Welcome Court | Sept. 9 | — | Ship Hecla. |
| | Sept. 15 | North Dock | — Norman | Clifton Row | — | Oct. 1 | Work among shipping in North Dock. Having been on Hecla on September 9. |
| | Sept. 17 | East quay of North Dock | David Bowen | 3, Fynone Street | Sept. 22 | — | Patrolling by side of Hecla, and probably on board her. |
| | Sept. 18 | Ferryside | Margaret Brown | Ferryside | Sept. 22 | — | Residence on island. |
| 1 | Sept. 18 | Cobre Yard | Margaret Williams | Cobre Yard (Lay ill at Gower Place.) | — | Oct. 1 | Residence on island. |
| 2 | *Sept.* 23 | *Cobre Yard* | *Miss Trestrail* | *Cobre Yard* | — | *Sept.* 28 | *Residence on island.* |
| 1 | Sept. 18 | Richardson's ship yard | John Jesse | 9, Greenfield Street | Sept. 22 | — | Work on island. Having been on Hecla, September 9. |
| 2 | Sept. 22 | Richardson's ship yard | Sarah Wilson | Richardson's ship yard (Lay ill at Mansell Street.) | Sept. 25 | — | Residence on island. Husband on Hecla, 2 *or* 3 times. |
| 3 | *Sept.* 25 | *Richardson's ship yard* | *Mary Ann Wilson* | *Richardson's ship yard* | — | *Oct.* 3 | *Residence on island. Father on Hecla, 2 or 3 times.* |
| 4 | *Sept.* 25 | *Richardson's ship yard* | *Mr. Wilson* | *Richardson's ship yard* | — | *Oct.* 1 | *Residence on island. Having been on Hecla, 2 or 3 times.* |
| 5 | Sept. 26 | Richardson's ship yard | William Thomas | Sketty | Sept. 29 | — | Work on island. |
| 6 | Oct 3 | *Richardson's ship yard | James Lilley | Clifton Hill | — | Oct. 13 | Work on island. |
| | Sept. 19 | Smithy on island | John Colwell | 5, Lower Rodney Street | Sept. 24 | — | Work on island. |
| 1 | Sept. 20 | Bath's Yard | Elizabeth Davies | Bath's Yard | Sept. 26 | — | Residence on island. |
| 2 | Sept. 21 | Bath's Yard | Elizabeth Harris | Bath's Yard | Sept. 27 | — | Residence on island. |
| 3 | Sept. 25 | Bath's Yard | — Jones | 5, Lower Rodney Street | — | Sept. 29 | Work on island September 14–15. Residence with Colwell. |
| 4 | Oct. 1 | Bath's Yard | John Wilkins | Bethesda Terrace | Oct. 10 | — | Work on island (assaying Hecla ore). |
| 1 | Sept. 20 | 8, Cobre Row | Jane Mahoney | 8, Cobre Row | Sept. 27 | — | Residence on island. Husband on Hecla, September 9. |
| 2 | Sept. 22 | 8, Cobre Row | Hannah Mahoney | 8, Cobre Row | — | Oct. 5 | Residence on island. Father on Hecla, September 9. |
| 3 | Sept. 24 | *Richardson's ship yard | William Mahoney | 8, Cobre Row | Sept. 27 | — | Residence and work on island. Father on Hecla, Sept. 9. |
| 4 | *Sept.* 30 | 8, *Cobre Row* | *Jane Mahoney, jun.* | 8, *Cobre Row* | — | *Oct.* 5 | *Residence on island. Connexion with previous cases.* |
| 5 | *Oct.* 3 | 8, *Cobre Row* | *Susan Mahoney* | 8, *Cobre Row* | — | *Oct.* 8 | *Residence on island. Connexion with previous cases.* |
| 1 | Sept. 20 | Pelican Inn, Strand | James Hickey | Pelican Inn, Strand | — | Sept. 27 | Communication with Saunders. House adjacent to Welcome Court, and about 150 yards from Hecla. Hickey and wife were only cases which could not be traced to residence or occupation on the island. |
| 2 | Sept. 22 | Pelican Inn, Strand | Elizabeth J. Hickey | Pelican Inn, Strand | Sept. 26 | — | Same as husband; but no direct communication with Saunders. |
| | *Sept.* 21 | *About town* | *Dr. Griffith, M. B.* | *Dynevor Terrace* | — | *Sept.* 30 | *Had not been on island or at docks. Visited a case of yellow fever (Bowen) first on 19th September.* |
| 1 | *Sept.* 23 | *Eleanor sloop* | *Charles Hayes* | *Eleanor sloop* | *Sept.* 25 | — | The Eleanor sloop lay close to the Hecla in the North Dock, September 16–18. Then sailed for Llanelly, where the deaths occurred. |
| 2 | Sept. 26 | Eleanor sloop | John Slocum | Eleanor sloop (Died on shore at Llanelly.) | Sept. 30 | — | |
| 3 | *Oct.* 2 | Eleanor sloop | Daniel Stapleton | Eleanor Sloop (Lay ill at Frampton-on-Severn.) | — | End of Oct. | |
| 1 | Sept. 29 | Top of Cobre Row | Rachel Williams | Top of Cobre Row | Oct. 1 | — | Residence on island. Husband on Hecla. Saw corpse of Mr. Brown. |
| 2 | Oct. 4 | Richardson's copper yard | Nathaniel Williams | Top of Cobre Row (Lay ill at Powell Street.) | Oct. 5 | — | Residence on island. Having been on Hecla once between 10th and 17th September. |

Let it be recalled that in the present summer, and at the time of this outbreak, there had been extremely little fever of any sort in Swansea. What did exist was ordinary typhoid, and there were no cases of this on the island. There was not, and there had not been for many years, any instance of relapsing fever.

The table shows that between September 15, when the first case occurred, to October 13, when the last case became convalescent, there were 22 cases in which the diagnosis of yellow fever could pretty certainly be made, and seven other cases in which the circumstances of exposure or the character of the attack led to a more or less strong suspicion that the illness was of the same nature.

Of the cases diagnosed yellow fever 15 died, besides the man brought by the Hecla, and seven recovered. Of the doubtful cases one died, and six recovered.

Nature of disease.

Of the nature of the disease I am able to assert, with the assent, I believe, of the whole of the medical profession in Swansea, the three following propositions, which I give in the order in which they were successively established:—1. That it has been no ordinary English fever; 2. That it has not been the relapsing fever, which in certain epidemics has been observed to present varieties simulating tropical yellow fever; 3. That it is bonâ fide the West Indian yellow fever itself. The records of a case, which differed in no essential respect from most other fatal cases, and which is chosen for quotation here because one day's note contains all essential points, will exhibit something of the evidence on which these propositions are based.

Record of a typical case.

Rachel Williams, aged 35, married, living on the island at the top of Cobre Row. Ailing in no definite way for a week before 27th September, when she was seized with diarrhœa and vomiting, but on 28th was well enough to go to church in the evening. On the morning of 29th had rigor and intense frontal headache, and when seen by Mr. Andrew Davies at 10½ a.m. had violent pain in loins and along spine, eyes suffused and face flushed, great general heat of skin; no jaundice; pulse 132. Ordered calomel and James's powder every four hours, with cold to head. Seen again at 10 p.m., when a slight improvement was noted.—September 30th, 10 a.m. Less pain in head and back, pulse 118, temperature much less, no vomiting or epigastric pain; two stools; plenty of natural looking urine.—October 1. Vomited four times in night between three and five a.m.; everything vomited was black; light brown stool last night. Seen by Mr. Davies and myself at two p.m. Face pale, lips bluish; peculiar frown; no wandering or coma. Says "she feels better." Skin cool; sweating, feet cold; temperature in axilla 98·4°; trace of yellowness in conjunctivæ; no œdema of feet; pulse 94, very small and soft; tongue dryish black; frequent efforts to vomit; vomita copious black, a black powder suspended in a somewhat glairy-looking liquid; no tympanitis; epigastrium very tender; two stools to-day; one seen is semi-solid, mixed black and grey, mottled. No urine passed to-day, unless a teaspoonful of pale fluid with the stool be urine. The black vomit was strongly acid, and when microscopically examined was found to consist (A) of blood corpuscles, (a) unchanged, red and white, (b) small and shrunken, (c) disintegrated, (d) massed into large yellow irregular lumps, in which separate shrunken corpuciles were sometimes recognizable, (B) of epithelium, (a) squamous, (b) columnar, (c) spheroidal, (d) free nuclei. The vomit when filtered yields a liquid almost colourless, and having none of the reactions of bile. On the same day, October 1, at 5 p.m., delirium began, and when seen by Mr. Davies at six p.m. she was insensible, with trismus and general rigidity of the muscles. Skin

Black vomit.

cold, but not blue; frequent vomiting of same black fluid; pulseless at wrist; no urine. Died at 6·50 in same state. When her body was seen next day, was very yellow, with streaks of blue in the face, and the hands and finger nails blue. I pressed hard for an autopsy, but her husband would not permit it.

Sources of possible infection in this case.

This woman and her husband lived by themselves in a tidy house on the island at the entrance to Richardson's copper ore yard, which adjoins the Cobre Company's yard. In a straight line, the house would be about 130 yards from the place where the Hecla unloaded, and nearer still to the spot where her ore was deposited. The patient's husband (whose case is given in the supplement) was on board the Hecla once between the 10th and 17th of September. She herself had not been on the vessel, but "had passed her in going to town, as hundreds of other people did." None of the crew, nor any of their goods, had been to the house, nor has she met with any of them. Mrs. Williams went on the 23d September (four days before her first vomiting, and six before her definite headache,) to see the dead body of her neighbour, Mrs. Brown, whose case is also recorded in the supplement. She was not then alarmed about the fever, but afterwards got very fearful of it.

The patient was seen during life by several medical men, who stated that the fatal cases which they had themselves recently attended exhibited nearly identical characters. It is also well to mention, as having influenced public opinion at Swansea quite as much as the assurances of the doctors, that a Cuban gentleman, Don Pedro Ferrer Landa, saw the body of Mrs. Williams after death, as well as another case which afterwards recovered, and that he recognised the precise appearances which to a practised non-medical eye are most striking in the progress of yellow fever, and after death from it. He had previously been as incredulous as the doctors themselves at first were as to the possibility of yellow fever extending itself in English latitudes.

The sudden accession, with intense head-ache and spinal pain; the high fever, giving place soon to collapse; the black vomit and yellow skin; the suppression of urine; the retention of the faculties;—these are symptoms which, with death on the third day of illness, appear to establish beyond question the diagnosis of yellow fever.

Symptom of vomiting; black vomit.

With regard to the constancy and character of the vomiting, a reference to the annexed cases will show that the symptom was present in all the 15 fatal cases. The vomited matters were unequivocally black in eight of them. Two of these eight vomited some florid blood in addition. In four of the fatal cases the vomita were of dark matters, compared variously to coffee grounds, chocolate, and beef tea grounds, and in one of these vomita blood was also found by the microscope. In another fatal case the vomita consisted of bile and mucus only, and in two others the evidence differs as to whether the sickness was of black matter or not. In the seven cases of recovery, vomiting was observed in six. In none was it black, but in one case it resembled beef-tea; in two it consisted of bile and ingesta; in two of ingesta only; and in one the characters were not noted.

To the evidence of symptoms that the outbreak of fever was yellow fever it is to be regretted that the corroboration of post-mortem examinations could not be added. There was in the minds of the survivors an objection that proved insuperable to permit such an examination to be made.

Connexion of disease with Hecla.

As to the connexion of the disease with the Hecla, the evidence appears conclusive, (a) From the fact that there had been for months no other vessel in the harbour that had had any yellow fever on board:

(b) From a consideration of dates. A vessel which has acknowledgedly lost part of its crew from yellow fever, and which lands a man on her arrival to die of that disease in a few hours, enters Swansea on Sept. 9th, and remains there till Sept. 28th. From Sept. 15th, six days after her arrival, to Oct. 4th, six days after her departure, cases of a disease previously unknown at the port break out, with the symptoms and fatality that mark it for yellow fever. The vessel leaves the dock on Sept. 28th, and takes up a distant position near the harbour mouth, and from Oct. 4th to Oct 23d, the date of this report, there is no fresh case; (3) The locality where the disease occurred again connects it with the Hecla. In a town of 30,000 people, some 18 cottages are scattered on a little low-lying island, to which the vessel importing yellow fever comes, and on which she discharges her cargo. Of the 22 cases of the fever (excluding doubtful cases of it) that subsequently break out, 11 occur in persons resident on the little island, 5 in persons who, living elsewhere in the town, have their daily work on the island, 3 in men occupied about shipping in the North Dock, and only 2 cases occur among the whole population of the large town who had no direct connexion with the island. But even these two cases occur in persons living within 150 yards of the ship, across the dock, and living in the next house but one to the cottage where the man died who was taken from the vessel on her arrival.*

Among the cases of yellow fever recorded in the following pages will be found one of much interest, where a vessel lying close to the Hecla while her cargo was discharging left Swansea for a neighbouring port, and there lost two of her crew of four, one of them certainly from yellow fever.

But it is remarkable that the Bristol and Swansea pilots, the five seamen who helped to bring the ship into harbour, the custom house officers and men, and almost all the men employed in discharging the Hecla's cargo escaped an attack of the fever (the after history of most of them being known) although they had much more direct dealing with the ship than the persons who were attacked. For this circumstance no explanation can yet be offered, but it is one which has many parallels in etiological research, and cannot be held to constitute a material difficulty in affirming the connexion between the Hecla and the fever on shore.

During this period an almost tropical heat prevailed at Swansea, and no rain fell. Probably the climatic conditions that foster yellow fever in the West Indies have never been better imitated in Great Britain. The locality too where the cases occurred, a low lying alluvial island at the mouth of a river, is such as is particularly favourable to the disease in its native latitudes.

Was the disease personally contagious?

Granting the original connexion of the disease with the Hecla, it must also be granted (see tabular statement of cases) that in the great majority of instances the disease occurred in the individual without communication with any previous sufferer. But how does the evidence stand about its having been communicated in any case or cases by personal contagion? On the one side, in favour of such contagion are to be alleged the facts (a) that in one house on the island five persons of one family (Mahoney) were attacked in succession with more or less positive yellow fever and that Mrs. Williams had had the opportunity of personal contagion from the corpse of a neighbour; (b) that in

* Of the seven doubtful cases five resided on the island; one was occupied in a vessel alongside the Hecla; and the remaining one (one of the most questionable of all the doubtful cases) alone had nothing to do with the docks or island.

another house, at a distance from the island, where a man (Colwell) died of the fever, another man (Jones) was also attacked ; (c) that two cases (Hickey) originated in the immediate proximity of the house where the originally imported case (Saunders) died ; (d) that one of the medical men, Dr. Griffiths, had an attack simulating yellow fever after attendance on a case. But to each these considerations there is a drawback that greatly destroys their apparent value, for (a) each of the Mahoneys and Mrs. Williams were exposed by residence near the ship to the same direct infection from her ; (b) Jones, as well as his fellow lodger, had worked on the island at such an interval before as would just make the period of incubation observed in other cases ; (c) the Hickeys lived within a short distance from the ship, though away from the island, or if they did get the disease from Saunders, being the only people who received the disease from another, the fact that Saunders came direct from the Hecla, and might have brought some of her atmosphere with him, separates this case from all others of apparent personal contagion ; and lastly (d) Dr. Griffiths' case is weak, inasmuch as his symptoms were, in some essential features, unlike those of slight cases of yellow fever, and also inasmuch as there was with him no exposure till two days before his attack, a period below the incubation time of the disease as observed in Swansea.

On the other side the evidence tending to negative personal contagion is about as strong as such evidence can by its nature ever be. Persons exposed to the fever-producing influences about the docks lay sick of yellow fever in various parts of the town ; Norman at Clifton Row, Bowen at Fynone Street, Margaret Williams at Gower Place, Jesse at Greenfield Street, Thomas at Sketty, Lilley at Clifton Hill, Colwell and Jones (for it is fair to quote them on this side the question) at Lower Rodney Street, Wilkins at Bethesda terrace, Mrs. Wilson at Mansell Street, and Nathaniel Williams at Powell Street. Moreover Slocum died at Llanelly, and Stapleton was sick at Frampton-on-Severn and no extension of the fever occurred at either of those places. Thus that there were twelve centres from whence the disease, if it had been communicable from person to person, had the opportunity of spreading, and many of these localities were perfectly adapted for the spread of contagious diseases ; yet in no single instance out of all these did any person (whose business did not lead them to the infected neighbourhood of the docks) get yellow fever or any disease at all simulating it. The conclusion then appears indisputable, that if the fever was communicable at all by personal contagion it was so only in an extremely feeble degree. If it had behaved like any of the more contagious fevers, such as small-pox, measles, typhus, or relapsing fever, it is quite certain that no such account as this could be given.—The contrary belief, that infection was received by each person severally, direct from the Hecla, is further rendered very strong by the fact that after the removal of the Hecla (and allowing for the incubation period in persons already infected) no fresh attack whatever occurred on the island or elsewhere, although the same climatic conditions persisted for some time after.

## § IV.

Further precautions.

It remains now to state what further precautions were taken for the protection of the public health, and how my instructions were carried out in advising the local authorities and others. On Sept. 28th, though the evidence connecting the outbreak solely with the Hecla, and its persistence with her continued presence in dock, was not so strong as afterwards appeared, it was seen to be a wise precaution to get the vessel immediately out of dock and I accordingly urged this measure upon the

agent for the owners, and obtained his consent to her removal the same night. Means to this end were indeed being adopted at the time of my visit. The mayor had urged on the agent and on the owners the desirability of removing the vessel, and the popular voice was expressed to the same effect in mutterings that the Hecla should be burnt if she lay another night in the dock. Thus on the evening of the 28th the vessel was taken out of the North Dock and placed alongside the east pier of the harbour, a good mile away from inhabited houses and other shipping. The result was what has been stated. Given six days for the manifestation of the disease in those that had already caught it before the Hecla was removed, no fresh instance of the fever occurred afterwards, although before her removal fresh people were coming under infection from day to day. After the removal of the ship further measures of disinfecting her were recommended. The previous processes, that had consisted mainly of evolving chlorine in the ship, appear to have been no avail. This could not indeed be established on Sept. 28th ; but it was suggested at that time that a dry gas would probably not be so effectual a purifier as the application of the disinfectant in solution to all parts of the wood-work of the ship. Accordingly, on Sept. 29th and 30th, the vessel was thoroughly washed all over with a solution of chloride of lime, and the bilge was mixed with the same substance and was then pumped out.*

The removal of the vessel out of dock involved serious responsibility on the part of her agent from the chance of injury or loss befalling her. After the second disinfection, therefore, and again, on the 10th Oct., when high winds had begun to prevail, application was made to medical practitioners in Swansea and to myself to certify that she might be re-admitted into dock with safety to the public health. Such certificate was refused however until Oct. 14th, when evidence was furnished to us that the climatic conditions of the port (see Mr. Rosser's tables in the Supplement) had undergone very considerable change, particularly that the temperature, both maximum and minimum, had been maintained at a greatly reduced point for several days.

A further precaution that appeared to be desirable was carried out by the agent of the Cobre company. The ore out of the Hecla was well washed over with solution of chloride of lime.

In all houses where cases of yellow fever occurred, the mayor acting for the Board of Health, caused the whole premises to be limewhited, and fumigated with chlorine. Dead bodies were buried without delay, usually within 24 hours.

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* Respecting the bilge water, it is stated that this was unlikely to be retentive of poisonous matter, inasmuch as copper-carrying ships are not built so tight but that water is constantly getting into them, and is being as constantly removed by pumping. So the bilge had not been previously disinfected, but it seemed wise to have it dealt with on the second disinfection.

## Supplement to Report on Yellow Fever at Swansea.

### (Supplement A.)—Extracts from Mr. Rosser's Meteorological Journal for 1863.

N.B.—Entries made at 9 a.m. each Morning for 24 hours. Barometer in inches. Thermometer in degrees Fahrenheit.

| Day of Month. | July. | | | | | August. | | | | | September. | | | | | | | | | | October. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Temperature. | | | | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. | Temperature. | | | | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. | Barometer. | | Temperature. | | | | Wind. Average of previous 24 Hours. | | | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths of the Inch | Temperature. | | | | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. |
| | In Sun. | | In Shade. | | | In Sun. | | In Shade. | | | Height at 9 a.m. | Thermometer. | In Sun. | | In Shade. | | Direction. | Force in Lbs. per Square Foot. | Velocity in Miles per Hour. | | In Sun. | | In Shade. | | |
| | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | | | | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | | | | | Highest. | Lowest. | Highest. | Lowest. | |
| 1 | 76 | 50 | 62 | 48 | - | 75 | 51 | 74 | 50 | - | 30·16 | 60 | 68 | - | 63 | 38 | N.N.W. | 2·21 | 21 | 4 | 58 | 40 | 54 | 39 | 80 |
| 2 | 75 | 53 | 63 | 53 | 6 | 80 | 52 | 75 | 51 | - | 29·78 | 64 | 72 | - | 64 | 44 | S.W. | 6·13 | 35 | 18 | 58 | 39 | 51 | 38 | 5 |
| 3 | 85 | 50 | 66 | 49 | - | 91 | 53 | 79 | 52 | 11 | 29·72 | 60 | 70 | - | 65 | 43 | S.W. | 4·50 | 30 | 15 | 58 | 44 | 56 | 44 | 40 |
| 4 | 87 | 47 | 75 | 45 | - | 78 | 53 | 68 | 52 | 16 | 29·92 | 63 | 70 | - | 60 | 50 | S.W. | 2·42 | 22 | 5 | 57 | 46 | 55 | 44 | 33 |
| 5 | 83 | 51 | 66 | 51 | - | 74 | 46 | 72 | 44 | - | 29·79 | 59 | 63 | - | 56 | 40 | S.W. | 2·21 | 21 | 24 | 56 | 38 | 53 | 35 | - |
| 6 | 90 | 57 | 68 | 55 | - | 72 | 52 | 70 | 51 | 60 | 29·97 | 58 | 70 | - | 65 | 36 | W.N.W. | 1·81 | 19 | 35 | 46 | 33 | 43 | 30 | 13 |
| 7 | 82 | 56 | 68 | 55 | - | 70 | 53 | 70 | 50 | 10 | 28·72 | 62 | 64 | - | 60 | 43 | S.W.; N.N.W. | 18·00 | 60 | 70 | 54 | 35 | 50 | 32 | - |
| 8 | 75 | 55 | 71 | 53 | 1 | 70 | 55 | 70 | 53 | 2 | 30·03 | 62 | 68 | - | 58 | 42 | W.N.W. | 3·13 | 25 | - | 59 | 39 | 55 | 36 | 41 |
| 9 | 77 | 57 | 75 | 50 | - | 70 | 53 | 70 | 51 | 10 | 29·78 | 62 | 68 | - | 61 | 42 | S.W. | 2·64 | 23 | 50 | 58 | 41 | 56 | 39 | 25 |
| 10 | 87 | 61 | 73 | 55 | - | 68 | 52 | 68 | 50 | 1 | 30·02 | 58 | 65 | - | 59 | 38 | N.N.W. | 2·00 | 20 | - | 55 | 40 | 55 | 40 | 1 |
| 11 | 85 | 64 | 75 | 59 | - | 73 | 51 | 73 | 49 | 2 | 30·27 | 57 | 60 | - | 54 | 37 | N.N.W. | 3·13 | 25 | 1 | 53 | 39 | 50 | 39 | 95 |
| 12 | 94 | 65 | 83 | 55 | - | 90 | 46 | 73 | 44 | - | 30·27 | 58 | 64 | - | 55 | 41 | N.W. | ·980 | 14 | - | 57 | 39 | 52 | 37 | 3 |
| 13 | 90 | 63 | 82 | 58 | - | 87 | 49 | 75 | 45 | - | 30·32 | 59 | 60 | - | 57 | 44 | W.N.W. | ·980 | 14 | 1 | 54 | 38 | 52 | 39 | 22 |
| 14 | 79 | 57 | 73 | 51 | - | 89 | 55 | 76 | 51 | - | 30·44 | 56 | 60 | - | 54 | 36 | N.N.W. | ·980 | 14 | - | 58 | 41 | 55 | 41 | 2 |
| 15 | 96 | 56 | 79 | 50 | - | 78 | 54 | 75 | 53 | 15 | 30·26 | 58 | 60 | - | 55 | 43 | W. | ·605 | 11 | - | 59 | 42 | 55 | 43 | - |
| 16 | 101 | 63 | 85 | 55 | - | 76 | 53 | 73 | 50 | 4 | 30·14 | 60 | 61 | - | 56 | 39 | W.N.W. | ·980 | 14 | - | 54 | 39 | 52 | 38 | 53 |
| 17 | 80 | 48 | 78 | 48 | - | 76 | 46 | 60 | 42 | 19 | 30·20 | 61 | 69 | - | 60 | 41 | W.N.W. | ·980 | 14 | - | 53 | 48 | 53 | 49 | 11 |
| 18 | 88 | 42 | 70 | 42 | - | 76 | 47 | 55 | 44 | 2 | 30·13 | 60 | 64 | - | 57 | 45 | S.W. | 1·12 | 15 | - | 53 | 31 | 54 | 40 | - |
| 19 | 77 | 37 | 70 | 37 | - | 71 | 47 | 60 | 42 | 9 | 29·82 | 65 | 69 | - | 63 | 45 | S.W. | 2·64 | 23 | - | 55 | 43 | 63 | 55 | 7 |
| 20 | 86 | 42 | 75 | 42 | - | 78 | 47 | 63 | 41 | 2 | 29·56 | 56 | 62 | - | 53 | 38 | S.W.; W.N.W. | 12·50 | 50 | 16 | 55 | 44 | 55 | 55 | 3 |
| 21 | 80 | 42 | 75 | 42 | - | 82 | 42 | 63 | 35 | - | 29·26 | 55 | 58 | - | 50 | 37 | W. | 6·13 | 35 | 10 | 55 | 42 | 60 | 53 | - |
| 22 | 61 | 47 | 61 | 47 | 36 | 90 | 54 | 65 | 45 | 1 | 20·03 | 55 | 60 | - | 52 | 37 | W.N.W. | 5·45 | 33 | 7 | 57 | 43 | 58 | 50 | 1 |
| 23 | 68 | 39 | 68 | 40 | - | 77 | 55 | 60 | 49 | 5 | 29·13 | 56 | 56 | - | 50 | 37 | W.N.W. | 4·21 | 30 | 1 | 60 | 42 | 61 | 52 | - |
| 24 | 83 | 38 | 70 | 38 | - | 62 | 52 | 60 | 44 | 15 | 29·30 | 55 | 54 | - | 48 | 35 | W.S.W. | 3·13 | 25 | 108 | 54 | 34 | 60 | 43 | - |
| 25 | 84 | 47 | 70 | 47 | - | 75 | 51 | 62 | 44 | 15 | 29·70 | 54 | 52 | - | 49 | 33 | W.; N.E. | 1·81 | 19 | 42 | 53 | 39 | 56 | 46 | - |
| 26 | 75 | 44 | 70 | 44 | - | 65 | 49 | 62 | 42 | 14 | 30·06 | 54 | 50 | - | 47 | 35 | N.W. | ·980 | 14 | 5 | 49 | 32 | 50 | 40 | - |
| 27 | 90 | 43 | 80 | 44 | - | 65 | 51 | 62 | 45 | 11 | 30·17 | 57 | 58 | - | 50 | 35 | W.N.W. | 1·62 | 18 | - | 55 | 31 | 54 | 38 | 4 |
| 28 | 89 | 45 | 82 | 44 | - | 85 | 52 | 60 | 45 | 63 | 29·77 | 54 | 52 | - | 48 | 35 | S.W. | 7·22 | 38 | 35 | 56 | 35 | 53 | 45 | 4 |
| 29 | 89 | 43 | 79 | 43 | - | 70 | 50 | 56 | 42 | - | 30·03 | 58 | 57 | - | 52 | 37 | W.N.W. | 2·42 | 22 | 9 | 69 | 32 | 53 | 40 | 35 |
| 30 | 100 | 44 | 79 | 43 | - | 75 | 44 | 62 | 41 | - | 29·87 | 55 | 56 | - | 53 | 34 | S.W.; S.E. | 2·00 | 20 | 17 | 59 | 32 | 57 | 45 | 50 |
| 31 | 92 | 50 | 80 | 49 | - | 72 | 44 | 68 | 42 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | — | - | - | - | 50 | 30 | 50 | 40 | 50 |

## EXTRACTS from METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1864.

N.B.—Entries made at 9 A.M. each Morning for previous 24 hours.

| Day of Month. | JULY. Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. | AUGUST. Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. | SEPTEMBER. Barometer. Height at 9 a.m. | Thermometer. | Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Wind. Average of previous 24 Hours. Direction. | Force in lbs. per Square Foot. | Velocity in Miles per Hour. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths of the Inch. | OCTOBER. Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 69 | – | 61 | 48 | – | 72 | – | 69 | 53 | 2 | 30·08 | 62 | 72 | – | 68 | 51 | W. | 3·13 | 25 | – | 85 | – | 70 | 48 | – |
| 2 | 74 | – | 70 | 56 | – | 75 | – | 70 | 50 | – | 29·86 | 63 | 70 | – | 68 | 51 | W.S.W. | 6·13 | 35 | 35 | 72 | – | 69 | 46 | – |
| 3 | 60 | – | 60 | 52 | 16 | 80 | – | 71 | 46 | – | 29·80 | 63 | 75 | – | 66 | 53 | W.N.W. | ·930 | 14 | 13 | 65 | – | 63 | 43 | – |
| 4 | 65 | – | 60 | 48 | – | 82 | – | 71 | 53 | – | 29 94 | 60 | 70 | – | 67 | 51 | N.W. | 1·62 | 18 | 18 | 60 | – | 60 | 45 | – |
| 5 | 72 | – | 70 | 50 | – | 71 | – | 68 | 55 | – | 30·02 | 61 | 75 | – | 68 | 51 | W.S.W.; N.W. | 6·13 | 35 | 17 | 64 | – | 64 | 41 | – |
| 6 | 83 | – | 75 | 48 | – | 80 | – | 75 | 60 | – | 30·08 | 64 | 73 | – | 67 | 53 | N.W.; S.W. | 4·21 | 29 | 32 | 65 | – | 64 | 43 | – |
| 7 | 90 | – | 75 | 51 | – | 90 | – | 75 | 52 | – | 30·02 | 65 | 65 | – | 64 | 59 | W. | 4·50 | 30 | 10 | 68 | – | 65 | 46 | – |
| 8 | 82 | – | 72 | 55 | – | 80 | – | 73 | 60 | 8 | 30·06 | 64 | 70 | – | 68 | 58 | W.N.W. | 2·64 | 23 | 7 | 70 | – | 65 | 46 | – |
| 9 | 80 | – | 76 | 56 | – | 75 | – | 72 | 55 | 52 | 29·94 | 64 | 73 | – | 73 | 60 | W.S.W. | 7·22 | 38 | 1 | 67 | – | 62 | 45 | – |
| 10 | 82 | – | 80 | 53 | – | 75 | – | 72 | 46 | – | 30·10 | 60 | 70 | – | 70 | 50 | W.N.W. | 9·69 | 54 | – | 67 | – | 62 | 43 | – |
| 11 | 80 | – | 78 | 57 | – | 73 | – | 70 | 46 | – | 29·92 | 57 | 78 | – | 68 | 47 | S.W.; N.W. | 3·13 | 25 | 40 | 63 | – | 63 | 45 | – |
| 12 | 89 | – | 82 | 58 | – | 90 | – | 75 | 50 | – | 30·10 | 58 | 70 | – | 65 | 48 | N.W. | 1·44 | 17 | 3 | 70 | – | 64 | 43 | – |
| 13 | 82 | – | 80 | 55 | – | 90 | – | 77 | 52 | – | 29·94 | 60 | 69 | – | 64 | 50 | N.W.; S.W.; W.N.W. | 2·00 | 20 | 13 | 76 | – | 64 | 50 | – |
| 14 | 85 | – | 80 | 55 | – | 85 | – | 78 | 57 | – | 29·60 | 62 | 70 | – | 67 | 55 | W.S.W.; S.S.W. | 7·61 | 39 | 14 | 64 | – | 64 | 50 | – |
| 15 | 94 | – | 90 | 54 | – | 95 | – | 82 | 62 | – | 29·60 | 62 | 64 | – | 65 | 50 | W.S.W.; S.S.W. | 3·92 | 28 | 45 | 75 | – | 64 | 48 | – |
| 16 | 95 | – | 90 | 57 | – | 89 | – | 80 | 56 | – | 29·32 | 62 | 75 | – | 65 | 55 | S.S.W.; W. | 5·45 | 33 | 24 | 70 | – | 65 | 45 | 3 |
| 17 | 94 | – | 85 | 60 | – | 80 | – | 75 | 57 | – | 29·43 | 57 | 70 | – | 65 | 45 | S.S.W.; N.N.E. | 1·44 | 17 | 36 | 66 | – | 65 | 49 | 6 |
| 18 | 94 | – | 82 | 57 | – | 75 | – | 70 | 53 | – | 29·64 | 57 | 78 | – | 64 | 43 | S.W.; S.E. | ·720 | 12 | 76 | 64 | – | 64 | 49 | 3 |
| 19 | 86 | – | 82 | 56 | – | 73 | – | 68 | 53 | – | 29·80 | 57 | 69 | – | 65 | 50 | W.S.W.; N.N.W. | 1·28 | 16 | 16 | 70 | – | 65 | 51 | 5 |
| 20 | 90 | – | 82 | 55 | – | 83 | – | 71 | 49 | – | 29·93 | 56 | 70 | – | 64 | 46 | N.N.W.; N.N.E. | ·845 | 13 | 6 | 60 | – | 60 | 47 | 19 |
| 21 | 85 | – | 82 | 60 | – | 79 | – | 68 | 47 | – | 29·80 | 59 | 60 | – | 60 | 49 | S.W.; W. | 6·13 | 35 | 26 | 63 | – | 64 | 45 | 19 |
| 22 | 77 | – | 72 | 56 | 25 | 87 | – | 67 | 42 | – | 29·74 | 64 | 64 | – | 64 | 55 | S.W. | 3·64 | 27 | 15 | 56 | – | 64 | 48 | 27 |
| 23 | 75 | – | 68 | 56 | – | 79 | – | 68 | 50 | – | 30·06 | 59 | 69 | – | 68 | 49 | W. | 2·00 | 20 | 14 | 58 | – | 63 | 59 | 25 |
| 24 | 80 | – | 73 | 53 | – | 75 | – | 65 | 46 | – | 30·18 | 60 | 67 | – | 68 | 50 | W.S.W. | 5·45 | 33 | 9 | 62 | – | 65 | 48 | 78 |
| 25 | 78 | – | 73 | 55 | – | 83 | – | 65 | 48 | 4 | 30·38 | 60 | 79 | – | 70 | 50 | N.W.; S.E. | 1·12 | 15 | – | 74 | – | 66 | 46 | – |
| 26 | 75 | – | 71 | 53 | 18 | 80 | – | 70 | 43 | 11 | 30·38 | 55 | 68 | – | 67 | 46 | S.W.; N.N.E. | ·405 | 9 | – | 60 | – | 65 | 50 | – |
| 27 | 78 | – | 72 | 48 | – | 94 | – | 69 | 44 | – | 30·30 | 65 | 76 | – | 70 | 51 | S.E. | 2·88 | 24 | – | 60 | – | 65 | 51 | – |
| 28 | 79 | – | 75 | 55 | 2 | 65 | – | 63 | 53 | 20 | 30·35 | 60 | 74 | – | 70 | 51 | S.E.; E.N.E. | 1·62 | 18 | – | 68 | – | 68 | 52 | – |
| 29 | 80 | – | 76 | 54 | – | 62 | – | 62 | 56 | 30 | 30·30 | 64 | 84 | – | 70 | 47 | S.E.; N.N.E. | ·720 | 12 | – | 68 | – | 66 | 50 | – |
| 30 | 82 | – | 78 | 60 | 12 | 80 | – | 72 | 53 | – | 30·19 | 62 | 87 | – | 69 | 48 | N.N.W.; E.N.E. | ·500 | 10 | – | 63 | – | 64 | 40 | – |
| 31 | 79 | – | 75 | 58 | 4 | 75 | – | 72 | 55 | 45 | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | 59 | – | 57 | 45 | – |

# Extracts from Meteorological Journal for 1865.

**N.B.—Entries made at 9 A.M. each Morning for previous 24 hours.**

| Day of Month. | July. Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. | August. Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. | September. Barometer. Height at 9 a.m. | Thermometer. | Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Wind. Average of previous 24 Hours. Direction. | Force in Lbs. per Square Foot. | Velocity in Miles per Hour. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths of the Inch. | October.* Temperature. In Sun. Highest. | In Sun. Lowest. | In Shade. Highest. | In Shade. Lowest. | Rainfall in 24 Hours. Hundredths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 79 | | 65 | 45 | 3 | 70 | | 65 | 47 | 23 | 30·25 | 63 | 70 | | 70 | 55 | N.W. | 1·62 | 18 | 2 | 82 | | 70 | 52 | |
| 2 | 90 | | 75 | 47 | | 75 | | 69 | 50 | 3 | 30·28 | 69 | 79 | | 69 | 60 | N.W. | 1·62 | 18 | | 89 | | 70 | 54 | |
| 3 | 82 | | 75 | 53 | | 75 | | 65 | 43 | 9 | 30·32 | 70 | 89 | | 75 | 60 | W. | ·041 | 3 | | 85 | | 70 | 56 | |
| 4 | 90 | | 80 | 60 | | 80 | | 65 | 48 | 10 | 30·32 | 67 | 85 | | 70 | 60 | S.E. | 1·12 | 15 | | 86 | | 71 | 55 | |
| 5 | 80 | | 75 | 59 | 13 | 85 | | 70 | 48 | | 30·25 | 65 | 90 | | 78 | 57 | N.W. | ·320 | 8 | | 84 | | 70 | 54 | |
| 6 | 80 | | 75 | 60 | 4 | 85 | | 75 | 57 | 1 | 30·25 | 68 | 80 | | 70 | 60 | W.S.W. | ·080 | 14 | | 80 | | 70 | 52 | |
| 7 | 70 | | 67 | 58 | 15 | 70 | | 70 | 57 | 32 | 30·15 | 68 | 80 | | 70 | 60 | W.; S.S.E. | ·320 | 8 | | 70 | | 68 | 49 | |
| 8 | 72 | | 70 | 59 | 7 | 79 | | 70 | 57 | | 30· | 69 | 90 | | 75 | 60 | S.E. | 2·42 | 22 | | 70 | | 69 | 55 | 10 |
| 9 | 73 | | 68 | 55 | | 90 | | 76 | 50 | | 30·08 | 68 | 85 | | 75 | 58 | W.S.W. | 2·88 | 24 | | 70 | | 69 | 55 | 15 |
| 10 | 75 | | 75 | 52 | 10 | 86 | | 76 | 58 | 1 | 30·15 | 66 | 75 | | 70 | 60 | W.S.W. | 4·50 | 30 | 8 | 75 | | 70 | 53 | 7 |
| 11 | 79 | | 70 | 53 | | 68 | | 68 | 58 | 85 | 30·36 | 66 | 69 | | 69 | 60 | W.S.W. | 3·13 | 25 | 3 | 69 | | 69 | 55 | 1 |
| 12 | 79 | | 70 | 49 | | 72 | | 70 | 50 | | 30·50 | 67 | 79 | | 70 | 60 | W.; Calm. | 1·44 | 17 | | 75 | | 68 | 50 | 1 |
| 13 | 75 | | 70 | 50 | 70 | 69 | | 69 | 55 | 9 | 30·43 | 66 | 89 | | 75 | 58 | N.N.E. | ·123 | 5 | | 70 | | 68 | 45 | |
| 14 | – | | 65 | 54 | 26 | 75 | | 70 | 55 | 49 | 30·33 | 68 | 85 | | 75 | 58 | S.E. | ·845 | 13 | | 70 | | 67 | 50 | |
| 15 | 73 | | 69 | 58 | | 75 | | 68 | 55 | 38 | 30·22 | 69 | 85 | | 75 | 60 | E. | 2·00 | 20 | | 69 | | 65 | 45 | 37 |
| 16 | 77 | | 70 | 60 | 13 | 70 | | 65 | 53 | 5 | 30·26 | 70 | 90 | | 78 | 60 | S.E.; W. | 1·12 | 15 | | 66 | | 65 | 40 | |
| 17 | 80 | | 70 | 60 | | 73 | | 65 | 55 | | 30·36 | 68 | 80 | | 75 | 58 | W.; N.N.E. | ·720 | 12 | | 59 | | 58 | 43 | 55 |
| 18 | 89 | | 75 | 50 | | 70 | | 65 | 50 | | 30·47 | 68 | 85 | | 75 | 58 | N.; N.N.W. | ·980 | 14 | | 60 | | 59 | 43 | 18 |
| 19 | 70 | | 70 | 55 | 28 | 80 | | 70 | 48 | | 30·47 | 68 | 94 | | 76 | 58 | S.E.; Calm. | ·320 | 8 | | 75 | | 69 | 40 | |
| 20 | 75 | | 78 | 57 | 33 | 85 | | 75 | 56 | | 30·23 | 65 | 90 | | 74 | 58 | S.E.; E. | ·720 | 12 | | 68 | | 55 | 35 | |
| 21 | 75 | | 75 | 55 | 68 | 75 | | 68 | 55 | 87 | 30·30 | 63 | 90 | | 75 | 52 | W.S.W.; N. | 2·21 | 21 | | 62 | | 53 | 38 | 7 |
| 22 | 93 | | 83 | 54 | | 78 | | 72 | 55 | | 30·44 | 63 | 82 | | 68 | 48 | N.N.E. | 2·64 | 23 | | 54 | | 48 | 36 | 3 |
| 23 | 94 | | 76 | 60 | | 90 | | 80 | 58 | | 30·53 | 60 | 88 | | 70 | 49 | N.N.E. | 2·21 | 21 | | 52 | | 50 | 40 | 70 |
| 24 | 80 | | 78 | 57 | | 70 | | 70 | 56 | 30 | 30·53 | 62 | 80 | | 70 | 53 | E. | 2·88 | 24 | | 70 | | 60 | 45 | 7 |
| 25 | 89 | | 78 | 56 | | 85 | | 78 | 57 | | 30·46 | 65 | 92 | | 73 | 56 | E.; S.E. | 2·88 | 24 | | 67 | | 59 | 44 | 72 |
| 26 | 95 | | 75 | 56 | | 78 | | 70 | 54 | | 30·32 | 65 | 85 | | 72 | 55 | E. | 2·42 | 22 | | 60 | | 58 | 45 | 58 |
| 27 | 85 | | 75 | 56 | | 89 | | 80 | 52 | | 30·16 | 65 | 87 | | 75 | 55 | S.E.; E. | 2·00 | 20 | | 64 | | 60 | 45 | 66 |
| 28 | 80 | | 75 | 50 | | 98 | | 80 | 57 | | 30·23 | 65 | 95 | | 75 | 55 | S.E.; E. | 1·12 | 15 | | 65 | | 59 | 36 | 25 |
| 29 | 75 | | 70 | 54 | | 80 | | 70 | 50 | | 30·30 | 64 | 84 | | 70 | 55 | S.E. | 2·88 | 24 | | 65 | | 60 | 40 | 23 |
| 30 | 75 | | 70 | 54 | | 85 | | 70 | 54 | | 30·20 | 63 | 85 | | 75 | 53 | S.E.; E.N.E. | 2·00 | 20 | | 62 | | 58 | 45 | 29 |
| 31 | 90 | | 75 | 53 | | 90 | | 70 | 55 | | – | – | – | – | – | – | — | – | – | – | 60 | | 55 | 43 | 49 |

* October completed while this report in press.

Appendix.

No. 16.

*On Yellow Fever at Swansea, by Dr. Buchanan.*

No. 16. *On Yellow Fever at Swansea, by Dr. Buchanan.*

*Yellow fever; recovery.* —— Norman, aged 25, ship-rigger, living at Clifton Row. Began to ail on morning of September 15, feeling dull, with pain in head and lower part of belly, and feeling sick though he did not vomit.

Seen by Mr. Andrew Davies on Sunday, September 17th; then had intense headache, much noisy delirium, great pyrexia, slight yellowness of skin and eyes, urgent vomiting of all ingesta and of mucus, but nothing that was black or bloody, but about this time a little epistaxis. Continued in this state with same kind of vomiting, and two or three pale stools daily for four days, and then began to mend. Seen by myself on October 1st, sitting up dressed, skin cool, sweating freely, no eruption whatever; pulse 90, weak, has been as low as 48; tongue quite clean, rather red; appetite returning; urine reported to be "very brown," plentiful; much jaundiced; liver 3 inches below false ribs; no epigastric tenderness.—During convalescence this patient got two abscesses, the first in the ham, the second deep in the posterior part of the thigh. They progressed very slowly and materially retarded his recovery.

Norman lives with his family in a clean house up a hill, far away from the docks; his business takes him down to the North Dock daily. On the day of the Hecla's arrival (September 9th), between 11 and 12 a.m., went on board her to see the chief mate. He was by when Saunders was lowered over the side of the vessel. Observed that the ship smelt badly, before the hatches were up; the stink coming up from the forecastle chiefly. This was before any chemicals were used to the ship. Was on board for about a quarter of an hour. Next week, Norman was working on the ship Deerhound, which lay astern of the Hecla, and went on board the Hecla once or twice.

Up to October 21st, no one else was ill in Norman's house.

*Yellow fever; death.* David Bowen, 33, Custom House officer; lived at 8, Fynone Street. A strong healthy man until he was taken, on September 17th, with sudden headache and pain in the back, no rigor; headache got speedily so intense that he almost raved with it; took some pills, and had a stool on the 18th from them.

Seen by Dr. Griffiths on Tuesday 19th, and found in bed; face and eyes much injected; skin intensely hot and dry; no jaundice; tongue moist, with much white fur; complete anorexia; no vomiting, but some nausea; pulse 110 to 120. Pain in head and back, with fever, being the prominent symptoms, small-pox was suspected. Calomel and salines ordered. On September 20th, skin cooler and moist, less flushed; headache much less, and felt much better; tongue cleaner; bowels well open. He had vomited after every dose of his medicine, but the characters of the vomita had not been observed.

Dr. Griffiths was himself too ill to see Bowen again; for the rest of his life the man was attended by Dr. Wilks. On the morning of September 21st he was vomiting after all food, and after every dose of a hydrocyanic acid mixture. Vomit looked like coffee grounds, and was offensive, with an almost fæcal odour. There was slight pain, but no tenderness in the epigastrium. No diarrhœa. Ordered milk and chicken broth, and to continue hydrocyanic acid. At 4 p.m, the vomiting of same matters continuing, all food and medicine omitted, and ice only given. The man was getting weaker. At 7 p.m. vomiting copious and frequent, and ejecta more black than before. Sal volatile and æther ordered. At 11 p.m., in same state, and draught of chloroform, æther, and hydrocyanic acid given. On September 22d, the sixth day of the disease, found to have slept a little, he "felt much better, and should go out with his wife," he "only felt weak." At this time his mind was quite clear, and his headache gone, he was not collapsed. Skin not very hot. A few dusky spots, to which Dr. Wilks attaches no importance, seen on trunk. Slight jaundice, especially of conjunctiva, noticed this morning for the first time. Urine scanty, thick, very high coloured as if from bile. Albumen not sought for. At 8 p.m., again visited. Delirium had come on at 2 p.m., vomiting had ceased, and man was cold, bluish, and collapsed, and died same night. Autopsy not permitted.

Bowen's duty was to patrol the North Quay on the side next to which the Hecla lay. From September 10th to 16th, his hours of patrol were from 4 p.m. to midnight, and on the previous week from midnight to 8 a.m. His house is situated far away from the water at the western outskirt of the town, and is a tidy better class residence. Bowen had not been near any sick people. Special inquiry was made as to whether he had been on the Hecla. It is almost universally stated and believed in the town that he had been on board her; but upon following up this rumour to two persons who were alleged to have separately vouched for its truth, they both denied that Bowen told them so, or that they knew the fact of their own knowledge. Bowen's wife asked him whether he had been on the Hecla, and he denied it. It would have been a dereliction of duty if he had left his patrol to go on board the ship.

No other person was ill at Bowen's house up to October 21st.

P.S.—Since the above was written, the shipkeeper gives conclusive evidence that Bowen was on board the Hecla; he went to get some honey, because his throat felt sore; but this was on the 15th September; and he was again on board her the day before he was taken ill.

*Yellow fever; death.* Margaret Brown, married, aged 20, lived at Ferryside. Taken ill on evening of Monday, September 18, almost suddenly, with pains in loins and head.

Found by Mr. Shepherd, mid-day on 19th, in bed, with much fever, quick pulse, dry brown tongue, vomiting all food, even water. Bowels somewhat confined. No delirium.

Complaining so strongly of pains in head and back that small-pox was thought of. Calomel ordered. On September 20th, third day, bowels relieved by medicine and an injection; a dark stool; not seen. In the evening she began to vomit black stuff, looking like thin soot and water, and became delirious. On Thursday 21st found much worse; delirium, and vomiting of same matter, continuing. Not collapsed. No marked jaundice. In the afternoon of this day delirium ceased. Her skin was cooler, her tongue still dry, her strength was less, but she was not actually collapsed, and in the evening the vomiting ceased. She felt more comfortable, and looked better. Soon after 8 o'clock a.m. on September 22d, Mr. Shepherd was fetched to her, and found her dead. She had not been markedly yellow to the end, nor greatly so even after death. There was no autopsy.

Mrs. Brown lived with her husband and her father's family in a house about 160 yards from the wharf where the Hecla was unloaded, and about half that distance from the yard into which the Hecla discharged her copper ore. She had not been near the Hecla; the week before her illness she had repeatedly been to see her father, who was in charge of another ship which lay in the North Dock. This vessel, the Glenudal, also came from Cuba; but her log shows that she had no sickness on board during her whole voyage.

Mrs. Brown had had nothing whatever to do with any sick people, nor with any of the crew of the Hecla nor with their clothes.

Her husband arrived at Swansea from Liverpool on September 14th, having come to England by the San Jose from Chili direct.

Up to the date of this report no one else had been ill in this house. Brown was well, and at work upon the San Jose, which had reached Swansea from Liverpool on the 29th September.

*Yellow fever; recovery.* Margaret Williams, aged 21, servant at Mr. Trestrail's house, abutting on Cobre Company's Yard. Taken ill at 4 o'clock on the morning of September 18; woke in the night, and found herself sick, and when she got out of bed was almost too weak to stand. All that day was sick, vomiting food, but nothing bitter. From the first she had headache, pain in the bowels, in the back and loins, and her legs felt aching and stiff. On the 19th, walked home to her mother's house in Gower Place, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. Soon after she vomited about the floor, the desire coming on so suddenly, and continued to vomit frequently until seen by Dr. Griffiths on September 23d.

On that day she was found rolling about and rambling, complaining of no localized pain, but pain all over her. Her face was flushed and dusky; skin very hot, and conjunctivæ slightly yellow. Vomiting frequently, only ingesta and perhaps bile, and nothing black. Bowels confined. Pulse, 110. Calomel and colocynth ordered. On September 24, Mr. Mowatt, of the infirmary, took charge of the case, and describes the same symptoms persisting up to the 29th, and then beginning to abate. She was feverish and jaundiced, but the vomiting had ceased when seen on October 1. On October 3, yellowness less, but still very distinct. Has sat up, and has eaten a little food last three days. Tongue clean, moist, not too red. Pulse, 102. Has lost flesh moderately, and is giddy when she walks about.

This girl lived in a house that was separated from the wharf where the Hecla lay only by the Cobre Company's Yard, and in this yard the ore from the Hecla was strewn. She had not been on board the Hecla, but had often passed by her. She had nothing to do with any of the crew of that vessel nor with their clothes, nor had she been visiting any sick person.

The house in Gower Place to which Williams went is ill-ventilated in a close and dirty court. The room in which the girl lay was so small that it scarcely more than held the bed. Other persons lived in the house, but no others slept in that room. Up to October 21 no case of similar sickness had occurred in this house or court.

*Doubtful Yellow fever; recovery.* Miss Trestrail, daughter of the house where Margaret Williams was servant. Taken ill at 3 a.m. on September 23. Seen by Mr. Andrew Davies on that day. Had intense headache, obstinate vomiting and epigastric pain, with some pain in back.

These symptoms continued for next two days, and then vomiting got better and headache disappeared. She had no jaundice up to this time.

Mr. Davies advised her removal to the country, and she was taken away accordingly on September 26. He did not see her again, but learns that she kept her bed a couple of days, and then got steadily better.

Miss Trestrail is believed not to have had to do with the Hecla or anything out of her, further than the closeness of her residence to the ship and to the copper ore wharf. These points are noted in Margaret Williams' case. The day before her illness, Miss Trestrail had walked in company with Mrs. Wilson (also a fatal case of the same disease) from home into the town, and had gone on to Gower Place to see the girl Williams.

*Yellow fever; death.* John Jesse, aged 24, an apprentice in Messrs. Richardson's ship building yard, lived at 9, Greenfield Street. Had been at work on 16th, taken ill on September 18th. Seen by Mr. Davies's assistant on September 20th, when he had a hot skin, flushed face, delirium; with tongue red, dry in centre, epigastrium tender, and vomiting all his food. Pulse full, over 100. On September 21st felt better; pulse 80; tongue cleaner; but vomiting continued; ejecta not seen. On 22d seen by Mr. A. Davies,

and was then vomiting constantly and copiously; vomited matter was quite black, looking like dark powder suspended in colourless liquid, scarcely tinging white paper dipped into it. Tongue red, and in centre dry and brown. Diarrhœa present, with dark stools. Strongly jaundiced, but no eruption on skin; urine scanty, with a slight tinge of bile; albumen not noted. At this time did not complain of much pain; was in a collapsed and half comatose state, from which he could be roused. He died the same evening during an effort of vomiting.

This man was at work daily in the "patent slip" of the ship building yard adjacent to the Cobre Wharf where the Hecla discharged her cargo. From 9th to 15th September he worked on the Fort Regent, a ship that had lately come from Australia, and which lay at the end of the patent slip nearest to the wharf. He had no business on board the Hecla, and contradictory accounts were received as to whether he had been on board her, but from the evidence of a fellow workman, named Huxtable, who was himself on the Hecla with Jesse, it is certain that Jesse was on that ship for at least a quarter of an hour on September 9th.

The house in which Jesse lived is in the middle of the town, above one third of a mile away from the Hecla in a straight line. Up to October 21st, no other case of illness had occurred in the house.

*Yellow fever; death.* Sarah Wilson, aged 52, married, living in Richardson's Yard. Had previously been subject to fits, and has for years complained of her heart. Was in her usual health on September 22d, in the middle of the day, when she left her house, and walked into the town to 5, Mansell Street, her daughter's house, a distance of some three quarters of a mile. While there she was taken suddenly ill with a chill and headache, which got worse, and she was quite delirious at night.

She was seen on morning of 23d by Dr. Griffiths, who found her in bed, rolling about with great pain in the back of her head and spine, and complaining too of cramps in the legs. Her face was red and flushed. Skin hot, moist. Pulse about 110. Vomiting of all ingesta. Bowels confined. Not jaundiced. Dr. Griffiths talked over the case with a brother physician, suspecting that the strange symptoms might be due to spinal meningitis. Ordered calomel and saline. She was reported to be better in the afternoon. On 24th Dr. Griffiths, though himself very unwell (see his own case after), went to see her, and found her apparently better, saying she should go home to-morrow. But her vomiting continued in spite of remedies, and was now of a dark matter. In the evening, her husband came to say that his wife's throat was very bad, and that she had been still sick, with blood in the vomit. At one a.m. on the 25th a message was sent to Dr. Griffiths that she was vomiting blood; he went to her, and found her dead, with much bright blood about her linen and bedclothes. He examined the throat, and found no appearance of the blood having come from the fauces. An autopsy was refused, and Dr. Griffiths was obliged to make the best guess he could as the cause of death for a certificate, and, knowing then nothing of the existence of yellow fever, conjectured that the symptoms were due to some disease of the heart or great vessels. But afterwards, looking back on her whole case, and influenced by what he has since seen of other cases, and by the character of the illness of Mrs. Wilson's daughter, Dr. Griffiths considers that the death was in all probability from yellow fever.

The house in which Mrs. Wilson had lived up to her illness is situated close to the end of the Cobre yard, which alone separated it from the wharf where the Hecla unloaded. The copper ore out of the ship was placed in this yard. Mrs. Wilson had been much at home, and it is pretty certain that she never was nearer to the Hecla than her own house. Her husband had been three times on board the vessel, at uncertain dates, the last time probably on the 21st September. Her sons had been about the docks, but deny having been near the Hecla. Nothing had been brought from the ship to her house, nor had any of the crew or their things been there. She had had no communication with any sick person.

*Doubtful slight yellow fever; recovery.* The husband of this last patient, who has been above referred to, was ailing on the day of his wife's death and funeral, the 25th September, and sent for Mr. Thomas, who found he had pains in the head, was feverish, and had dryish tongue, with dark yellow fur; he had vomited food, but nothing else, and was not purged. I saw him myself on October 28th, and found him sitting up, his mind clear, head not aching, no pain about him. Pulse 78, strong; temperature, 96·3°. Skin cold, perspiring. Tongue moist, white, pale. No epigastric tenderness; liver not enlarged; a very questionable yellowness of face and eyes, none of trunk. Four or five dark loose stools yesterday, not from medicine. Upon inquiry after Wilson on October 1st and following days, he was always found out of doors, and reported well.

*Probably yellow fever; recovery.* Mary Ann Wilson, aged 18, a daughter of the preceding. Began to be ailing on evening of 25th September, with headache and nausea. Next day throat was somewhat sore. Seen by myself on 28th, and found pale, perspiring, and faint, feeling chilly and giddy, and her head aching, but no other pain. Pulse 126. Temperature 103·8°. No jaundice. Tongue moist, foul; no vomiting; has taken no food to-day. Two stools to-day, not observed. Seen again on October 1st, lying down dressed, feeling better. Skin cooler, 101·4° in axilla. Pulse 102. No jaundice. Tongue clean, natural colour. Anorexia continues. Has vomited yellow bitter stuff every day since 28th; twice to-day. Bowels natural. On October 3d, she continued to vomit food and bile, but had no jaundice. Tongue clean, and moist. Bowels regular; stools neither very dark nor very light, she says. Pulse 80. Skin still hot, dryish, but occasionally perspires. Has no pain in head, back, or legs. Feels better, and can stand

to-day. October 5th, quite convalescent; appetite returning. Skin of natural temperature; not jaundiced.

This patient had been in circumstances identical with her mother's, as regards exposure to sources of infection.

Under the same roof with these patients are offices of the Messrs. Richardson, into which numbers of people come on business; and the Wilson's family comprises others than those noted; but the sickness did not extend to any other person in the premises.

At Mansell Street, where Mrs. Wilson lay through her illness, no other person was taken ill up to October 21st.

*Yellow fever; death.* William Thomas, æt 23, another apprentice in Messrs. Richardson's yard, lived at Sketty, a village two miles off Swansea to the west. Was ailing a fortnight before he sent for medical advice, but had nothing definite the matter with him till September 26th, when on waking in the morning he had severe headache and backache. He was very feverish, with rigors and much headache, when seen on that day by Mr. Davies's assistant; his pulse was 110, full, scarcely compressible; no eruption on the skin, which was hot and moist. No epistaxis. Slight nausea and epigastric tenderness. No vomiting; no stool for two days. Urine plentiful, of natural colour. On September 27th, vomited food and mucus, and afterwards bitter yellow and green stuff, and more epigastric tenderness; scarcely any delirium. Seen by Mr. Andrew Davies and myself on 28th; less headache and feels better; answers well. Skin hot; guessed at 101°, moist, not yellow. No spot or eruption. Conjunctivæ yellow; pulse 82, strong, full. Respiration quiet; no cough. Tongue, reddish, moist; vomited this morning dark green matter; with a little red blood in it, perhaps amounting to a tablespoonful; at that time the nose bled slightly; has no sorethroat. Bowels open by medicine. Urine rather high coloured, but not jaundiced, good quantity; not so dark to-day as yesterday. September 29th, Mr. Davies found that he had continued better up to 10 p.m. yesterday; delirium set in at 11. In the night he dozed frequently, but wandered and talked much. Vomited six times during the night, but only ingesta. This morning, his countenance heavy; intelligence dull. Skin dusky yellow; urine in good quantity, clouded by heat and nitric acid. At six p.m. his pulse was 128, very feeble; temperature, low. Tongue protruded, and kept so. No vomiting, and no action of bowels. At 10 p.m. cannot be roused; moaning much. Vomita now black powdery; and the man is afterwards convulsed. Death at 11 p.m. on the same day.

There had been no communication between Thomas's house at Sketty and the Hecla; infection must have been got while he was at his work in the shipbuilding yard adjoining the Cobre yard. I questioned him myself as to his connexion with the Hecla, and he said he had not been on board her, and that Mr. Richardson's men had done no repairs or painting for her. He had passed by her on the quay. From a return furnished by Messrs. Richardson, it appears that Thomas was at work on the Fort Regent while in the patent slip (see Jesse's case) up to the 15th September. On the 18th he worked on the Orasio in the patent slip. On the 16th and 19th he was working on the Marquess of Worcester, which lay in the North Dock 100–120 yards to the north of the Hecla. This vessel was from Chili direct, where there is no yellow fever. On the 19th he was also on the Herradura, another vessel direct from Chili, and from that time to the day he left off work he was on the Sclavonia, from the Mediterranean, in the patent slip. There had been no yellow fever in any of these ships, but they all lay within a hundred yards of the Hecla. Thomas had not been near any sick persons.

After Thomas's illness, no other person in the house or village was attacked, up to October 21st.

*Yellow fever; recovery.* James Lilley, aged 20, residing at 5, Clifton Hill, and employed as a smith in Mr. Richardsons' patent slip.

Complained on October 3d, of pain in back of head, loins, and bowels, with shivering; was hot and feverish all that night. Seen by Mr. Hall on October 5th. Skin hot and dry; quick pulse. Felt sick, but did not vomit; bowels relaxed; stools thin and of a yellow colour. On October 7th feverish symptoms had subsided; pain in stomach and bowels complained of; skin tinged of a yellow colour; no appetite. Up to October 11th he remained in much the same state; intellect unaffected; temperature of skin normal, yellow colour increased; small purpuric spots observed. Pulse 72, soft. Has not vomited, but feels sick; tenderness over liver and cæcum. Bowels still relaxed with chocolate coloured stools. October 12th, has had a better night, slept at intervals; skin much as yesterday, but more purpuric spots; pulse as before. Tongue rather dry, thirsty, pain in lower part of bowels; vomited several times during night a watery fluid containing green bile; bowels open several times, thin yellow stools. October 13, is certainly better; slept nearly all night, feels more comfortable; skin of natural temperature; no new purpuric spots; old ones fading. Tongue clean, appetite returning; vomited twice, watery fluid with stringey looking mucus; two thin bilious stools. October 15, going on favourably, and feeling better. Pulse 64. Very few spots now on skin; copious sudamina; less jaundice. Tongue furred; appetite improving. Tenderness over liver and cæcum remain; liver two or three fingers breadth below margin of ribs. Two dark brown stools; urine deeply tinged with bile.

Lilley's residence is far from the island, but his work brought him daily to the North Dock.

He lay sick at the house at Clifton Hill, and during his illness there were 20 people residing in the house. The house consists of two rooms with a back kitchen on the

ground floor, and two bedrooms above. A man and three children slept every night in the same bedroom with the patient all through his illness. But no other person in the house has been ill up to the end of October.

*Yellow fever; death.* John Colwell, aged 25, a smith, resided at 5 Lower Rodney Street. A strong hearty man. Taken ill on September 13, the principal symptoms being great fever, severe frontal headache, acute pains in back, and great prostration, and vomiting of all kind of food. On 22d, there was a marked improvement, but next day he was worse again.

Seen by Mr. Couch on 23d September. He was then jaundiced for the first time. His tongue was remarkably clean and moist. He was vomiting large quantities of black somewhat tenacious fluid. Stools were not seen. On 24th, at 5 a.m., Mr. Couch found him with dry black tongue, vomiting as before, raving and struggling frightfully. He died the same day at 11 a.m. in convulsions, having passed neither stool nor urine for 6 hours.

This patient worked at a blacksmith's shop at the back of the Cuba Hotel in the neighbourhood of the docks, but 200 yards in a straight line from where the Hecla lay. He had seen the Hecla, and when asked if he had been on board, said he would not go for 20*l*. He had had nothing to do with any ship. His widow believes that he saw nothing of any one or anything connected with the Hecla, and the man himself plainly stated so. He had not been near any sick people. His hours of work were from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and his road to work would not take him nearer the Hecla than 200 yards. Colwell lived in a tidy poor house, about a mile off his work, in the southern part of Swansea. Up to October 21st, no illness had occurred in the house since this man's death.

*Yellow fever; death.* Elizabeth Davies, aged 55, housewife, resided at Bath's Yard.—First ill on 20th September; taken with fever and vomiting; confined bowels; not much headache. On 21st, seen by Mr. Hall; obstinate vomiting continuing, of dark brownish fluid. On 22d, her skin first noticed to be yellow, particularly over abdomen; eyes not so yellow; tongue moist; not very thirsty; vomiting and fever continued. Pulse weak, not above 100. Next day the vomited matters were black, and remained so up to her death. The jaundice increased; some doubtful petechiæ were noted on skin of abdomen. For some days she had complete suppression of urine, and general convulsions for some hours before her death in the evening of September 26th. After death her body was much more yellow.

Mrs. Davies lived in a house upon the quay of the North Dock, about 140 yards above the spot where the Hecla lay while unloading. She had had no one and nothing out of the Hecla, in her house, so far as her friends knew. She had not been out of doors for some time, except each Sunday (10th and 17th September) to church, and on the day of her attack, to market. On these occasions she would pass the Hecla, but she never went on board her. She had not been near any sick people.

*Yellow fever; death.* Elizabeth Harris, aged 15, grand-daughter of preceding, and living in same house.—Taken ill on the 21st September, with symptoms that were referred to ordinary autumnal diarrhœa; dark stools and vomiting. Three days later, on the 24th, the diarrhœa was better, but the vomiting had continued, and become dark; as it soaked into the bedclothes making a stain as if chocolate had been spilt. On the 25th the tongue had become dry; there were sordes on the teeth. The skin, especially of the abdomen, was observed to be yellow. And, besides these unfavourable signs, she suddenly got into a very excited state, resembling hysteria, continually screeching, and obstinately refusing food or drink. There was no eruption on the skin. Her urine was suppressed for two days at least before death, which occurred on the evening of September 27th, the patient having got quieter, but more insensible, and the vomiting having persisted nearly to the last.

This girl lived in the same house, under the same circumstances, as her grandmother, only she had been into town most days, instead of seldom.

The house is clean and new. Up to October 21st there had been no other attack in the house.

*Yellow fever; recovery.* ——— Jones. The particulars of this case are thus stated in a letter from his medical attendant, Mr. Shepherd:—"He lived in the same house as "Colwell, who commenced his illness on Sunday September 17th (stated to me Sep- "tember 19th, Tuesday) and died on the following Sunday. Jones first felt unwell "on the day after Colwell's death, September 25th. He was much better on Thursday, "and returned to work on the Tuesday following. I am not prepared to assert positively "that he suffered from yellow fever, inasmuch as there was no black vomit, but the "pyrexia, prostration, vomiting, sense of weight and uneasiness at the epigastrium, a "decided though slight tinge of yellowness, and finally the "black" (he says) purging, "and crampy pains about the legs, are symptoms which, I think, justify my belief that "he was suffering from that disease. Now as to source of infection. On one hand, "he was living in the house with Colwell, and with him a good deal. On the other, I "find that Jones was engaged on Thursday, September 14th, (three days before Colwell "began to be ill,) in carting copper ore from a French brig in the south dock to "Mr. Bath's yard, and on the day following, when he went to be paid for his labour, was "standing for some time near the Hecla, talking to a policeman about the deaths that "had occurred on board, feeling a particular interest in the matter, as one of the men "who died was a friend of his. So that we have very good evidence of the probability "of infection from the original source, with a period of incubation of 10 or 11 days."

*Yellow fever; death.* John Wilkins, æt. 18, living at Bethesda Terrace, and working in the assay office at Mr. Bath's copper ore yard.—Was taken ill on October 1st, with shivering, and pain in the head and limbs. He had a restless and disturbed night; felt very hot and feverish; and on October 2d, about 7 a.m., was seized with vomiting and purging. The purging was not much, but the vomiting continued through the whole day. Thinking he had a bilious attack, such as he had suffered from before, he took a couple of pills, such as he was in the habit of taking, and they produced large bilious evacuations. On October 3d he was seen by Mr. Hall, who had attended the former cases at Bath's Yard, who found him complaining of pain in his head and limbs. Had had a restless night, but was quite sensible. Skin very hot and dry; conjunctivæ injected; pulse quick and full; tongue rather clean; some thirst. Vomiting constantly a watery fluid containing some stringy looking mucus, and a small quantity of yellow coloured bile; had had several large dark bilious stools. On October 4th, slightly improved; pain in head and limbs not so great, but complained of giddiness. Skin cooler; vessels of conjunctivæ natural. A doubtful trace of yellowness in the skin. Pulse not so quick and less full. Sickness and diarrhœa continued, of the same character as before. October 5th, has had a better night, and fewer stools. Vomiting as before. Skin distinctly tinged yellow. Urine copious; dark from bile. On October 6th and 7th no vomiting, but in other respects much the same. Was not seen on October 8th, but found very much worse on the 9th, having become very feverish and delirious in the night, with slight epistaxis. Quieter at time of visit, but pulse very quick; sordes about the lips and gums; no vomiting; thin chocolate coloured stool from castor oil. Stool passed involuntarily. Urine retained; three pints of dark urine removed by catheter. He continued to become gradually worse, and died about 3 a.m. on October 10th. After death the skin became much more yellow.

This patient was brought by his work into the same proximity to the Hecla as the two females whose cases have just been described. Some samples of copper ore from the Hecla were assayed in Mr. Bath's office, where John Wilkins was employed.

*Yellow fever; death.* Jane Mahoney, married, aged 46, lived at 8, Cobre Row.—Illness began on September 20th, with headache, but her symptoms do not appear to have been strongly marked for the first day or two. She had medicine from a druggist on the 22d, and was seen by Mr. Mowatt, of the Infirmary, on the 23d, at 3 p.m.

She was then complaining of headache and pains in the limbs; was vomiting, but only food. Had a dry tongue and skin, and pulse about 100. She was next seen on the 25th, when the vomiting was found persisting, and the vomited matters were dark in colour: but as it appeared that this could be ascribed to some brown cake she had just eaten, the colour of the vomit attracted no particular attention. On September 26th there was marked yellowness of the skin and conjunctivæ. The patient was in a heavy semi-conscious state, answering questions coherently but languidly. Skin moist; no typhoid spots. Pulse below 80, very week. Tongue dry and fissured; sordes on teeth. Marked abdominal tenderness; less sickness. (Mr. Mowatt never saw dark vomita, except as above described, nor could he ascertain that they had been of such colour; but Mrs. Mahoney's daughter Mary told me, on September 28th, that her mother had had much black vomiting.) Ordered brandy to be frequently repeated. On September 27th, the skin was of a peculiar dusky appearance. The sickness had ceased. The patient was more difficult to rouse, and refused to take nourishment. She sank rapidly, and died the same day.

After her death she was intensely yellow, with a peculiar lividity that struck Mr. Mowatt and myself who saw the corpse on different occasions.

Mrs. Mahoney, with her husband and eight children, lived in Cobre Row, in a small cottage consisting of two rooms, one above the other; overcrowded, therefore, and not clean. The court called Cobre Row is unpaved, with receptacles for ashes and coals in front of each house, a foul privy with a cesspool at one end, common to nine houses, and a common supply of town's water from a standtap in the court. This row of houses runs along the side of the Cobre Company's Yard, where the ore from the Hecla was deposited, being separated from the yard by a footway, and a wall some ten feet high. The Hecla, at her place of unloading, was less than a hundred yards in a straight line from the row of houses. The Mahoneys' house was the nearest but one of the row to the wharf.

The man Mahoney was employed in discharging the cargo of the Hecla on the 9th September, and again from the 11th September to about the 20th, working on board the vessel day after day. On September 9th, when people were shy of going into the hold, on account of the sickness on board, Mahoney was one of the first to go down, and stayed an hour and a half, a longer time than customary. He did not change his clothes on coming home from his work. He himself did not suffer from fever at all; he was indeed ailing on one day, on October 3d, with headache, but no vomiting, and was well the next day, after a dose of medicine from the dispensary.

None of the crew of the Hecla had come to Mahoney's house. No washing for the ship or for the sailors had been done by the Mahoneys. Except the father, the family had had nothing whatever to do with the ship, or her contents, beyond living in the proximity that has been described. Mrs. Mahoney had not been near any sick person, nor had any of those who afterwards were attacked in the house had to do with other sick persons than members of their own family.

*Yellow fever; recovery.* Hannah Mahoney, aged 11, was taken ill on September 22d, with headache, prostration, hot dry skin, and vomiting of everything she took into her

stomach, but of nothing else. The vomiting continued up to the 25th, and the stools were frequent, loose and black; has had no active delirium, but has lain half conscious and stupid.

She was attended by Mr. Mowatt of the Swansea infirmary.

Seen by myself on October 28th. Skin then hot and dry, no eruption, no jaundice. More conscious to-day, and can just answer yes or no. Pulse 108°, medium strength. Temperature of axilla 101·8°. Respirations not accelerated. Tongue dry and brown; slightly moist at edges; sordes on teeth; no vomiting now. Several loose stools; none seen. Has passed fair amount of urine, not particularly dark. On October 1st, again seen by me, and found lying outside bed dressed. Skin and conjunctivæ moderately jaundiced. No eruption on skin. Headache, and slept ill last night, but no other head symptoms. Sordes gone from teeth. Tongue dryish, thick, yellow fur. No vomiting. Abdomen concave; epigastrium slightly tender. No stool yesterday or to-day. Pulse 98°. Temperature 99·0°. Respirations quiet.—October 2d. Tongue still dry; still no vomiting; no stool. Complains still of head. Pulse and temperature about same. Ate an egg this morning. October 3d, more jaundiced. Skin moderately cool and dry; no eruption. One stool from an aperient powder last night, said to have been dark. Liver edge three quarter inch below false ribs. Head much better to-day. Perhaps a pint of urine passed in the 24 hours; not seen; reported to be natural in colour. October 4th, less jaundice. Tongue cleaning; moist at sides. No sordes. No vomiting, but no desire for food. Liver edge as before. No stool. Slept well for first time last night. Skin dry; temperature 99·10. No eruption. Pulse 84. October 5th, going on well, but slowly.

This girl had been in the same circumstances as her mother.

*Yellow fever; death.* William Mahoney, aged 18, a ship carpenter in employ of Messrs. Richardson, living with his family in Cobre Row.

Was taken ill on September 24th, and seen by Mr. Mowatt on the 25th, when he had dry tongue, great tenderness of the whole abdomen (especially of the iliac and hepatic regions), occasional sickness, but not of a dark material, and no diarrhœa. Pulse very rapid. Skin dry, distinctly yellow, conjunctivæ same; no spot on skin. On September 28th was perfectly unconscious; very restless and unmanageable. Refusing all kinds of food and medicine. Pulse hard and rapid. [Friends report of him, as of mother, that he had much black vomiting. Mr. Thomas, who saw the case, noted small round petechiæ on the body]. September 27th, Head hot; unconciousness continuing. Motions dark, of liquid consistence, they and the urine passed involuntarily. Skin still dry; head hot. Sank rapidly, and died in the evening.

The external post-mortem appearance of yellowness mixed with lividity was also noticeable in this boy, being very striking to myself as well as to Mr. Mowatt.

William Mahoney had been under the same conditions for infection as his mother and sisters, and had also been working on vessels in the "patent slip" of Mr. Richardson's yard. He had been engaged from September 9th to September 15th on the the Fort Regent (see Jesse's case), and he had also been working on vessels from Chili and the Mediterranean, which lay within a hundred yards of the Hecla; but he always stated that "he had not been near" the Hecla herself, and that he had nothing to do with any sick people.

*Probably yellow fever; recovery.* Jane Mahoney, æt. 10, taken ill on morning of September 30th, with headache, but no pain in back; vomiting of bile and food. No epistaxis. Seen by myself on October 1st. Skin hot and dry; injected, but no rash; a very doubtful trace of jaundice. Temperature 102·9°; pulse 128. Tongue moist, thin white fur, not very red. No epigastric tenderness. Vomita seen, of yellow liquid and curdled milk. Abdomen soft, not tympanitic. One stool yesterday evening, reported of natural colour, but rather loose. Plenty of urine of natural appearance. October 2, Head hot aching; no wandering. No pain in back, but some in legs. Skin about same heat as yesterday. Pulse 108. Tongue red, moist, slight white fur. Thirst. Frequent vomiting of same yellow stuff. Two stools this morning, brown, not very dark. Slight yellowness of conjunctivæ to-day. Urine copious, not seen. October 3, Headache continuing; slept ill. Pains in legs continue. No œdema. Skin not so hot; no eruption. No increase in yellowness of eyes, and none at all observable on skin. Pulse 92; weak, regular. Tongue dry in centre. Has vomited frequently, but to-day only curdled milk and water, without bile. Slight epigastric tenderness. One stool, after a powder, last night; not saved for inspection. Liver an inch below edge of false ribs. October 4th, Better. No jaundice. Temperature, 97·7°. Tongue dry, furred in centre, red and moist at edges. Anorexia; has taken nothing but milk and water. Vomiting now only watery stuff. No stool.

On October 11, Mr. Mowatt met this child, with her sister Hannah, out in the street quite well.

*Probably yellow fever; recovery.* Susan Mahoney, aged 6, seen by myself on October 3d, the first day of ailment. Began to cry with headache at seven in the morning, and soon after, before she had any food, vomited thick slimy stuff, and has vomited several times since, but nothing of a yellow or black colour. No tympaniti, nor epigastric tenderness. Tongue white, moist. No jaundice. Liver one inch below ribs. Bowels confined. Skin hot; pulse 160. No pain in legs or back. In the later part of this day headache became better and vomiting ceased, and on visiting the house next day she was reported to be well and had gone out. However, on October 5th, she was found at home, lying down, and feeling very bad. Skin was very hot; guessed by the hand at about 104°. Surface much injected, but no rash. Face flushed; no jaundice. Pulse 150. Tongue

moist, red, slight white fur in centre. Had vomited all food, even cold water, since last night. Some pain in belly, but no epigastric tenderness. Child looks very heavy, and says her forehead aches. Mr. Mowatt reports, on October 12th, that she had since progressed very favourably, all her symptoms gradually disappearing, and that she was then quite convalescent. The sickness did not continue; there was no yellow tinge of the skin, nor any symptoms that would have suggested yellow fever, in the absence of the other cases in the family.

The two last recorded children had been in the same conditions of exposure to sources of infection as the other members of the family, with the addition of having been in the house (though not sleeping in the same room) during the illness of the previous cases. Other four or five persons living in this house, and all other residents in Cobre Row remained well up to October 21st.

*Yellow fever; recovery.* James Hickey, aged about 35, landlord of the Pelican Inn in the Strand, was taken ill on 20th September suddenly with vomiting, and a "queer feeling," which he did not further describe. Seen by Mr. Howell Thomas on the morning of the 21st, and found in bed on his right side. Countenance depressed, and anxious. Cramp in the extremities. Skin dry and harsh. Conjunctivæ very red. Pulse 102. Tongue dry and furred, except the tip and edges, which were light red. Intense thirst. Pain at epigastrium increased on pressure. Incessant vomiting through the night of matter resembling mustard in colour. Confined blackish stool. Urine scanty, dark smoky brown, highly albuminons. Next morning, September 22d, had a very bad night, and found rather worse at visit, having vomited everything taken. One stool of very black colour. Pulse 109. Urine much the same in quantity and colour. A little easier in the evening, having less pain in epigastrium, and less cramp, but severe headache and lumbar pain. Had vomited frequently during the day. Another very black and offensive stool. Pulse again 109. On the morning of 23d again seen; much less headache and pain in back, but more in epigastrium. Slight intolerance of light. Pulse 103. Vomited every ten minutes through the night, much darker matter than before, resembling strong beef tea. Fancied he could eat a chop, but could not touch it when brought. Evening, more thirst; complete anorexia; less epigastric tenderness. Bowels still rather constipated; one very black stool. Pulse 100. Urine increased in quantity; higher in colour. September 24, passed a much better night, sleeping at least three hours. Skin and conjunctivæ very yellow; mulberry coloured spots on either side of abdomen and above back. Vomiting not so frequent, but vomited matter darker in colour. Two loose stools, not so dark or offensive. Pulse 98. Urine passed frequently; not so dark or so albuminous. Same evening found still a little better, having slept a little. Pulse 95. Had vomited three times only, lighter coloured matters. One stool, still less dark. On 25th, at 10 a.m., same state as last night; at half past seven p.m. had taken a little fish, and enjoyed it. Had less thirst, but had vomited twice. One stool. Pulse 93. Had passed urine twice. On 26th September, still improving. Slept four or five hours, and feels refreshed and stronger. Sitting up in bed, and wanting to get up. Skin and conjunctivæ very yellow. Skin beginning to get moist. Pulse 93. Tongue clearer and moister. Vomited once in night. No stool. Urine much lighter in colour. Evening of same day, had slept a little. Skin warm and perspiring. Pulse 90. Tongue cleaning and moist. No vomiting. Plenty of urine. On 27th September, much better, but decidedly more yellow. Mulberry spots continue. Appetite good. Sat up for an hour.

Hickey was seen by myself on October 1st, sitting up, convalescent. Intensely jaundiced, Skin cool; natural in moisture. On the trunk, front and back, a copious slightly raised rash of a very bright mulberry colour, disappearing almost absolutely on pressure. Tongue clean and moist. Pulse 80. Has not lost flesh much by the illness.

October 16th, has now quite recovered, but traces of jaundice still persist.

*Yellow fever; death.* Elizabeth J. Hickey, aged 23, wife of former patient, living at same house. First ill on September 22d. Few particulars can be obtained of her case beyond the general statement that her symptoms much resembled those of her husband, with the addition of copious black vomiting. She miscarried on September 25 of a five months' child, then gradually sank and died on the 26th.

Hickey had not been on board the Hecla, nor since her arrival had he been at all on the other side of the water, nor nearer to the vessel than his own house. He had bought nothing from the ship. This man's case and his wife's were the only ones of all those of yellow fever in Swansea where the patients had not been resident or engaged upon the island. Hickey's house is situated about 150 yards from the spot where the Hecla unloaded, some small courts, and the breadth of the North Dock lying between. On one day, but not until after Hickey was taken ill, she lay on the west side of the North Dock, and therefore a little nearer to the patient's house. But Hickey had a special indirect communication with the vessel. When Saunders was brought on shore on the 9th September it was to a house in Welcome Court, very near to the back door of the Pelican Inn; a small house only intervening. Hickey states that he did not see Saunders during life, but that he helped to put the coffin on the cart on the afternoon of the 9th, and he took some whiskey in to the friends of the man, probably before the means of disinfection were used. The room in which Saunders lay had not much furniture or bedding in it; and what of such things came out of the ship could not be ascertained. The drains and privy of Hickey's house do not communicate with those of Saunders' house, nor with any other.

*Doubtful yellow fever; recovery.* Dr. Griffith, M.B., living in Dynevor Place, a high part of Swansea, away from the docks. Was in the country on September 21st, when he felt ill almost suddenly, and in the course of three hours was so weak that he could not stand, and went to bed where he was, in the country, in the afternoon. He had two or three distinct rigors and his feet were cold. No positive headache, though he had had some before starting in the morning. His pulse was very languid. After a good dose of hot grog, he felt better at midnight. On 22d he still felt ill, but returned home. Observed his urine very high coloured, evidently bilious, but was not then jaundiced; bowels were confined. Thence to 28th remained in much same state, taking no food, but not vomiting. Bowels confined. Began to be jaundiced on 24th, and stools, at last obtained by mercurial purges, were light drab coloured. On 28th he felt decidedly worse, and on evening of 28th vomited several times food with large quantities of dark thin fluid, which tasted acid, and not bitter; perhaps its brown colour might have been due to some claret he had taken. Yellow colour of face was now more decided, and urine remained very bilious and scanty. Throughout he had not been very feverish, but perspired easily, and found his pulse slow, about 60. His head never ached much, and not at all after the first four days, but he felt very muddled and stupid. Every day he got about to see some patients; but at times he was unable to go when he was sent for, feeling too weak and ill to move. On September 30th he saw for the first time a trace of bile in the stools, and felt better, and his head clearer; urine, which had been very bilious and scanty, improved; and on October 1st he was convalescent, though the jaundice remained on October 2d, when he gave me this account.

From the time of the Hecla coming in Dr. Griffiths had not been near her, nor even near to the docks. He saw none of the crew, and the first of yellow fever he saw was Bowen, on the 19th, two days before his own illness.

*Yellow fever; death.* Mrs. Rachel Williams, living at the top of Cobre Row. Her case is given in the text of the report. She was taken ill on September 29th, and died on October 1st, having had distinct black vomit and jaundice.

*Yellow fever; death.* Nathaniel Williams, aged about 40, a carpenter in Messrs. Richardson's copper ore yard, was seen by myself on October 1st and 2d, and then was in quite good health, though on the 2d distressed by the loss of his wife. Was at her funeral on October 3, and only on morning of October 4th began to be ailing, with slight headache. Sought medical advice on the next day, and at 5 p.m. on October 5th was seen by myself. He was then in a state of intense prostration, seemingly conscious, but answering no questions; much quiet wandering reported by friends. Says "no" when questioned if his head aches. Makes no complaint of back and loins. Has a peculiar vertical frown, much like that observed in his wife. Skin not hotter, perhaps cooler, than natural. Conjunctivæ decidedly yellow. Over both hips small purpuric spots, mixed with a few faint stains. Pulse 90, regular and strong, feels slower.* Tongue intensely dry and brown. Thirst great. Epigastrium very tender. Vomited yesterday, but only food. To-day has vomited for the first time a tablespoonful of a liquid looking just like beef-tea grounds, and of acid reaction. Has had no beef-tea. The microscopical elements of the vomit (examined next day) were scanty blood in masses and few separate corpuscles, epithelium of the squamous variety only; great quantities of torula, and some starch granules. One stool to-day, seen, scanty, yellowish, slimy. Urine reported to have been plentiful, thick and dark, up to this morning, and that he has passed very little since 4 a.m. At visit he was got to pass some urine, which was about 2 oz. in quantity, clear, pale amber-coloured, with a trace of albumen. He died about 8 p.m., on the same evening, with the same kind of trismus and convulsive action that was met with in his wife. He remained semi-conscious to his death. No post-mortem examination could be procured.

Williams, up to the time of his illness, was in the same conditions as his wife in regard to the proximity of his residence to the Hecla and to her freight. In the course of the first week that the Hecla was discharging cargo (10th to 17th September) he was on board her once, but he could not say which day.

When he was taken ill he lay at a house in the town, at some distance from his own, on the other side of the water; in this house no inmate has been taken ill up to the date of this report.

The distance of this man's attack from the direct communication with the Hecla is remarkable. It was 25 days after she came into port; 23 days from her professed disinfection; 20 days, or thereabouts, after he had himself been on board her; 14 days from the end of her discharging her cargo; and six days from the time of the vessel having been put out of Swansea Docks. His illness began five days after his wife's definite symptoms began, and three days after her death.

Cases on the smack Eleanor.—On September 21st, the Eleanor, a wooden vessel of 48 tons, Richard Evans, master, and a crew of three men, laden with copper ore, arrived from Swansea at the pilot station of Llanelly (the port next to Swansea on the west), and was there boarded by a Llanelly pilot named Thomas, who took her along the Burry Estuary as far as the lighthouse, and there left her in charge of another pilot,

* This appearance, to a practised finger, of the pulse being slower than it was proved to be by the watch, was noticed in more than one case. It seemed to come from a deliberate character, so to speak, of the stroke, perhaps the strength of the stroke being so much greater than in the ordinary fevers of England.

who saw her to Penclawdd, a village where there are copper works, on the side of the estuary opposite Llanelly. At that village she discharged her cargo, and on the 22d September arrived at Llanelly in charge of a Penclawdd pilot.

At Llanelly she lay in the channel to the new dock, outside the dock, at a considerable distance from any houses, but quite close to other ships. Here she proceeded to load with coal.

The pilot Thomas can answer that she had no sickness on board on the 21st, and he was told by Slocum, the mate of the vessel (whose case is presently to be told), that all on board her were well on the morning of the 24th. However, on the 25th, one of her seamen named Charles Hayes died in the forecastle of the Eleanor.

*Perhaps yellow fever; death.* An inquest was held upon Hayes's body on the 26th, and the coroner has obliged me with copies of the depositions. Evans, the master, states that on the 23d Hayes complained of weakness and of internal piles. [The landlady of the inn where the inquest was held had understood he had venereal disease.] Did not see him again till the 25th, when he said he was very poorly. Upon returning to the vessel, after seeking an order to admit him into the workhouse, Evans found him apparently in a dying state, and he shortly died. There was no violence. Hayes had not complained of sickness [? illness] during the time (twenty months) that he had been with the vessel. He complained of no pain till the day of his death, and took his meals well. The mate, John Slocum, confirming this evidence, states that Hayes was not well on the 23d, got worse on the 24th and 25th, and died on the 25th at 1 p.m., continuing to work up to a very short time of his death. The other seaman, Daniel Stapleton, says that Hayes complained of weakness on the 23d, but of no particular pain; that he went in search of a doctor on that evening, but was too late to see one; only complained of piles. Hayes was on shore on 24th, and was on the deck of the Eleanor on the 25th, but appeared worse. He went down into the forecastle about one o'clock, when witness found him lying on his belly, and he shortly afterwards died.

This was all the evidence. No medical man saw the case, and none was called to give evidence on the inquest. No post mortem examination of the body was made. The verdict found was, "Died by the visitation of God."

*Yellow fever; death.* The mate of the Eleanor, John Slocum, aged 60, was stated to have been taken ill on September 25th, but he gave evidence at the inquest on the body of Hayes on the 26th, and nothing particular was observed in him then. He was sent aboard after the inquest, but came on shore again the next day, when he was taken in at the Prince Albert Inn, and Dr. Richard Thomas saw him there.

He was then very feverish and prostrate, but not delirious, complaining of headache, and pain in the epigastrum, which seemed to be caused by the incessant vomiting. Threw up food and bile; bowels had been confined some days; pulse was full and frequent. On the 28th he was reported better, but was not seen by Mr. Thomas. On the morning of the 29th was found apparently better; he was lower, but suffered less pain, and was not delirious. Pulse was weak, but frequent; the skin was clammy, not hot. Tongue dry, with a brown fur. Vomiting had ceased, and the bowels had been well acted on by calomel and colocynth; urine was highly coloured and scanty. At 1 a.m. on the 30th September Mr. Thomas was called to him, and found him greatly changed, evidently sinking; greatly collapsed and pulseless, muttering delirium; no convulsion. The tongue as before; he was vomiting copiously very dark matter, which Mr. Thomas thought was blood, not in clots, but as if half digested. The stools were seen for the first time this morning very loose and black, as if from dark blood, but no florid blood in them. The skin was not noticed to be yellow; upon the belly spots not removable by pressure were observed. Conjunctivæ were yellowish throughout, and not observed to be yellower in the progress of the disease. [His landlady, however, who nursed him, stated to me spontaneously that the whites of the eyes were very yellow. Her description of what he vomited was that it stained the sheets like coffee.] He died at 5 a.m. on the 30th September. The body was not seen by Mr. Thomas after death. No post-mortem examination was made.

*Yellow fever; recovery.* The boy of the Eleanor (the Daniel Stapleton of the coroner's depositions) was noticed by Mrs. Forsdyke, the landlady of the Prince Albert Inn, who had nursed Slocum, to be ailing on October 2d, as if he had a cold. He was frightened too, having been with Hayes at his death, and knowing of the death of his other fellow sailor. Mr. R. Thomas visited him in the evening, and found him feverish, thirsty, with full rapid pulse, headache, nausea, but no vomiting; confined bowels. No other symptom was noted. An emetic was given, and next morning he walked half a mile to Mr. Thomas's house, and seemed to have very little the matter with him. He got his wages paid, and went off home to Frampton-on-Severn, on the same day, October 3.

The history of the boy after reaching Frampton is told in the following extract from a letter from Mr. Watts of Frampton. "He was ill, when he got home, with an undefined "attack of fever, and slight yellowness. I then supposed that it was a simple attack of "continued fever, complicated with jaundice. He had headache, pain in the loins, but "no sickness or diarrhœa. In a few days the jaundice became intense, the face almost "black. At the end of a fortnight he complained of great pain in the right leg, and had "inflammation of the lymphatics, with general swelling of the limb, rapidly ending by "abscess in the thigh, which I opened early. At the end of the third week he was much "improved in health, and has so far recovered as to go to work, though the skin has not "entirely lost its yellow cast. The case throughout was characterised by very slow

" pulse and extreme prostration. I was not aware of Stapleton's connection with yellow " fever cases until I had attended him some time, and my diagnosis was not all clear."

On the evening of October 2d, the chairman of the local board of health of Llanelly, having a certificate from Mr. Richard Thomas that the Eleanor ought to be separated from other vessels, ordered her out of the port. It is reported that some measures of disinfection were used. Next day, October 3d, Evans having got a new crew of two or three men), not from Llanelly it is said, for the Llanelly men were afraid of his ship), and having already loaded with coal, sailed for Waterford.

Hayes body was buried immediately after the inquest, and Slocum's as soon as possible after his death.

Up to October 4th, when inquiry was made, no similar case, nor any case of sudden illness, had occurred in or about the houses where the sick seamen had been, nor had any such case been reported from the shipping. Llanelly is a very dirty town, but no fever of this sort is known to have occurred there before. Mr. Thomas knew of only five or six cases of any sort of fever, and they were of the common continued type, and none were in the neighbourhood of the docks. At the date of this report no other case had occurred at Frampton, though it was a crowded cottage where Stapleton lay ill.

The Eleanor was loaded at Swansea on September 18th. She came to her berth, however, partly inside the Hecla [that is, with part of the vessel lying between the Hecla and the wharf,] on the evening of the 16th, and remained there over the 17th. While taking in her cargo of copper ore, she lay close above the Hecla, to the north. This week was just the time the Hecla was discharging cargo. No ore from the Hecla was taken by the Eleanor. The crew of the Eleanor had been with her for various periods, the shortest being nine months.

## Explanation of Map.

A small portion of Swansea is here represented, with all inhabited houses marked *green*, with the exception of those where cases of yellow fever occurred, and they are marked *red*. The *red dots* indicate cases of fever occurring in persons employed in this neighbourhood, but resident elsewhere.

A. shows the position of the "Hecla" from the 9th to about the 24th September; thenceforth to the 28th September she was placed in the Beaufort Dock.

B. is the cottage to which Saunders was removed from the ship on the day of her arrival, and where he died the same day of yellow fever.

C. is the house in the Strand where the Hickeys lived.

D. marks the position of the ship where Norman worked.

E. denotes Bowen's case, who patrolled this side of the dock.

F. shows the patent slip where Jesse, Thomas, and Lilley, as well as one of the Mahoneys were employed.

G. is the house in Bath's Yard where Mrs. Davies and Eliz. Harris died.

H. is the place of work of Jones.

I. denotes the case of Wilkins, who was employed in Bath's assay office.

J. is the house where Mrs. Wilson and her family lived.

K. where Margaret Williams and Miss Trestrail were attacked.

L. The Mahoneys' house in Cobre Row.

M. Rachel and Nathaniel Williams' house.

N. Mrs. Brown lived here.

O. The blacksmith's shop where Colwell worked.

P. The position of the sloop "Eleanor" while taking in cargo.

PART OF
SWANSEA
See Explanation

Engd & Sold Published by J. Parkes

HIGH STREET
STRAND
CANAL
CANAL WHARVES
Pottery Works
Coal Wharves
Graving Dock
GOODS
SOUTH WALES RAILWAY STATION
N
S
Coal Wharves
Patent Fuel Wharf
Timber Yard
TIMBER YARD
PATENT FUEL WORKS
Scale of Feet
NORTH DOCK
RAILWAY
RIVER TAWE
Coal Wharves
H
I
G
Bath's copper and Silver Ore Yards
Timber Yards
F
SHIP BUILDING YARD
PATENT SLIP
RICHARDSON'S YARD
Timber Yard
CHAPEL
Shipbuilding Yard
P
Elinor
Heela
A
B
C
Cobre Copper Wharf
COBRE ROW
K
E
L
M
D
WELCOME ST
GRAVING DOCK
Richardson's Copper Wharf
RICHARDSON ST
FERRY SIDE
N
O
WAREHOUSES
BEAUFORT DOCK
WAREHOUSES
FABIAN STREET
ST THOMAS ST
Parkes Wharf
STRAND
Corporation Wharf
CASTLE
CASTLE SQUARE
THE QUAY
HALF TIDE BASIN
Timber Wharf
Public Wharf
WIND STREET
QUAY PARADE
GUILD HALL
HARBOUR

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*Dr. B*
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No. 17.—REGULATIONS made by the FRENCH GOVERNMENT, with the advice of M. Mélier, Inspector-General of the Sanitary Service, on occasion of the outbreak of yellow fever at St. Nazaire in the autumn of 1861, and applied to ships arriving from the Havannah, or from any other place infected, or suspected to be infected, by yellow fever; with remarks thereupon by the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, as part of an office-memorandum (dated 10th April 1862) on the facts of the outbreak in question.

Article 1. These ships must not enter the harbour nor the roadstead.

Art. 2. Orders are given to the pilots to take them to the anchorage of Mindin, and to place them at as great a distance as possible from each other.

Art. 3. On arrival, the examination of these ships will be the same as if they had come with foul bills of health, that is to say, by questioning from alongside, without any other communication.

Art. 4. Each ship will be visited, as soon as possible, by the sanitary doctor or his assistant.

This doctor will report in writing the result of his visit.

Art. 5. Every person suspected of being sick is to be immediately removed to the hospital ship.

Art. 6. Persons ill of ordinary complaints, and passengers in good health, are isolated and kept under observation on board of the ship prepared to receive them. The same course will be followed with regard to any of the crew discharged.

Art. 7. Every person placed under observation will be bathed and dressed in clean clothes. The articles that are too dirty or of little value will be burned, the others are to be aired and purified.

Art. 8. The Sanitary Service will determine the duration of time of observation, which is to be from three to seven days, according to circumstances. (Article IV. of the Sanitary Convention. Article 15 of the Decree of 24th December 1850. Arrêté of 16th August 1861).

Art. 9. It is expressly recommended to avoid all delay in this transfer from ship to ship, in order that the persons may be removed as soon as possible from the influence of the ship supposed to be infected.

Art. 10. Every person whose presence is not indispensably necessary on board, is to be removed from the ship, and placed under observation.

Art. 11. These preliminary measures being carried out, the ship is to be carefully swept and cleansed.

Art. 12. All apertures are to be opened, and the hatches are to be removed.

Art. 13. Ships provided with windsails or ventilators are to set them to work as soon as possible.

Art. 14. To facilitate the circulation of air throughout, it is recommended to move the cases,* and to put as many as possible on deck.

Art. 15. It is forbidden to begin unloading before these precautions have been taken.

Art. 16. As soon as it is possible to penetrate into the hold, all accessible parts of the ship are to be sprinkled with chloride of lime water.

Art. 17. This mixture is prepared by putting two platefuls of chloride into a bucket of water.

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* The ships from the Havannah are generally laden with sugar in cases.

Art. 18. This liquid is to be thrown against the ship's sides and bulkheads, by means of a hand or garden pump. Ships not provided with these instruments will receive them from the Sanitary Service.

Art. 19. It is important that this liquid should run along the ship's sides and bulkheads, down to the bottom of the hold, and particularly into the pump well, so as to disinfect the ship's sink.

Art. 20. This operation to be repeated every time a part of the cargo is removed.

Art. 21. The cases are likewise to be sprinkled with the same liquid. This sprinkling, when carefully performed with a broom, cannot be of any serious inconvenience, even should a part of the liquid get into the cases.

Art. 22. These precautions must be more strictly attended to as the lower tiers of goods are laid bare, and on getting to the bottom of the hold.

Art. 23. The cases unloaded are to be deposited on board of lighters or tenders, and left open to the air until the time of their being sent away, which is regulated by the Sanitary Service concurrently with the Customs.

Art. 24. During the voyage up the river to Nantes the cases are to remain exposed to the air, the lighters or tenders being covered over with an awning only.

Art 25. When the ship is empty she is to be thoroughly cleaned, carefully scraped, frequently sprinkled with chloride water, and afterwards whitewashed with common lime water mixed with one-tenth of chloride of lime.

Art. 26. The ship is not to take in a fresh cargo before she has been visited by the Sanitary Service and authorized in writing.

Art. 27. The ship may be unloaded either by her own crew or by hired men.

Art. 28. All those who have taken part in the unloading are placed under observation of from three to seven days, on board of the frigate prepared for this purpose.

Art. 29. A sufficient number of sanitary guards will enforce the execution of these measures, and prevent the communications forbidden by the Regulations.

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### Remarks by the Medical Officer of the Privy Council.

#### Extract.

9. M. Mélier's regulations are intended to guard against various kinds of danger. Certain of them apparently refer to the belief that ships, irrespectively of the persons in them, may acquire in places where yellow fever prevails, and may then propagate to other ships in other places, the specific power of breeding yellow fever (as though by some local malaria) among persons who afterwards inhabit or enter them ;— and the regulations which refer to this belief provide for *the isolation, cleansing, and elaborate disinfection of suspected ships.** Certain other regulations are based on the belief that yellow fever follows the laws of common contagious fevers ; and these regulations provide for *the quarantining of all persons, sick and healthy, who have breathed the atmosphere of the ship.*† Further, lest either of the above-mentioned

* See Articles 11 to 22, 25, and 26.
† See Articles 6, 8 to 10, and 28.

danger's should be capable of acting mediately, there are some regulations which provide for *the cleansing or disinfection of cargo, persons and clothing, from on board the suspected ship.**

10. It is an important fact that M. Mélier's regulations were not applied only to ships in which cases of yellow fever had occurred within a certain number of days before arrival in port, nor even only to ships in which cases of yellow fever had occurred at some time during transit. They were applied to all ships coming from infected and suspected ports. And, if the regulations were in themselves right, there was good reason for their being thus widely applied. For, how many days' non-occurrence of yellow fever aboard ship will prove that the ship is not latently infected with yellow fever? Did the *Anne Marie* leave Havannah an infected ship? but it was not till at least seventeen days afterwards that her first case of yellow fever occurred! Did the *Anne Marie* bring infection to the port of St. Nazaire? but thirteen days had elapsed since her last attack of yellow fever? Did the *Arequipa* on the 1st of August leave St. Nazaire an infected ship? her first case of yellow fever occurred on the 5th of August; but her next case did not occur till seventeen days afterwards; nor did her fifth case occur till twelve days after her fourth case; nor her sixth case till ten days after her fifth! What limit of days, then, could M. Mélier have fixed as proving the non-infectedness of a ship? And, in the absence of sufficient data for reasonably fixing such a limit, could he have done better than apply his regulation to every suspected ship? It is at least evident that the ten days' limit which France and Sardinia had adopted on the Report of the Sanitary Congress, and, *à fortiori*, the six days' limit which England has deemed sufficient for her own purposes, would, under the circumstances, have been valueless.

11. M. Mélier's regulations were, in my opinion, not all of equal value. But, taking them in the first place indiscriminately, and looking to what ensued on their being adopted as a whole, I must say that very strong testimony in their favour is borne by the result, as recorded in M. Gestin's letters to the Vice-Admiral at Lorient, and letter to Sir A. Perrier. It seems in a high degree probable that, but for the adoption of those regulations, there would have been further serious mischief at St. Nazaire.

12. I have ventured to express a doubt whether M. Mélier's regulations were all of equal importance to his object. And the regulations which, in my opinion, particularly demand criticism, are those which provided for the quarantining of sick and suspected persons.

These regulations (Articles 5, 6, 8, 10, 28) may be taken to express M. Mélier's belief as follows:—that yellow fever is communicable from person to person, in the same manner as small-pox or typhus is communicable, by means of a *contagium* bred by the bodies of the sick; that a certain interval of time (the so-called *period of incubation*) intervenes between the infection of a person by the cause of yellow fever and the outbreak of yellow fever in such person; that this period of incubation never exceeds seven days, and under certain circumstances (which M. Mélier nowhere specifies) may practically be considered as of three days; that accordingly a person who has been exposed to a possible cause of yellow fever, and is then withdrawn from exposure to such cause, must, though in good health, till a time "which is to be from three days to seven days, according to circumstances," has elapsed, be

* See Articles 7, 23, and 24. For the purposes of Article 7 and of other like regulations, *persons* are in the category of ship-carried effects. Compare below, section 19.

regarded as capable of having and spreading yellow fever, but may after that time, if he have remained without signs of the disease, be treated as no longer an object for suspicion.

13. High medical authorities differ from one another as to the question whether yellow fever be a truly contagious disease. And I have already stated my opinion that this question is not conclusively answered by the record on which I am commenting. But M. Mélier, I presume, had to advise every precaution which might conduce to public safety; and, if this was his responsibility, his regulations cannot, medically speaking, be blamed for over-cautiousness against dangers which were doubtful. If M. Mélier had not framed his regulations on a contagionistic basis, he might indeed have been praised by non-contagionists for omitting superfluous precautions, but (especially after the startling fact of M. Chaillon's death) could scarcely have hoped to satisfy the local population that he had advised every desirable precaution.

14. On the other hand, I feel bound to add that, in my opinion, it is very questionable whether, on the contagionistic doctrine, M. Mélier's lazaret-regulations were such as could be expected to prove effective for their purpose. Lazaret-observation, in order to be of use against any contagious disease, must be based on a knowledge (or if not on an accurate knowledge, at least on a safe outside estimate) of what is the given disease's period of incubation. To "observe" suspected persons for a time shorter than the incubation-time of the disease is, of course, an ineffective "observation." That among authors who are quoted as authorities on the subject of yellow fever, there are very many who attribute to the disease (either by rule or by exception) a longer, even much longer, period of incubation than the seven days which M. Mélier takes for his maximum; this is a point on which I do not insist. But I have difficulty in conceiving on what principle M. Mélier can have acted in charging the local sanitary service with the discretionary power vested in them by his 8th regulation; for, under any circumstances, where personal quarantine is necessary, the quarantine, if it is to have any meaning, must, as above stated, last at least as long as the full incubation-time of the disease; and, among observers of yellow fever, it seems commonly agreed that the incubation of this disease does not restrict itself to nearly so short a time as the three days which M. Mélier takes for his minimum period of observation.

15. Further, it deserves especial notice that in many instances before M. Mélier's arrangements were established, and even to some extent after their establishment, persons whom he would have kept under observation, as well as persons actually suffering from yellow fever, were received among the local population without harm resulting to the latter*—a fact which remains of high importance, even though other facts apparently conflicting with it were observed.

* For instances:—(1.) "The yellow fever appeared among the labourers early in "August, and between the 9th and 12th, seven of those who had unloaded the ship "died on shore."—*Sir A. Perrier*, p. 2. Yet in most of these cases there was no local extension of yellow fever; and in the few instances where contagion is said to have extended to persons on shore, these secondary patients are not said to have infected other persons. (2.) "The crew had insisted on immediately leaving "the 'pestiferous' ship, and went to their homes. Inquiries were subsequently made "respecting these men by the Commissary of Marine, who had given their permits, "and it was ascertained that none of them had either transmitted the disease or had it themselves."—*M. Reynaud*, p. 31. (3.) The labourer who, having helped to unload the *Alphonse Nicolas Cézard*, broke M. Mélier's quarantine on August 20th, and was the next day taken with yellow fever, remained on shore till the 2d September, two days before his death. And (4.) What infection came from the sick of the *Cormoran*, of the *Lorientais*, and of the Indret lighters?

16. On both grounds then I think it improbable that the non-extension of yellow fever in France was due to the lazaret-regulations which M. Mélier established. And the result, so far as it was due to the enforcement of M. Mélier's regulations must, in my opinion, be mainly if not exclusively ascribed—in part to the practice of isolating every suspected ship, and in part to the disinfectant processes, under safeguard of which every suspected ship was unloaded.

17. With regard to the establishment which M. Mélier finds requisite for carrying into effect a system of personal quarantine there cannot, I believe, be any difference of medical opinion. Sanitary justice would surely not be done to persons who come into port in an infected ship, if it were required of them that, during certain days of observation, they should be imprisoned in that very atmosphere which the imprisoning government designates as infectious. Nor would it be reasonable that persons who are kept under observation, lest they be incubating a disease assumedly contagious, should be kept in contact with persons who actually are manifesting the disease. It needs hardly be observed that under either of these systems the proper object of the "observation" would be defeated. In proportion as the ship were infected, in proportion as the disease were contagious, the probation would in itself be condemnatory—would be like some old fire-ordeal revived, from which neither innocent nor guilty could hope to escape unburnt. Hence the necessity, on which M. Mélier insists, that every quarantinable person shall as soon as possible be withdrawn "from the influence of the ship supposed to be infected;" and that the quarantine establishment shall comprise as essential elements, first a special hospital for persons who have the quarantinable disease, and secondly, a lazaret of observation for persons who have been within range of infection.*

18. It remains for me to consider M. Mélier's regulations with particular reference to the question of their applicability to this country. But here few words will suffice. For, subject to one qualification, the language which I have used in discussing the effectiveness of the regulations in France is the language which I should use in discussing, on medical grounds, the applicability of the regulations to England.

The reserved qualification is an important one. Are any special precautions against yellow fever necessary to the health of this country? There is no considerable reason for believing—there are, on the contrary, very strong reasons for disbelieving—that yellow fever can become epidemic in England. And accordingly, whatever may be the infectiousness or contagiousness of yellow fever in other countries, precautions against the communication of the disease from such countries to England are not of proven necessity, nor even of strong presumable value, for the purpose which they would pretend to accomplish. Conclusions more absolute than these cannot I think be justified by present medical knowledge of the subject. I, at least, will not venture to say that, whatever the heat of summer, whatever the arrrival of infected ships, England is invulnerable by yellow fever. Still less will I venture to say that an infected ship, received among other ships into an English port, cannot cause these other ships to carry away with them, in germ, an infection which elsewhere may become most fatal. Our past national experience in the matter is the only standard to which

* It perhaps deserves notice, in passing, that labourers who take part in unloading an infected ship, even though the unloading be done with all sanitary precautions, are submitted by M. Mélier to the same quarantine as persons originally in the ship:—a regulation which evidently is but consistent with the rest of M. Mélier's provisions.

I can refer ; first, the experience which is of common notoriety ; next, the experience which is special to quarantine officers at our ports of Transatlantic communication. Doubtless the English Government, if reconsidering its quarantine-regulations, will have before it from the records of the Council Office and the Customs, whatever experience of the latter kind can be useful.

19. Perhaps the question, in its medical aspect, may be best considered as one of comparison.

That England should insist generally on the wholesomeness of all ships within her ports, and on a preliminary disinfection of all incoming ships and ship-carried effects whereby infectious disease may be introduced, would doubtless in itself be of good effect. And, in principle, it would be but this,—that ships coming into port, and thus annexing themselves to inhabited territory, should be subject to the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts which the authorities of such territory administer.

Even that England should provide exclusively against yellow fever, by regulations for the isolation and disinfection of suspected ships, might medically have thus much said in its favour, that the infection which breeds yellow fever does sometimes seem very markedly, perhaps singularly and specifically, to attach itself to the mere body of a ship ; and that precautions against this infection, even if superfluous while the ship remains in an English port, might prospectively, if the ship were bound for warmer latitudes, be essential both for persons in the ship, and for countries to which the ship proceeds.

Again, if England could, by strict personal quarantine at her ports and by corresponding inland precautions, render it impossible for persons contagiously diseased to introduce and spread here the contagion of their respective diseases, great saving of life would of course result from provisions generally to this effect. For some of our most fatal diseases spread through personal intercourse. And, if such general provisions were in force, it might seem fit that yellow fever (though its contagiousness is much questioned among medical authorities) should for greater security, during any reasonable doubts as to its mode of propagation, be dealt with as though certainly contagious.

But the danger of leaving yellow fever unprovided against by restriction on personal intercourse, as compared with the dangers which are incurred by leaving without such restriction persons who may spread other diseases (persons, namely, who are infected with typhoid fever, smallpox, typhus, cholera, diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, and so forth) is, if we estimate it by our present knowledge, quite insignificant for England. And to enforce contagionistic precautions against yellow fever, yet at the same time to leave open way for such arrivals as that which last year brought typhus into Liverpool, would evidently be to precautionise in the inverse ratio of our actual experiences of danger.

20. It is to be added that direct precautions against contagion, as the exciting cause of any given disease, are in many circumstances less available than precautions of an indirect kind. Harbours and harbour towns ought to be kept especially free from whatever creates local predisposition for the spread of an imported infection. And, in this point of view, I beg leave to refer to the "General Memorandum" printed in my third Annual Report, "on proceedings which are advisable in Places attacked or threatened by Epidemic Disease."

# REPORTS

FROM

# COMMISSIONERS:

*TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES.*

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*—(18.)—*

POLICE (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS);
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND);
POLICE (SCOTLAND); PRISONS (IRELAND).

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Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

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VOL. XXXIV.

# REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

## 1866.

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*TWENTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE*

## EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

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# CONSTABULARY, IRELAND.

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# REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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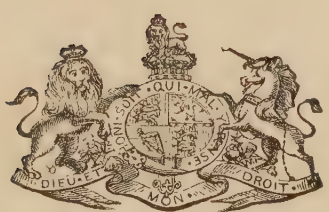


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# CONSTABULARY COMMISSION.

## REPORT.

In conformity with the directions conveyed to us in the Minute of the Board of Treasury of 1st February, 1866, we have instituted a careful inquiry into the present state of the Constabulary Force of Ireland, with reference to their pay and allowances, strength and organization, classification, conditions of service, and system of superannuation; and with reference to the causes which, at the present time, may have led to the large number of vacancies in the body.

We have examined members of the Force of all grades, and from different parts of Ireland, from the Inspector-General to the sub-constable, and also several independent witnesses unconnected with the Constabulary.

We have also received memorials from Benches of Magistrates in different parts of Ireland, speaking in terms of the highest praise of the good conduct and efficiency of the Constabulary, and strongly urging the inadequacy of their pay.

The Irish Constabulary Force, as at present constituted, was established under the provisions of 6th Wm. IV., cap. 13, altered by several subsequent Acts. The first Act regulated the number and salaries of the inspectors and constables, and the allowances to be granted to them on retirement from the Force, defined their general duties, and empowered the Lord Lieutenant to appoint additional constables—over and above the numbers authorized by the Act—to any district declared by proclamation to be in a disturbed state. It also prescribed the manner in which the salaries and expenses of the Force were to be met, viz., by advances, in the first instance, from the Consolidated Fund; one moiety whereof (with the exception of the salaries and expenses of the Inspector-General, his deputies and clerks, and of the Receiver, and some other officers) it was provided should be raised by Grand Jury presentment off each county in relation to which the expenses were incurred, so as to recoup to the Consolidated Fund the half of the total expenditure.

An Act passed in the following session, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 36, gave authority to the Lord Lieutenant to make a small addition to the pay of the sub-constables; and the Act of 2 & 3 Vic., cap. 75, provided for the formation of a reserve force to be established in a depot near Dublin, and employed as a Constabu-

lary Force whenever required. It also contained further provisions for an increase of the salaries of some of the officers and men. The expenses, however, of the force continued to be met in the manner prescribed by the first named statute until 1846. In that year an Act was passed, 9 & 10 Vic., cap. 97, which imposed upon the Consolidated Fund the whole charge of the Constabulary and Reserve Forces, with the exception of such additional constables as might be appointed under the Act of 6 Wm. IV. on the requisition of the magistrates to districts in a state of disturbance, of any portion of the Reserve Force which might be removed to, and employed in, a county or district, and of such addition to the regular Constabulary as might be stationed in a county by order of the Lord Lieutenant. In these latter cases, it was provided that the moiety of the expense should still be raised by Presentment upon the county.

In 1848, another Act, 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 72, conferred additional powers on the Lord Lieutenant to fix the salaries of constables, and defined and limited the numbers of officers and men, whose pay and expenses should be wholly charged upon the Consolidated Fund, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 35 | County Inspectors. |
| 262 | Sub-Inspectors. |
| 375 | Head-Constables. |
| 10,006 | Constables and Sub-Constables. |

These figures, however, did not include the Reserve Force at the Depot, which has been increased by different Acts from two to six hundred men. The proportion of officers and constables assigned by this Act to the different counties, cities, and towns, has been at times altered by subsequent Statutes, but the total number provided for out of public funds has not been exceeded.

The strength of the force on 1st January, 1866, was as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Inspector-General. | |
| | Deputy Inspector-General. | |
| 2 | Assistant Inspectors-General. | |
| 1 | Commandant, | At the Depot in Dublin. |
| 1 | Adjutant, | |
| 1 | Surgeon, | |
| 1 | Barrack-Master and Storekeeper, | |
| 35 | County Inspectors. | |
| 265 | Sub-Inspectors. | |
| 335 | Head-Constables. | |
| 1,921 | Constables. | |
| 430 | Acting-Constables. | |
| 8,713 | Sub-Constables. | |

The excess in the constables, acting and sub-constables over the number fixed by the Act of Parliament represents the extra force employed and partially paid by the counties, whose numbers increase or diminish as the exigencies of the county may require the Force to be augmented or lessened. It also includes the force of 320 men now employed at Belfast, under the provisions of the Act

of 28 & 29 Vict., c. 70, and the 400 Police employed for the protection of the Revenue under the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 89, and other Statutes, which transferred the duties of the suppression of illicit distillation to the Constabulary Force, at the same time abolishing the force of 1,200 men previously engaged upon that employment, and charged upon the Revenue.

Before proceeding to describe the present pay and allowances of the Force, it may be convenient to refer to the rates of pay sanctioned by the Act of 6 Wm. IV., cap. 13, and subsequent statutes. By the 29th section of the former Act the pay of the

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inspector-General was fixed at a sum not exceeding | | £1,500 |
| Each Deputy-Inspector | „ | 800 |
| The Receiver | „ | 600 |
| Each County Inspector | „ | 500 |
| Each Sub-Inspector | „ | 250 |
| Each Chief Constable | „ | 150 |
| Each Head Constable | „ | 70 |
| Each Constable | „ | 35 |
| Each Sub-Constable | „ | 25 |

Under the Act of 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 36, the salary of a sub-constable was increased to an amount not exceeding £28 per annum. The Act of 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 75, sec. 12, provided that it should be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to grant to five county inspectors, and to six sub-inspectors, salaries not exceeding £300 and £180 respectively; to any number of constables salaries not exceeding £40; and to any number of sub-constables salaries not exceeding £33; but with a limitation that the gross amount of the salaries of the officers and men should not exceed the amount authorized by the previous Acts for the salaries of each rank. A further addition of £12 was also made to the salaries of twenty-three sub-inspectors in the second and third classes by the authority of the Lord Lieutenant.

Finally, by the Act of 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 72, the Lord Lieutenant was empowered to regulate the salaries of constables at a rate not exceeding £38 for a mounted, and £36 for a dismounted constable.

A change was also made in the designation of the officers of the force by the Act of 2 and 3 Vic., c. 75, which provided that the officers styled chief constables in the Act of 6 Wm. IV., cap. 13, should thenceforth be designated sub-inspectors, that the sub-inspectors of the former Act should become county inspectors, and the county inspectors provincial inspectors; the number of the last named officers was also reduced by two, and the title of the remaining two was altered to Assistant Inspectors-General, by the 6th section of 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 97.

The present rates of pay and allowances, and the classification of the force, are set forth in the following schedule:—

[SCHEDULE

PRESENT RATE OF PAY

| —— | Pay. | Long Service Pay. | Good Service Pay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector-General, | £1,500. | — | — |
| Deputy Inspector-General, | £1,000. | — | — |
| 1st Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, | £600. | — | — |
| 2nd Deputy Assistant Inspector-General, | £500. | — | — |
| Commandant of Depot, | £500. | — | — |
| Adjutant, | Pay of a Sub-Inspector according to class, and £73 additional as Adjutant. | Long service pay according to scale; see below. | — |
| Surgeon, | £300. | — | — |
| Barrack-master and Storekeeper, | £200, and £91 5s. extra allowance. | — | — |
| County Inspectors: | | | |
| 27 First Class, | £250. | Above 2 and under 7 years, £1 a month. Above 7 and under 15 years, £2 a month. Above 15 and under 20 years, £3 a month. 20 years and upwards, £4 a month. | £48 per annum allowed to 5 out of both classes. (2 & 3 Vic. c. 75.) |
| 8 Second Class, | £220. | Same scale. | — |
| Sub-Inspectors: | | | |
| 90 First Class, | £150. | Same scale. | £30 a-year to six. (2 & 3 Vic. c. 75.) |
| 89 Second Class, | £120. | Same scale. | £12 a year to 23 in Second and Third Classes, by authority of Lord Lieutenant. |
| 89 Third Class, | £100. | Same scale. | — |
| Head Constables: | | | |
| Head Constable, Major, | £70. | No extra | allowances. |
| First Class, | £60. | Above 2 and under 7 years, £2 6s. per annum. Above 7 and under 15 years, £4 11s. per annum. Above 15 and under 20 years, £6 16s. 10d. per annum. 20 years and upwards, £9 2s. 6d. per annum. | Extra Pay— £10 to twelve, by authority of Treasury. |
| Second Class, | £50. | Same scale. | £10 to twelve, by authority of Treasury. |
| Constables: | | | |
| Mounted, | £38. | Same scale. | — |
| Infantry, | £36. £40 to fifteen of this class. | — | — |
| Acting Constables, | £30. | Same scale. | — |
| Sub-Constables: | | | |
| Mounted, | £29 4s. | Same scale. | — |
| Infantry, | £27 14s. | Same scale. | — |
| Second Class, | £24. | Same scale. | — |

AND ALLOWANCES.

| Night Allowance when on Duty. | Mileage. | Forage. | Lodging Allowance, or Quarters in Barracks. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £1 each night. | 1*s.* 6*d.* a mile, when no public conveyance. | — | — | — |
| 15*s.* each night. | 1*s.* 6*d.* a mile, as above. | — | — | — |
| 10*s.* each night. | 1*s.* a mile outside a radius of 20 miles. | For 2 horses, £73 per annum. | — | — |
| 10*s.* each night. | Same. | Same. | — | — |
| Same. | Same. | Same. | Quarters, fuel, and light. | — |
| 8*s.* each night. | — | — | Same. | 4*s.* per diem for ten consecutive hours on duty. |
| 10*s.* each night. | 1*s.* a mile when no public conveyance. | For 1 horse, £36 10*s.* | Same. | — |
| 8*s.* each night. | 9*d.* a mile when no public conveyance. | — | Same. | — |
| 10*s.* each night. | 9*d.* a mile beyond a radius of 10 miles. | For two horses, £73; 1*s.* 8*d.* a day for horses of Orderlies — generally two. | £20 16*s.* per annum when not in quarters; £18 5*s.* for office, fuel, and light. When in quarters; 2*s.* 9*d.* a week for fuel. | £3 per annum for stationery. |
| All other allowances the same. | | — | — | — |
| 8*s.* each night. | — | For one horse, £36 10*s.*; 1*s.* 8*d.* a day for horse of Orderly. | £18 5*s.* when not in quarters; 2*s.* 9*d.* a week when in quarters. | £2 stationery; 4*s.* per diem for ten consecutive hours on duty at fairs, races, &c. |
| Same. | — | Same. | £15 12*s.* when not in quarters, 2*s.* 9*d.* a week when in quarters. | Same. |
| Same. | — | Same. | Same. | Same. |
| 2*s.* at Assizes, &c. 1*s.* 6*d.* on any other duty. | — | 2*s.* a-year for straw. | £5 a-year fuel allowance for each barrack. | 10*d.* for ten consecutive hours on duty. |
| Same. | — | — | — | Same. |
| 1*s.* 6*d.* at Assizes, Quarter Sessions, &c. | — | 2*s.* a year for straw. | — | 9*s.* 4*d.* a year for repair of saddles, &c. |
| 6*d.* a night, other duty except patrols. | 1*s.* marching money for 12 miles; 1*s.* for every 9 miles over 12. | — | — | 3*s.* a year for repair of arms, &c. 6*d.* for ten consecutive hours on duty. |
| Same allowances as | Constables of Infantry. | | | Same. |
| — | — | — | — | 9*s.* 4*d.*, saddlery, per annum. |
| Same allowances as | Constables of Infantry. | | | — |
| Same allowances as | Constables of Infantry. | | | — |

HEAD and other CONSTABLES employed on Staff Duties, &c., at DEPOT, PHŒNIX PARK, and at the SUB-DEPOT, NAAS, with rates of Pay and other Allowances.

| —— | Gross Pay. | | | Allowances. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Riding Master—No extra allowance, | 60 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, | 60 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 0 |
| Schoolmaster—Allowance paid out of School Fund, | 50 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Head Clerk at Depot, | 50 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant Storekeeper, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, | 40 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 9 |
| Drill Constable, | 40 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, | 40 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Constable in charge of Troop-books, &c., | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 9 |
| Drill Constable, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rough-riding Constable, | 38 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Drill Constable, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Rough-rider, | 32 | 7 | 0 | — | | |
| Ditto, | 32 | 7 | 0 | — | | |
| Ditto, | 32 | 7 | 0 | — | | |
| Assistant in Depot store, | 27 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto, | 27 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Hospital Head-Constable—No extra allowance, | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | |

NAAS SUB-DEPOT.

| —— | Gross Pay. | | | Allowances. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Acting Schoolmaster, | 60 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 9 |
| Assistant Storekeeper, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Drill Constable, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Drill, | 30 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, | 30 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

All the above receive long-service pay, according to scale.

The scales of long-service pay were granted to the head and other constables by a Treasury Minute in 1854, and to the officers by a further minute in 1859. It will be seen, that taking the pay and the good-service pay together, the rates now received by constables and sub-constables who have served over fifteen years, slightly exceed the amounts sanctioned by the Acts above referred to. It is stated that the long-service pay is regarded as an allowance, but it appears to be practically an addition to pay.

Candidates for admission to the force as sub-constables are required by the 14th section of 6 Wm. IV., cap. 13, to be of sound constitution, able-bodied, under the age of forty years, able to read and write, and of a good character for honesty, fidelity, and activity. Persons following the occupations of gamekeeper, woodranger, and other callings specified in the Act are disqualified as candidates, but from the inquiries which we have instituted, we have ascertained that these disqualifications are not now insisted upon if the candidate be eligible in other respects. The limit of age has now been fixed at twenty-seven years, and it is

provided that the candidate must be a single man, or a widower without any children, at least 5 feet 7 inches in height, and possessed, on joining the depot, of certain prescribed articles of clothing, including a suit of plain clothes and a hat, and of £1 in money for the purchase of necessaries which he may require before the first monthly issue of pay.

For appointment to the rank of sub-inspector it is prescribed that the cadet should be unmarried, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four years, of sound constitution and good moral character; and all persons nominated to cadetships are required to undergo a competitive examination.

Head constables promoted to sub-inspectorships are also required to undergo a competitive examination in arithmetic, geography, English composition, orthography, handwriting, and knowledge of police duties.

In alluding to the organization of the force, their system of superannuation, and "the causes which at the present time may have led to the large number of vacancies in the body," we are brought to the consideration of several general questions bearing upon the condition of the Constabulary. There appears to be nothing in the regulations concerning admission to the force which seriously operates to deter men from joining it, and any modifications which from time to time suggest themselves may, in our opinion, be safely left to the discretion of the Inspector-General.

"We would, however, make a suggestion, in which this officer concurs, respecting the regulation which requires the dismissal of any constable marrying without leave; and we submit that as such dismissal precludes the constable from employment in other Police forces, whereas his compulsory resignation would not have the same effect, the interests of discipline would be sufficiently consulted by requiring the resignation, instead of the peremptory dismissal, of any constable so offending."

There are three principal points upon which complaints are made by the several ranks in the force:—

1. The officers complain that their long-service pay is not reckoned in the calculation of their retiring allowances.
2. The men feel that while their prospects of promotion are remote, their period of service is long and indefinite; and it is alleged that it would be regarded as a great boon if they were allowed to enter for a fixed period of from twenty to thirty years, and to retire at the end thereof with some pension or gratuity.
3. There is a general complaint of the inadequacy of pay.

With reference to the two former complaints, we must here allude to the system of superannuation now applicable to this force.

It must be observed that whilst in England the members of the Metropolitan Police Force as well as of the rural constabulary are only entitled to a pension not exceeding *one-half* their salary after a service of above fifteen and under twenty years, and one of *two-thirds* their salary for any period of service above twenty years, the Irish constabulary are in a more favourable position. All those

who entered the force before the passing of the Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 100, may receive a pension of *two-thirds* their salary for a service of fifteen and under twenty years, and the whole of their salary for any period of service above twenty years. Those who entered the force subsequently to the passing of the above Act are subject to the following provisions:—

The officers are entitled to a pension,

| | |
|---|---|
| After 15 and under 20 years, . . | Of half their salary. |
| After 20 and under 30 years, . . | Of two-thirds. |
| After 30 and under 40 years, . . | Of three-fourths. |
| After 40 years, . . . . | Of the whole. |

The men are entitled to a pension,

| | |
|---|---|
| After 15 and under 20 years, . . | Of half their salary. |
| After 20 and under 25 years, . . | Of two-thirds. |
| After 25 and under 30 years, . . | Of three-fourths. |
| After 30 years, . . . . | Of the whole. |

It is obvious that in dealing with so large a force as the Irish Constabulary, every increase of pay will materially add to the burden upon the public, which is entailed by the adoption of this more liberal system. We are, therefore, of opinion that if, as we believe, the circumstances of the country demand that the rate of pay should be raised, it will be necessary to revise the existing systems of superannuations, and to consider the propriety of assimilating the law of the two countries.

If this were done as regards officers and men hereafter entering the Irish Constabulary, no just complaint could be raised, and those who are at present in the force would continue to receive their pensions, calculated after the existing system and upon *their present pay*.

If the present scale of superannuation allowances were continued, and the system of long-service pay maintained, it would be impossible for us to recommend that the latter should be taken into account in the calculation of the officers' pensions, their present pensions, even without it, being so much larger in proportion than those of any other class of public servants. But looking to the complications which it involves, and to the apparent hardship of excluding that which is in reality pay from the calculation of superannuation, we recommend the total abolition of long-service pay and that the full pay which we propose for officers and men, shall, in the case of those hereafter joining, be taken as the basis on which to calculate their superannuation allowances.

We are the more induced to advocate the abolition of the long-service rates, and the establishment in their place of one uniform system of pay throughout the force, inasmuch as it appears to us that the term "long-service pay," as applied to the Constabulary, is calculated to lead to misapprehension, the benefits conferred thereby commencing after a service of only two years. We would add, that being viewed in the light of an extra allowance, and not as regular pay, it has a tendency, as has already been shown in one or two instances, to overstep the limits fixed by Parliament

for the payment of the force, and thus to effect, in an indirect manner, an improvement in their condition, which could only properly be carried out by the authority of a fresh Act of the Legislature.

We fear that the efficiency of the service would suffer, and the pension list be increased beyond that amount which Parliament would sanction, if retirement were allowed after twenty or twenty-five years without reference to health or fitness for service. In the army, it is true, that this rule obtains, but the pension there awarded is but small (from 10*d.* a day after twenty-one years, to 1*s.* a day after twenty-four years' service), and it would be impossible to sanction any such amount as would render it advantageous to the members of the Constabulary to exchange their present system for such a plan.

The inadequacy of pay is almost universally alleged to be the reason equally of resignations, of the falling off in the supply of recruits from a better class, and of the difficulty in obtaining recruits even from an inferior class. There can be no doubt that inasmuch as in many parts of Ireland, small farms have been thrown together, small farmers and their sons (formerly a prolific source of Constabulary recruiting) have emigrated, and their class has been materially reduced in number, those who remain have less inducement to quit their ordinary pursuits for the life of a constable. We may add, moreover, that a desire to emigrate appears to exist very generally among this class and the class below it, a desire not only engendered by the belief that better wages and an improved position will be found on the other side of the Atlantic, but stimulated by the fact that very many have relations who have already emigrated and settled in the United States of America, and in the Colonies, from whom they constantly receive advice, encouragement, and even pecuniary assistance, to follow their example. And both with respect to these and other classes, we collect from the evidence before us, that the manner of living in Ireland has so materially improved, and the rate of wages so much risen of late years, that the pay of the lower grades of the Constabulary force by no means contrasts with the pay of the mechanic or the labourer so favourably as in days gone by. If, therefore, it is considered necessary that the recruits of the Irish Constabulary should be drawn from a class superior to that which adequately supplies the police forces in England, this result can only be hoped for by a very large additional expenditure, and would be even then uncertain. It is, however, stated to us, that although the class from which recruits are obtained has deteriorated, that deterioration applies mainly to their educational capabilities, and that the actual duties of the Constabulary were never more efficiently performed than at the present moment.

Whilst, therefore, we are unanimously of opinion that the pay of the lower class of constables is inadequate and ought to be raised, we are not prepared to recommend so large an increase as would be necessary to encourage a hope that any considerable number of the better classes referred to would enter the force. If such men are to be attracted to the Constabulary, it will, in our

opinion, be rather by facilitating promotion, than by the adoption of a scale of payment larger than will probably be found necessary to enlist and to retain men of the classes which now efficiently perform constabulary duties.

The wages of these latter classes in Ireland appear to range from 7*s.* to 9*s.* per week, the average being certainly much below the higher sum. If, therefore, the pay of the Irish sub-constable were raised to 14*s.* per week during the first few years of service, this would be considerably above the wages of the labouring classes, and if these classes cannot be attracted and retained by a scale of pay so much larger than they can obtain in their ordinary occupations, we cannot but doubt whether they can be retained by any amount of remuneration which Government could propose.

This scale also would bear a favourable comparison with the scale of the pay of the English Constabulary, as contrasted with that of the English labouring classes.

And we would further submit that if (as seems to be the opinion of a large proportion of magistrates and country gentlemen in Ireland gathered from the evidence given before us,) it is considered necessary that a class superior to the labouring class should supply the constabulary force, that superior class being now deterred from joining, because the increased prosperity of the country enables them to obtain greater remuneration in other employments, a serious question arises whether a larger expenditure, thus virtually called for on account of such increased prosperity, should in fairness be charged upon the Imperial Exchequer, or should not rather be mainly defrayed by the local taxation of that part of the United Kingdom, on account of whose advancing prosperity it is required. It must be remembered that the members of the Irish Constabulary combine the duties of a soldier with those of a policeman. Probably the organization which would be most effective for the discharge of one sort of duties may not be precisely so with respect to the other sort; but taken as a whole, we do not believe that the present organization can be materially improved, and an attempted interference, especially at the present moment would, in our opinion, be highly objectionable. But whilst the military duties of the force are at least as necessary for imperial as for local interests, the actual police duties are especially exercised on behalf of the localities in which the men are distributed; of no force then does it appear more just to say that the expense of their maintenance should be defrayed at least as much from local as from general taxation. And we the more earnestly refer to this as a point worthy of consideration, because the Act of 1846, which placed the whole of the expense of the Irish Constabulary upon the Consolidated Fund was professedly based upon the anticipated injury to Ireland from commercial alterations then enacted, whereas not only has no such injury followed, but it is universally admitted that the country has greatly advanced in material prosperity.

The question of promotion will be found to be one deserving the most serious and careful consideration. At the present time it requires a long period of service, averaging probably above

twenty years, to reach the position of a constable, and a further period of several years to reach that of first-class head constable. At that rank a constable's promotion virtually stops; the advancement to the lowest rank of officer, that of third-class sub-inspector, being exceedingly limited. This brings us to the consideration of the position and condition of the class of sub-inspectors. When a vacancy occurs in the third-class of these officers, the Inspector-General informs Government of the fact, stating to whose gift that vacancy falls. He is allowed one vacancy in every three, and is restricted to the appointment of either a head constable, or the son of an officer (past or present) of the Constabulary. The Government nominate to the other two vacancies, and the candidates so nominated undergo a competitive examination. From the above arrangement it follows that if the Inspector-General equally divides his nominations between the two classes to which he is restricted, (which is at present the case,) only one-sixth of the number of vacancies are applicable to the promotion of deserving head constables. The wisdom and desirability of increasing this proportion have engaged our earnest attention, and we have taken much evidence upon the subject. On the one hand it is stated that it is essential that this force should be officered in a large degree by gentlemen, that the sub-inspectors are thrown much into contact with the gentry of their counties, both socially and in the performance of their duties—that it is desirable they should be of a position which would enable them to associate upon equal terms with the gentry (which is one great basis of their complaints as to the inadequacy of their pay), and that the men of the Force pay greater respect to, and have greater confidence in, the young gentleman officer than in the comrade who has been promoted from their ranks.

This latter feeling is stated by some witnesses to be peculiarly cherished by the Irish people.

On the other hand, it is alleged that a promoted head constable brings to the discharge of his duties as sub-inspector an experience which cannot possibly be possessed by a young gentleman newly entering the Force—that his position in life renders that salary adequate to his wants, which is found insufficient for one who is of a class higher in the social scale—that to be equally well-obeyed and respected by his men depends solely upon his own character and efficiency—that the duties of a sub-inspector are and have been well and efficiently performed by those head constables who have been promoted, and that an increased proportion of such promotions would greatly stimulate every rank in the Force and would, moreover, tend to encourage men of a better class to enter the Constabulary, in the hope of rising to the rank of officer more certainly and more rapidly than is at present possible.

In order to judge rightly of the relative value of the arguments above stated, we have endeavoured to compare the position and the duties of a sub-inspector of Irish Constabulary with those of some class as nearly as possible similar in England. But here arises the difficulty, that whilst their duties appear to be analo-

gous to those of a superintendent of rural police in an English county, who stands in the same relative position to his chief officer of police as does the sub-inspector to his county inspector, and who is seldom, if ever, taken from the ranks of the gentry, these officers compare themselves, and appear to be frequently compared with officers in the army, who are, with few exceptions, of gentle birth. And if this be their recognised position, it cannot be doubted that an attempt to alter it, especially by any sudden change, might be attended with consequences detrimental to the service.

Judging from a merely English point of view, it would appear contrary to sound principle that the country should be called upon to pay an increased amount to procure the performance by men of good social position of duties which are found to be performed with equal efficiency by others for whom a lower amount of remuneration is adequate. Still, there may be—and, in the opinion of some whose views are entitled to great respect, there are—peculiar characteristics in the Irish people and circumstances in the condition of Ireland which render it inexpedient to frame this Force, as regards its officers, entirely after an English model. Whilst, however, we forbear to recommend, at least at the present moment, the assimilating the social rank and position of an Irish sub-inspector to that of an English superintendent of county police, we decidedly recommend that a larger proportion of head constables should be promoted; and, with this object, we propose that half of all vacant sub-inspectorships should be at the disposal of the Inspector-General, to be apportioned by him between the sons of Constabulary officers, past or present, and deserving head constables. With respect to the other half, we submit that it would be well to leave them, as at present, at the disposal of the Government, to whom must be intrusted the responsibility of ingrafting upon the Force that element of superior social position which appears to be desired. Our attention has also been called to the question of promotions at head-quarters, especially as regards the offices of Deputy Inspector-General and Assistant Inspectors-General. At present those officers are nominated by the Government. We cannot but think it desirable to revert to the former system, and that these appointments should be practically left to the Inspector-General, with the intent that he should apply them to the promotion of deserving officers within the force, when such can be found. This stimulus would, we believe, have a very beneficial effect upon the service.

The alterations which we propose in the pay of the Constabulary Force will entail no inconsiderable addition to an expenditure which has already swelled from £486,000, in 1847, to a sum exceeding £700,000 voted in last year's estimates; and we may here remark, that in sanctioning certain extra payments in 1854, the Treasury stipulated that the force should be reduced to 8,000 men as soon as practicable, which reduction has not hitherto been effected.

We cannot, however, refrain from calling attention to the fact that, whilst improvements in the condition of the force, introduced

from time to time since its formation, have thus increased the charge upon the public purse, various additional duties have gradually been imposed upon the Constabulary, by which a saving to the revenue has been effected, in the removal of the necessity for the employment of other persons. The yearly gathering of agricultural statistics, the decennial collection of the census, and the prevention of illicit distillation rank prominently among such duties; and by the Act which imposed the last-mentioned upon the Constabulary, whilst 400 men were added to their number, the body previously employed for this purpose, numbering 1,200 men was abolished, and a saving effected of nearly £50,000 a year.

Still so material an increase during past years cannot be regarded without apprehension with reference to the future, and the more so inasmuch as we feel bound to recommend a further expenditure, the actual financial result of which in so fluctuating a force cannot be accurately estimated.

We would here, however, call attention to the manner in which the contributions are arrived at which are payable by counties requiring extra men. By the 4th clause of the Act 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 72, a precise sum per man was fixed, supposed to be sufficient to cover all the costs and expenses, on which charges on the counties and districts were to be calculated. This sum was at that time estimated at £35 2*s.* 6*d.*, but according to the evidence of Mr. Cane Crawford, now performing the duties of Receiver of the Constabulary, the actual average cost per man is £51 16*s.* 4*d.*, so that the Treasury is paying considerably more than its fair proportion. We recommend that this scale should be at once revised. We find also that in the case of counties demanding extra men, when at the same time vacancies exist in the number of their Parliamentary quota, it has been decided that they are only liable to pay half the expenses of so many of such extra men as are in excess of such quota. We submit that this regulation should be altered. The public purse bears the whole expense of the reserve men at the depot, who are kept to supply the demands of counties for extra men from time to time, and although vacancies may temporarily exist in the quotas of such counties, we think they should be called upon to pay the full half of the expense of such extra men when forwarded from the depot upon their application, or, at least, that some per-centage should be fixed upon as the ordinary rate of temporary vacancies in any force similarly situated, and the public Exchequer should only be charged with the full expense of the number of vacancies exceeding such ordinary per-centage. Moreover, having regard to the increased expenditure alluded to, we think it worthy of the consideration of the Government whether upon a favourable opportunity it might not be well to reduce the numbers of the force chargeable upon Imperial taxation, leaving it optional for the counties to obtain an additional number upon stating their willingness to bear the expense of such addition. In England the public purse bears but one-fourth of the cost of the constabulary and police, and we see no reason why such difference should exist between the two countries.

The reduction of the force, however, is scarcely a question to be pressed at the present moment. Financial considerations are not the only test by which the value of the Irish Constabulary can be estimated. To their loyalty, fidelity, and efficiency in the repression of outrage and the preservation of the peace, the highest testimony has been borne, and we believe that to maintain such efficiency unimpaired is essential to the security of the country. With this view we subjoin our recommendations, earnestly trusting that their adoption may promote the comfort, contentment, and welfare of a body of men who, from their first formation down to the present moment, have rendered continuous and important services to the interests of order and good government.

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## Pay of the Force.

After much consideration of the subject, we have agreed to recommend the following scale of pay for officers and constables, in lieu of the pay and long service allowances which they at present receive:—

| | Per Week. £ | s. | d. | Per Annum. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County Inspectors—First class, | | | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Second „ | | | | 270 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Inspectors—First class, | | | | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Second „ | | | | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Third „ | | | | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Head-Constable Major, | | | | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Head-Constables—First class, | 1 | 7 | 0 | 70 | 4 | 0 |
| „ Second „ | 1 | 3 | 6 | 61 | 2 | 0 |
| Constables, | 0 | 19 | 0 | 49 | 8 | 0 |
| Acting Constables, | 0 | 17 | 0 | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| Sub-Constables: | | | | | | |
| Under 6 months' service, | 0 | 12 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 months and under 6 years' service, | 0 | 14 | 0 | 36 | 8 | 0 |
| Over 6 years' service and under 12 years, | 0 | 15 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 12 „ „ 20 „ | 0 | 16 | 0 | 41 | 12 | 0 |
| 20 years and upwards, | 0 | 16 | 6 | 42 | 18 | 0 |

We do not propose to interfere with the Good Service Pay at present allowed to some of the County Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To 5 of the County Inspectors, | £48 per annum. |
| To 6 of the first class Sub-Inspectors, | 30 „ |
| And to 23 of the second and third class Sub-Inspectors, | 12 „ |

inasmuch as we think it desirable that the power should still be left in the hands of the Inspector-General of conferring some additional reward upon an officer for meritorious service.

As the duties which are performed by the men of the Constabulary at Belfast are analogous in every respect to those of a City Police, and taking into consideration the expenses of that borough (as shown by evidence) over the rural stations, we beg to recommend that the Town Inspector of Constabulary should receive an

increase of lodging allowance to the amount of £40 per annum; each Sub-Inspector to £30; and that there should be an additional shilling a week granted to all the grades, from the First Class Head-Constable to the Junior Class of Sub-Constable to the scale of pay already laid down for the different grades in the Force.

And we also recommend that all the mounted men of the Force, who have very onerous and important duties to perform, be put upon the same scale as the men at Belfast. We have reason to believe that the annual addition to the estimates which would be necessary to place the Force on the footing which we have recommended, cannot be stated at a less sum than from £60,000 to £70,000.

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### Arms of the Force.

With respect to the arming of the Constabulary, we append separate statements drawn up by three of our number. We would, however observe, that we have specially inspected the pistols at present used by the mounted men, and are unanimously of opinion that they are of so obsolete and unserviceable a character, that it is highly expedient that a supply of better weapons should be forthwith issued, and we are inclined to recommend the adoption of a breach-loading arm.

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### Clothing.

The arrangements for the supply and issue of the clothing do not seem to be on a satisfactory footing, especially with regard to the want of examination to secure that the quality of the cloth of which the garments are actually made, corresponds with that of the approved pattern; for, although there is a condition in the contract that the cloth is to be examined at the Army Clothing Depot, Pimlico, and if approved, marked accordingly, and redelivered to the contractor, this is, we are assured, disregarded, and the garments are in fact delivered by the contractor to the County Inspector without any mark by which he can know whether the cloth has been so examined and approved.

All the men below the rank of officers are entitled by the regulations of the service to the several articles stated in the Return. The periods of supply and cost of each are also shown. It will be observed that the cost includes the price paid to the contractor and the allowance for making up and fitting granted to each man according to his rank.

The contract is made under the authority of the Secretary of State for War by an officer of that department in London (the Director of Contracts).

By the terms of the existing contract the contractors, Messrs. Tait & Co., of Limerick, are bound to deliver the tunics, trowsers, and overalls, basted together only, and not made up and fitted.

The chief officers of the Constabulary are of opinion that this is the best system, as it is found not practicable for a contractor to fit each man of so large a number, scattered in small parties in so many different places in each county.

This difficulty does not, however, arise in the case of the men at the depot, whose clothing should therefore, we think, be supplied made up and fitted by the contractor.

It becomes necessary to provide otherwise for making up and fitting the clothing of the men serving in the counties, which is done by an allowance. This is stated by some of the witnesses not to be sufficient, and certainly it is not if the cost of the chevrons and badges is included, which is stated to be, for the head constables, 12*s.*, first class; and 10*s.*, second class. It is represented to us, by those well qualified to form an opinion, that the men take great pride in these distinctions, and rather than be deprived of them would themselves pay the cost. If this be so, and it be advisable they should wear them, we do not consider it reasonable to charge the public funds with the cost of such an ornamental addition to the dress. We do not propose to recommend an increase of the allowance on that account.

The course actually taken to make the contract and for delivering the articles, and the objections found to arise, are set forth in a memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel Hillier, Commandant of the Depot in Dublin. We have examined the several articles of the clothing, and they appear to be well adapted to the purpose, except the great coats and cloaks, of which the quality of the cloth is decidedly inferior to what it should be; this will be evident from the price, which is only 17*s.* each for the great coat and cloak supplied every fourth year, the price of the great coat of the Dublin Police being 26*s.* 6*d.*, and of the cloak, 37*s.* 6*d.*

We recommend that the great coats and cloaks be made of a better cloth, at least equal to that of the Dublin Police. The increased expense may in some measure be met by the improved health and effective condition of the men, if better clothing be provided.

The shape and material of the shako, in our opinion, ought to be changed for some other description of "head covering," which, in shape and material, would protect the side and back of the head and neck, and not attract the heat of the sun, as the present glazed oil-skin does.

Finally, as no supervision in London can, in our opinion, be effectual for the purpose, we think that the Inspector-General, subject to the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant, and in obedience to such regulations as may be established by the Lords of the Treasury, ought to be responsible for the selection of the materials of the several articles of clothing and quality of equipments most suitable for the service; that the contracts ought to be made by the Receiver of the Constabulary, in communication with the Inspector-General, subject to the like approbation and approval; and that penalties for any breach of the conditions of the contract should be enforced by the said Receiver.

J. Stewart Wood,
*Inspector-General of Constabulary.*

### Allowance for Horse to Inspector-General.

The hardship and inconsistency have been pointed out to us of granting to all the County and Sub-Inspectors of Constabulary allowances for lodgings corresponding to their respective ranks, while a similar boon has been altogether withheld from the four senior officers at head-quarters. As this anomaly, however, may possibly be accounted for by the fact of their salaries (some of which have been latterly raised) being deemed adequate without such allowance, we do not feel ourselves called upon to advert further to the subject, but the solitary case of the Inspector-General himself in regard to the forage of horses appearing to place him in a comparatively unfavourable and unfair position, especially as his salary is almost the only one that has not been raised since the original institution of his office, we have directed our attention to this point. It seems that with the single exception of his deputy, whose salary has been, of late, augmented from £800 to £1,000 a year, the Inspector-General is the only officer in the whole establishment who is not recognised as a mounted officer; and although it is fully admitted that, unlike the great mass of the officers under him, he does not require the continuous use of horses, yet there can be no question they are sometimes indispensable; and it is asserted by a former Inspector-General, that on occasions when his appearance on horseback, for the performance of his official duties, was absolutely necessary, he was obliged either to make use of a private horse, or to employ a horse belonging to one of the mounted constables. Under these circumstances, and understanding that each of the Commissioners of the Dublin Metropolitan Police is allowed £40 annually, in lieu of forage, we recommend that the sum of £100 a year be granted to the Inspector-General of Constabulary for the same purpose.

In concluding our reports upon the Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, we feel it our duty to call attention to the fact, that these two forces exist as separate bodies, under different jurisdictions. A portion of the Constabulary at the present moment perform in Belfast duties similar in every respect to those of the Dublin Police, and we are of opinion that an amalgamation of the two forces ought to be looked to as an arrangement which would be conducive to the efficiency of both, and which we recommend as one which it will be most desirable to effect at a proper moment. Colonel Wood, however, from considerations of a personal nature declines to enter upon the discussion of this subject.

E. H. Knatchbull Hugessen (*Chairman.*)
D. M'Gregor, *General and* K.C.B.
Richard Mayne.
William Law.

*March* 8, 1866.

1.

The Constabulary are at present armed with the Minie rifle and long sword, a certain number of truncheons being served out in each district.

Considered only as policemen, we might hope to look forward to the day when the truncheon should, for general use, supersede the more deadly weapons. But, whilst other than mere police duties are, and, in all probability, will for some time be required from them, the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses examined before us goes to show the impossibility of arming the Irish Constabulary of to-day otherwise than with fire-arms. Whether or no those firearms at present in use are of the most serviceable kind is, however, a point to which we would direct attention. Instances can be but of rare occurrence in which the constable has to act as a skirmisher, or to fire upon an enemy at such distance as would render the Minie rifle especially desirable. On the other hand, its length and weight render it rather an encumbrance than an assistance in a struggle at close quarters or in the arrest of offenders. For the performance of nineteen-twentieths of constabulary duties we believe that the carbine would be a far preferable weapon, and if the exchange could be effected without great additional expense at the outset, the ultimate cost of the arm would be found less. Its weight is not so great as that of the Minie rifle, it is a less delicate weapon, and possesses the great advantage—especially valuable in the case of a policeman—of being readily used as a club in the case of a faction fight or riotous crowd. The long sword, too, which greatly impedes the constable in the pursuit of a criminal, might, in our opinion, be advantageously exchanged for one of less unwieldy dimensions.

We do not, however, press this change of arms as one to be sought at this moment at a possible large expense, but rather as one which might be effected gradually, and to which the consideration of the Inspector-General should be directed with a view to its ultimate adoption.

We append a memorandum of Lord de Ros on this subject, to which we think it right to draw the attention of the Government.

E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN.

---

2.

The Constabulary of Ireland have lately been armed with a Minie rifle and sword-bayonet. These weapons have been substituted for the short smooth-bore carbine and bayonet, which they formerly carried, and for which a decided preference has been expressed by such witnesses as have been examined on the subject.

This matter, however, appears to be of minor importance in comparison with the question of arming the whole force with fire-arms of any kind.

Such an organization is so contrary to that of the police in England, and so opposed to public opinion there, that we have felt ourselves called upon to direct our special attention to the subject, and we are bound to say, from all the information we have been able to collect, either in or out of the force, that, looking

alike to the past and present state of Ireland, it would be most unsafe for any portion of the Constabulary to dispense with the possession of some sort of fire-arms.

As to the use of them, the rule seems to be that they are carried only when the men assemble in large bodies, or are employed in patrolling the roads, or when they apprehend serious resistance; but in the performance of the ordinary duties of police officers in towns or villages, they leave their fire-arms in their barracks, and have recourse to their truncheons or side-arms only. On other occasions, as at fairs or races, a portion of the force may be posted at some particular point with arms, while the remainder of the men, without arms, are dispersed through the fair or market to preserve order; but while it seems to be universally admitted that in many large divisions of the country it might be dangerous for the police to undertake the discharge of any duties, especially by night, without fire-arms, it is at the same time believed, we understand, by those most anxious to assimilate the Constabulary of Ireland to that of England, that in certain large districts in this country where peace and good order usually prevail, all police duties, without exception, ought to be performed without fire-arms. We are of opinion that no minute rules could be laid down for such an object. But, being persuaded the Inspector-General will constantly keep in mind the desirability of giving to the establishment as much of the constitutional character of a police, and as little of that of a military force as may be consistent with the felt safety of the men themselves, and the preservation of the public peace, we would confidently leave all such arrangements to his experience and discretion.

While upon this subject, we may observe, that having learned that formerly the men were supplied at numerous places with smooth-barrelled pistols, which must now be almost, if not altogether unserviceable; we would recommend that in their stead certain stations should be furnished with revolvers for individual use, in cases where it would be inexpedient to employ a carbine or a minie.

D. M'Gregor.

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3.

Each constable and sub-constable is armed with a Minie rifle and sword-bayonet, and lately eighty revolvers have been issued for men sent on dangerous service.

Truncheons or staves are also supplied for about one-half of the force.

It is represented to us that the Minie rifle is too long and heavy, and in other respects not well adapted for police use, and that a short carbine should be substituted for it.

Upon the general question of supplying the Constabulary with fire-arms, we find it to be the opinion of the police authorities, of those magistrates and gentlemen who have given evidence before this Commission, and we believe the public generally are of the same opinion, that fire-arms of some description are necessary for the efficiency and protection of the Constabulary in the performance of their duties.

We are satisfied that when acting as a military body against large numbers of persons assembled in a riotous manner, and committing, or prepared to commit, acts of violence, or to oppose with violence the enforcement of the law, the Constabulary must be armed with fire-arms; also when patrolling roads, in the execution of the ordinary duties of police, fire-arms may in many places be necessary, even for the protection of the constables themselves.

We do not think that this Commission would be justified in coming to a conclusion on this point opposed to the opinions of those possessing local knowledge and experience, who represent that such an unhappy state of things still continues as to create this necessity.

It is obvious, however, that in the execution of the ordinary duties of a Police, the rifle or carbine is an encumbrance to the constable, and renders him less efficient either for pursuit or capture of an offender—he is embarrassed by its weight, and his hands are employed in carrying and preventing its being wrested from him. It is, therefore, necessarily the practice for constables carrying the rifle to be accompanied, when patrolling, by others not so armed, who may apprehend and keep in custody the offenders.

In a mixed crowd of rioters and peaceable persons fire-arms dare not be used, until very serious offences have actually been committed—repressive or preventive measures by active interference of Police can hardly be adopted.

The fearful consequences of any unnecessary or ill-advised use of fire-arms, and if innocent persons were killed, the public feeling that would be so strongly excited against the Police, have induced the Police authorities, by a very proper regulation, to direct that the fire-arms are not carried loaded, except on special occasions—in cases of sudden, unexpected attack the rifle is, therefore, useless.

Within the Dublin Police District, which includes an area of considerable extent round the city, the constables are not supplied with fire-arms; and the Constabulary force on duty in towns do not carry fire-arms, they have only the truncheon of a constable, and a cutlass or sword-bayonet, which are found quite sufficient.

The use of fire-arms cannot be justified unless weapons of a less deadly nature would fail in enabling the police to execute their duties. Whether in some peaceable rural districts, the carrying fire-arms may not even now be dispensed with, and gradually extended to others hereafter, must be left to the superior officers of the Constabulary to decide.

We feel assured of their desire to assimilate the system of police in Ireland, in this respect, to that of all other parts of the kingdom.

It is in our opinion, of great importance that the Constabulary, by the description of their arms, dress, and organization, should as far as practicable, be divested of a military character, and that they should be regarded by the people as a civil force, maintained for the protection of the lives and property of all classes of the community.

RICHARD MAYNE.

*Dublin, February* 26, 1866.

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

# FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

# THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1865;

WITH APPENDIX.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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REPOSITORY
HALL MALL

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

3690

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL FOR { NORTH and DUBLIN DISTRICT, J. CORRY CONNELLAN. / SOUTH DISTRICT, JOHN LENTAIGNE.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
*April*, 1866.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1865.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,

J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General*
John Lentaigne, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable
C. P. Fortescue, M.P.,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

# FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

*Forty-fourth Report.*

HAVING assumed for some years as a basis for the calculation of Gaol Statistics the close of the year 1851: a period, which has been generally accepted to mark the discontinuance of the exciting and disturbing elements generated by the Famine, the Inspectors-General recorded year by year a decline in the number of offenders; but in the years 1862 and 1863 this gradual reduction appeared to be interrupted, and arrested to such a degree, as to suggest the apprehension that progressive improvement was for a time, at least, suspended. In 1864, however, we were enabled to again report a downward tendency, as the returns for that year showed a considerable fall in the number of commitments compared with those for 1863, and we are happy to state that the registries for 1865 exhibit a still further reduction, although in a lesser degree. The following summaries detail the particulars of the differences in the returns of the two years.

In our analysis of the returns for 1864, as contrasted with those for 1863, we had the pleasure of noting an important diminution in the commitment of juvenile prisoners, *i.e.*, persons not exceeding 16 years of age, there having been a reduction of no less than 16 per cent. in such prisoners between these two periods; and the returns for 1865 prove this movement to be still in progress, the number of juvenile commitments in that year being lower by 5 per cent., than in 1864.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Decrease in Numbers Confined, . . . | 539 | 6 | 545 |
| Decrease in Commitments (exclusive of Debtors), | 185 | – | – |
| Increase ,, ,, | – | 54 | – |
| Decrease in total Commitments, . . | – | – | 131 |
| Decrease in Debtors, . . . . | 148 | 18 | 166 |
| Decrease in Daily Average Number of Prisoners (Debtors excluded), . . . . | 49 | 75 | 124 |
| Decrease in *Individuals*, . . . . | 207 | 638 | 845 |
| Decrease *per cent.* of Commitments, . . | 1 | – | ·04 |
| Increase ,, ,, . . | – | 0·3 | – |
| Decrease ,, Individuals, . . | 1·2 | 7· | 3·4 |

JUVENILES, *i.e.*, Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commitments—Decrease in Males, | 67 | Individuals—Decrease Males, . | 51 |
| Increase in Females, | 9 | ,, Females, . | 9 |
| Total Decrease, . . | 58 | Total Decrease, . . . | 60 |

Decrease per cent. in Commitments, . . 5
,, Individuals, . . 6

*Forty-fourth Report.*

In taking the commitments of all ages, those of 1865 were by 131 below those in the previous year, but the reduction was confined to the males, who numbered 185 less, while females were subjected to 54 more than in 1864. But when we proceed to measure the *individuals* committed, as distinguished from commitments, we find that there was during 1865 a falling off of 7 per cent. in females, and of little more than 1 per cent. in males—the whole numerical decline having amounted to 207 males and 638 females.

The different results derived from a comparison of *commitments,* and of *individuals committed,* are owing to the greater proclivity of females, for the most part prostitutes, to recur to gaol, for we ascertain that of the 8,073 females, who passed through the Irish County and Borough Gaols in 1865, 2,051, or one-fourth of them, represented *during that year* 8,210 commitments, giving an average of four to each, while of the 16,123 prisoners of the other sex, 1,506 only, or one-eleventh, underwent more than *one* imprisonment within the year, and their commitments include 3,890, or an average of little more than *two.*

The daily average of those confined in 1865 was by 124 lower than in the previous year, which aggregate was composed of 49 males and 75 females; but this decline would have been much more marked, had it not been for the continuance of the abnormal condition of Belfast Gaol, in which, owing to the number of males confined there under sentences for participation in the riots during 1864, the average of 1865 rose to 173, that of the five years preceding 1864 having only reached 111, and the advance thus representing 50 per cent. Another element also (we allude to the treasonable conspiracy ordinarily designated as Fenianism), in the latter portion of the past year, affected the daily average of that sex, although to a limited extent. In the earlier part of 1866, however, in consequence of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the numerous arrests under warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant, the gaol population swelled so largely, no less than 700 in relation to the above charge being in custody at the time of publication, that we fear our next Report will present a lamentable increase in the records of the inmates of our gaols, as compared with those furnished by us in the preceding decade of years.

The number of commitments for drunkenness, both to gaols and bridewells, were in 1865 greatly in excess of the average of the previous four years. In our Report for 1864, we called attention to the yearly increase of prisoners made amenable for that offence during the last few years, and to the fact that the figures under this heading "deal only with drunkenness *positively* and not relatively, and therefore do not touch the long catalogue of offences, such as riot, assaults, and other acts of violence, which are directly traceable to the prevalent indulgence of this demoralizing propensity."

*Forty-fourth Report.*

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols (of all Classes).

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 1st January, | 1851, | . | 10,084 | On 1st January, | 1859, | . | 2,844 |
| Do. do. | 1852, | . | 8,803 | Do. do. | 1860, | . | 2,535 |
| Do. do. | 1853, | . | 7,604 | Do. do. | 1861, | . | 2,488 |
| Do. do. | 1854, | . | 5,755 | Do. do. | 1862, | . | 2,916 |
| Do. do. | 1855, | . | 5,080 | Do. do. | 1863, | . | 3,055 |
| Do. do. | 1856, | . | 3,561 | Do. do. | 1864, | . | 3,023 |
| Do. do. | 1857, | . | 3,419 | Do. do. | 1865, | . | 2,747 |
| Do. do. | 1858, | . | 3,265 | Do. do. | 1866, | . | 2,663 |

No. 2.—Return of the Numbers (of all Classes) in Gaols on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

| Year. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851, . | 10,084 | 11,032 | 11,444 | 10,689 | 11,066 | 12,217 | 12,223 | 10,669 | 9,405 | 8,435 | 8,247 | 8,461 |
| 1852, . | 8,803 | 9,187 | 9,971 | 8,944 | 8,890 | 9,527 | 8,854 | 7,621 | 7,589 | 7,403 | 7,104 | 7,592 |
| 1853, . | 7,604 | 8,154 | 8,141 | 7,510 | 7,681 | 7,924 | 7,084 | 6,243 | 6,039 | 5,823 | 5,471 | 5,781 |
| 1854, . | 5,755 | 6,186 | 6,423 | 5,978 | 5,886 | 5,977 | 5,816 | 5,686 | 5,487 | 5,230 | 4,930 | 5,100 |
| 1855, . | 5,080 | 5,273 | 4,788 | 4,768 | 4,560 | 4,837 | 4,582 | 4,285 | 4,148 | 3,753 | 3,747 | 3,844 |
| 1856, . | 3,561 | 3,866 | 4,022 | 3,665 | 3,595 | 3,686 | 3,492 | 3,599 | 3,495 | 3,337 | 3,454 | 3,516 |
| 1857, . | 3,419 | 3,559 | 3,477 | 3,298 | 3,252 | 3,432 | 3,373 | 3,354 | 3,272 | 3,224 | 3,323 | 3,295 |
| 1858, . | 3,265 | 3,323 | 3,193 | 2,908 | 2,932 | 3,047 | 2,867 | 2,910 | 2,933 | 2,779 | 2,787 | 2,760 |
| 1859, . | 2,844 | 2,928 | 2,847 | 2,799 | 2,502 | 2,606 | 2,740 | 2,699 | 2,621 | 2,534 | 2,666 | 2,585 |
| 1860, . | 2,535 | 2,610 | 2,623 | 2,532 | 2,550 | 2,736 | 2,742 | 2,686 | 2,474 | 2,439 | 2,498 | 2,508 |
| 1861, . | 2,488 | 2,636 | 2,709 | 2,508 | 2,705 | 2,905 | 3,058 | 2,899 | 2,714 | 2,789 | 2,835 | 2,843 |
| 1862, . | 2,916 | 2,985 | 3,182 | 2,993 | 3,059 | 3,149 | 3,298 | 3,025 | 3,049 | 3,032 | 3,064 | 3,051 |
| 1863, . | 3,055 | 3,209 | 3,348 | 3,308 | 3,090 | 3,313 | 3,415 | 3,099 | 3,081 | 2,950 | 3,018 | 3,107 |
| 1864, . | 3,023 | 3,038 | 2,952 | 2,979 | 3,035 | 3,072 | 3,066 | 3,018 | 3,013 | 2,979 | 2,829 | 2,795 |
| 1865, . | 2,747 | 2,689 | 2,788 | 2,675 | 2,743 | 2,883 | 2,914 | 2,871 | 2,918 | 2,990 | 2,860 | 2,784 |

Table 1 shows the number of prisoners of all classes in custody on the 1st of January in each year, from 1851 to 1856, both inclusive. At this date in 1866, there were fewer persons in custody than in any year included in the table except in 1860 and 1861.

Table 2 supplies a return of the number of prisoners on the 1st day of each month, in the 15 years extending from 1851 to 1865. In the latter year, with the exception of the month of October, the totals in custody were below those at the same dates in 1864.

Table 3, pp. x, xi, presents a comparative record of the numbers confined in each gaol during the years 1864 and 1865, and includes "debtors," a class excluded from all the subsequent tables and calculations. From this table we learn that during 1865, the inmates were less than those in the previous year by 545, viz., 539 males and 6 females. The debtors in 1865 amounted to 775, viz., 727 males and 48 females; while in 1864 they numbered 941, of whom 875 were males and 66 females. The commitments of all other classes in 1865, viz., 32,739, 18,507 males and 14,232 females, approached very closely to those in the previous year, viz., 32,870, 18,692 males and 14,178 females. The commitments during 1865 were in excess of those in 1864 in the following counties: Antrim 393, Kildare 166, Dublin 137, Monaghan 109, Fermanagh 73, Londonderry 63, Tyrone 55, Carlow 19, Wicklow 16, Kerry 14, Kilkenny 12, and Louth 11. In Dublin city there was an increase of 228 commitments, as compared with the previous year, and the city of Waterford also exhibited an increase of 12.

## No. 3.—Comparative Statement of the Numbers Confined, and the Number

| County and Borough Gaols. | Number of Commitments. | | | | | | | | Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec. | | | | Total Number Confined during the year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Of all Prisoners, except Debtors. | | | | Debtors. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1864. | | 1865. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1864. | | 1865. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 1,880 | 1,379 | 2,052 | 1,600 | 97 | 7 | 92 | 5 | 133 | 48 | 154 | 52 | 2,110 | 1,434 | 2,298 | 1,657 |
| Armagh, | 353 | 257 | 331 | 229 | 45 | 2 | 40 | 5 | 61 | 27 | 45 | 37 | 459 | 286 | 416 | 271 |
| Carlow, | 172 | 62 | 201 | 52 | 5 | . | 4 | . | 22 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 199 | 71 | 220 | 56 |
| Cavan, | 298 | 115 | 319 | 77 | 23 | . | 14 | . | 59 | 24 | 51 | 17 | 380 | 139 | 384 | 94 |
| Clare, | 202 | 87 | 174 | 103 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 23 | 15 | 21 | 6 | 240 | 104 | 203 | 110 |
| Cork County, | 826 | 411 | 796 | 347 | 59 | 8 | 50 | 4 | 162 | 46 | 131 | 62 | 1,047 | 465 | 977 | 413 |
| ,, City, | 725 | 943 | 701 | 948 | 98 | 9 | 62 | 3 | 55 | 56 | 64 | 66 | 878 | 1,008 | 827 | 1,017 |
| Donegal, | 445 | 125 | 393 | 84 | 18 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 77 | 15 | 100 | 18 | 540 | 143 | 507 | 103 |
| Down, | 320 | 208 | 324 | 170 | 35 | 3 | 37 | 4 | 72 | 34 | 67 | 24 | 427 | 245 | 428 | 198 |
| Dublin County, | 652 | 467 | 688 | 568 | 51 | 7 | 44 | 7 | 62 | 32 | 65 | 28 | 765 | 506 | 797 | 603 |
| Dublin City : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B. | 3,629 | . | 3,606 | . | . | . | . | . | 245 | . | 225 | . | 3,874 | . | 3,831 | . |
| Grangegorman P. | . | 5,179 | . | 5,430 | . | . | . | . | . | 208 | . | 195 | . | 5,387 | . | 5,625 |
| Fermanagh, | 272 | 105 | 329 | 121 | 20 | . | 22 | 3 | 39 | 5 | 27 | 10 | 331 | 110 | 378 | 134 |
| Galway County, | 325 | 157 | 286 | 127 | 20 | 2 | 13 | . | 72 | 8 | 45 | 29 | 417 | 167 | 344 | 156 |
| ,, Town, | 210 | 195 | 213 | 152 | 11 | 2 | 8 | . | 17 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 238 | 203 | 231 | 162 |
| Kerry, | 337 | 148 | 383 | 116 | 23 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 60 | 20 | 37 | 15 | 420 | 169 | 448 | 132 |
| Kildare, | 318 | 672 | 346 | 810 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 51 | 40 | 63 | 30 | 380 | 713 | 421 | 841 |
| Kilkenny County, | 191 | 60 | 207 | 56 | 7 | . | 4 | . | 38 | 14 | 29 | 3 | 236 | 74 | 240 | 59 |
| ,, City, | 88 | 107 | 97 | 86 | 1 | . | 4 | . | 8 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 97 | 112 | 106 | 93 |
| King's, | 203 | 99 | 192 | 92 | 11 | 1 | 9 | . | 46 | 8 | 27 | 13 | 260 | 108 | 228 | 105 |
| Leitrim, | 197 | 66 | 172 | 54 | 18 | . | 9 | 2 | 36 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 251 | 74 | 195 | 62 |
| Limerick County, | 387 | 127 | 338 | 111 | 9 | . | 10 | 1 | 42 | 10 | 27 | 16 | 438 | 137 | 375 | 128 |
| ,, City, | 683 | 337 | 567 | 243 | 23 | . | 13 | . | 22 | 10 | 39 | 9 | 728 | 347 | 619 | 252 |
| Londonderry, | 340 | 278 | 388 | 293 | 40 | 1 | 29 | . | 46 | 22 | 44 | 13 | 426 | 301 | 461 | 306 |
| Longford, | 219 | 98 | 205 | 69 | 9 | . | 9 | . | 53 | 16 | 20 | 5 | 281 | 114 | 234 | 74 |
| Louth, | 194 | 215 | 252 | 168 | 7 | 1 | 10 | . | 13 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 214 | 226 | 279 | 182 |
| Drogheda Town, | 131 | 80 | 124 | 62 | 13 | . | 1 | . | 14 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 158 | 90 | 133 | 66 |
| Mayo, | 504 | 215 | 413 | 197 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 79 | 19 | 52 | 26 | 595 | 237 | 478 | 224 |
| Meath, | 199 | 87 | 184 | 71 | 11 | . | 6 | . | 15 | 17 | 21 | 3 | 225 | 104 | 211 | 74 |
| Monaghan, | 223 | 133 | 331 | 134 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 27 | 18 | 34 | 18 | 262 | 148 | 379 | 153 |
| Queen's, | 472 | 142 | 382 | 75 | 12 | . | 7 | . | 29 | 13 | 40 | 11 | 513 | 155 | 429 | 86 |
| Roscommon, | 201 | 96 | 184 | 85 | 13 | 1 | 14 | . | 42 | 13 | 42 | 14 | 256 | 110 | 240 | 99 |
| Sligo, | 350 | 64 | 253 | 84 | 14 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 22 | 3 | 389 | 69 | 292 | 88 |
| Tipperary, N. Rid. | 465 | 164 | 463 | 138 | 17 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 46 | 18 | 30 | 9 | 528 | 184 | 507 | 148 |
| ,, S. Rid. | 784 | 376 | 654 | 406 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 78 | 32 | 46 | 24 | 876 | 409 | 713 | 432 |
| Tyrone, | 379 | 187 | 457 | 164 | 54 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 41 | 28 | 47 | 16 | 474 | 219 | 533 | 182 |
| Waterford County, | 148 | 86 | 117 | 90 | 5 | 1 | 5 | . | 49 | 34 | 35 | 30 | 629 | 422 | 607 | 407 |
| ,, City, | 421 | 301 | 447 | 287 | 6 | . | 3 | . | | | | | | | | |
| Westmeath, | 300 | 143 | 279 | 136 | 8 | . | 11 | 1 | 21 | 13 | 33 | 17 | 329 | 156 | 323 | 154 |
| Wexford, | 222 | 122 | 205 | 123 | 19 | 1 | 24 | . | 56 | 20 | 69 | 20 | 297 | 143 | 298 | 143 |
| Wicklow, | 427 | 85 | 454 | 74 | 9 | . | 11 | 1 | 24 | 6 | 33 | 10 | 460 | 91 | 498 | 85 |
| Total Males, | 18,692 | . | 18,507 | . | 875 | . | 727 | . | 2,060 | . | 1,854 | . | 21,627 | . | 21,088 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 14,178 | . | 14,232 | . | 66 | . | 48 | . | 936 | . | 894 | . | 15,180 | . | 15,174 |
| Total M. & F. | 32,870 | | 32,739 | | 941 | | 775 | | 2,996 | | 2,748 | | 36,807 | | 36,262 | |

of Deaths in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1864 and 1865.

| Exclusive of Debtors. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Average Number Confined. | | | | Highest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time. | | Lowest Aggregate Number in Gaol at any one time. | | Highest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time. | | | | Lowest Number of each Sex in Gaol at any one time. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
| 1864. | | 1865. | | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | 1865. | 1864. | | 1865. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | 1864. | | 1865. | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | | M. | M. | F. | F. | M. | M. | F. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 156·5 | 66·5 | 173·3 | 65·3 | 354 | 337 | 152 | 145 | 276 | 250 | 96 | 101 | 102 | 100 | 41 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . |
| 52·8 | 29·3 | 43·8 | 23·5 | 97 | 88 | 65 | 46 | 72 | 57 | 46 | 42 | 35 | 28 | 17 | 16 | 2 | . | . | 1 |
| 9·8 | 4·6 | 14·1 | 4·6 | 27 | 34 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 12 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| 51 | 21 | 44·7 | 13·6 | 98 | 75 | 44 | 42 | 73 | 55 | 33 | 22 | 28 | 32 | 14 | 5 | 2 | . | . | . |
| 26 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 51 | 47 | 25 | 19 | 40 | 31 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 4 | . | . | . | . |
| 139 | 46 | 103·6 | 43·3 | 198 | 174 | 131 | 116 | 163 | 130 | 74 | 60 | 108 | 76 | 21 | 31 | 3 | . | 2 | . |
| 48·3 | 48 | 49·7 | 45·2 | 126 | 133 | 75 | 70 | 63 | 69 | 73 | 69 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 90 | 19 | 78·8 | 16·9 | 147 | 127 | 87 | 62 | 124 | 106 | 31 | 24 | 74 | 51 | 13 | 11 | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| 61·4 | 30·8 | 63·6 | 30·3 | 122 | 131 | 72 | 58 | 76 | 95 | 48 | 43 | 47 | 43 | 18 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 2 | . |
| 53·3 | 30·2 | 55·1 | 28·4 | 97 | 118 | 66 | 58 | 68 | 73 | 43 | 51 | 42 | 35 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 240 | . | 243·6 | . | 286 | . | 205 | . | 286 | 312 | . | . | 205 | 209 | . | . | 9 | . | 8 | . |
| . | 213 | . | 209·3 | 284 | 266 | 175 | 146 | . | . | 284 | 266 | . | . | 175 | 146 | . | 9 | . | 7 |
| 26 | 10 | 22·3 | 15 | 48 | 47 | 21 | 27 | 37 | 33 | 18 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 10 | . | . | . | . |
| 59 | 21 | 45·3 | 19·4 | 96 | 86 | 65 | 44 | 75 | 66 | 32 | 27 | 43 | 29 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 4 | . |
| 15·5 | 10·2 | 9·6 | 6·6 | 52 | 32 | 17 | 7 | 30 | 16 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| 42·9 | 16·4 | 40·1 | 12·7 | 80 | 75 | 43 | 41 | 65 | 58 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 8 | 8 | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| 55·6 | 34·1 | 55·4 | 25·9 | 108 | 101 | 76 | 64 | 68 | 65 | 50 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 21 | 12 | 1 | . | 1 | |
| 26 | 10 | 32·4 | 6·1 | 51 | 54 | 18 | 30 | 39 | 47 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 4·3 | 8 | 4·8 | 6·8 | 20 | 19 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 10 | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . |
| 31 | 9 | 26·4 | 10·1 | 60 | 54 | 28 | 23 | 46 | 41 | 19 | 17 | 22 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 1 | . | 3 | . |
| 24·5 | 5·4 | 19·1 | 2·8 | 50 | 32 | 10 | 14 | 42 | 27 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 37·3 | 13·8 | 38·6 | 13·2 | 61 | 82 | 36 | 33 | 49 | 65 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . |
| 33 | 16 | 30·2 | 11·9 | 86 | 60 | 23 | 28 | 66 | 50 | 30 | 27 | 14 | 19 | 7 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 |
| 45·8 | 18·8 | 56·7 | 18·2 | 82 | 97 | 49 | 53 | 59 | 76 | 38 | 27 | 33 | 41 | 10 | 10 | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| 26·6 | 11·7 | 29 | 5·9 | 70 | 47 | 17 | 23 | 52 | 37 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| 17·1 | 12·2 | 16·7 | 10·7 | 43 | 46 | 17 | 14 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 20 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . |
| 6·5 | 5·6 | 6·9 | 4·8 | 26 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 63 | 28 | 61·2 | 25·8 | 121 | 109 | 73 | 73 | 95 | 74 | 39 | 40 | 47 | 49 | 17 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 17·3 | 9·5 | 20 | 8·6 | 35 | 49 | 18 | 15 | 27 | 40 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . |
| 82 | 19 | 38·6 | 19·1 | 68 | 79 | 39 | 42 | 46 | 61 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 1 | . | 3 | 2 |
| 37·8 | 11·4 | 34·8 | 11·8 | 64 | 63 | 33 | 33 | 54 | 49 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 7 | 8 | . | . | 1 | . |
| 30·7 | 14·3 | 40·9 | 16·8 | 62 | 84 | 33 | 45 | 45 | 65 | 20 | 27 | 19 | 27 | 6 | 10 | 3 | . | 2 | 1 |
| 25 | 5 | 16·4 | 5·4 | 52 | 37 | 17 | 12 | 49 | 29 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| 34·1 | 16·4 | 44·7 | 14·3 | 73 | 89 | 31 | 36 | 62 | 70 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 29 | 6 | 7 | . | . | . | . |
| 56·3 | 26·1 | 50·2 | 24·9 | 118 | 101 | 52 | 48 | 82 | 68 | 43 | 39 | 34 | 32 | 17 | 13 | . | 1 | 1 | . |
| 35·7 | 17·9 | 35·6 | 19·1 | 77 | 70 | 32 | 43 | 58 | 50 | 27 | 28 | 21 | 25 | 10 | 12 | 1 | . | . | . |
| { 26 | 15 | 19·9 | 10 | 64 | 43 | 25 | 22 | 45 | 33 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 2 | . | } | 2 |
| { 20 | 18 | 23·2 | 17·3 | 60 | 59 | 23 | 30 | 35 | 38 | 28 | 26 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 11 | . | . | } | |
| 33·5 | 13 | 28·5 | 11·7 | 68 | 59 | 32 | 26 | 45 | 42 | 24 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| 72·2 | 22·3 | 73 | 21 | 107 | 109 | 75 | 80 | 80 | 86 | 28 | 30 | 55 | 64 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | . |
| 31 | 11 | 33·5 | 7·2 | 63 | 55 | 28 | 32 | 49 | 47 | 22 | 16 | 19 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| 1893·8 | . | 1844·3 | . | . | . | . | . | 2,712 | 2,593 | . | . | 1,309 | 1,278 | . | . | 43 | . | 48 | . |
| . | 949·5 | . | 874·5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,467 | 1,350 | . | . | 559 | 512 | . | 22 | . | 20 |
| 2843·3 | | 2718·8 | | 3,852 | 3,290 | 2,044 | 1,724 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 65 | | 68 | |

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On the other hand, in 26 jurisdictions the commitments of 1865 were less than in 1864; the following being the most marked:—Limerick city 210, Queen's county 157, Mayo 109, South Riding of Tipperary 100, Cork county 94, Donegal 93, Sligo 77, Galway county 69, Limerick county 65, Armagh 50, Longford 43, Galway town 40, and 13 other jurisdictions in which the decline ranged from 34 in Down to 12 in Kilkenny city.

Viewed as to sexes, the commitments of males in 1865 were by 185 less, than those of that sex in 1864. On the other hand, those of females were by 54 in excess of the number committed in the previous year. The localities, which exhibited in 1865 the most striking increases in *male* commitments over 1864, were Antrim 172, Monaghan 108, Tyrone 78, Louth 58, Fermanagh 57, Londonderry 48, and Kerry 46. In ten other districts the males exceeded those of 1864, varying from 36 in the county of Dublin, to 3 in Galway town. In 23 localities the statistics for the commitments of males in 1865 stood lower, than in the previous year, the most notable being the South Riding of Tipperary, where the decline amounted to 130, Limerick city 116, Sligo 97, Mayo 91, and the Queen's county, 90.

The female commitments in 1865 were in excess of those in 1864, in 13 jurisdictions. The greatest increase was in the city of Dublin, where it amounted to 251; in Antrim the excess reached 221, in Kildare 148, and in Dublin county 101. The remaining increase ranged from 30 in the South Riding of Tipperary to 1 in Monaghan.

The daily average in custody, exclusive of debtors, in 1865, viz., 2,719, was by 124 under that in 1864, viz., 49 males and 75 females. The highest aggregate in custody in 1865 shows a falling off of 562, as compared with the previous year, and the lowest aggregate, viz., 1,724, was also considerably below that in 1864, when it amounted to 2,044. The deaths in 1865 were 68, viz., 48 males and 20 females; in 1864 the deaths of 43 males and 22 females were returned.

No. 4.—Commitments (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Twelve Years.

| Years. | Number of Commitments. | Daily Average No. of Prisoners. | Years. | Number of Commitments. | Daily Average No. of Prisoners. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854, . | 60,445 | 5,700·9 | 1860, . | 30,712 | 2,523·8 |
| 1855, . | 48,446 | 4,418·3 | 1861, . | 30,087 | 2,631·3 |
| 1856, . | 43,713 | 3,580·6 | 1862, . | 32,159 | 2,895·9 |
| 1857, . | 39,666 | 3,273·4 | 1863, . | 33,940 | 3,028·7 |
| 1858, . | 33,999 | 2,894·6 | 1864, . | 32,870 | 2,843·1 |
| 1859, . | 32,142 | 2,605·4 | 1865, . | 32,731 | 2,718·8 |

From this table we learn the number of commitments, and the daily average of prisoners in each year from 1854 to 1865 (debtors excluded). It appears that the commitments in the last-named period (1865) were little more than one-half of those in the year 1854, while the daily average number of those confined declined in a greater degree.

No. 5.—Comparative Table, showing the Number of Prisoners Committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1864 and 1865, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes. *Forty-fourth Report.*

| Class of Offenders. | 1864. | | | 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| **Convicted.** | | | | | | |
| Felons, } At Assizes and | 823 | 526 | 1,349 | 742 | 386 | 1,128 |
| Misdemeanants, } Quarter Sessions | 810 | 143 | 953 | 717 | 126 | 843 |
| Criminal Lunatics, } | 16 | 11 | 27 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Offenders under Larceny Acts } | 1,244 | 967 | 2,211 | 1,122 | 825 | 1,947 |
| Misdemeanants, } Summary | 7,400 | 6,020 | 13,420 | 7,356 | 6,437 | 13,793 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, } | 445 | 278 | 723 | 484 | 271 | 755 |
| Under Revenue Laws, . . | 230 | 64 | 294 | 127 | 41 | 168 |
| Under Poor Law Acts, . . | 204 | 191 | 395 | 221 | 205 | 426 |
| By Courts Martial, . . . | 107 | . | 107 | 250 | . | 250 |
| Deserters, . . . . | 204 | . | 204 | 143 | . | 143 |
| Under Vagrant Acts, . . | 456 | 515 | 971 | 385 | 599 | 984 |
| Drunkards, . . . . | 4,168 | 4,429 | 8,597 | 4,407 | 4,366 | 8,773 |
| Total, . . | 16,107 | 13,144 | 29,251 | 15,965 | 13,261 | 29,226 |
| **Not Convicted.** | | | | | | |
| Felons (Acquitted), . . . | 209 | 113 | 322 | 185 | 109 | 294 |
| „ (No Bill, or no Prosecution), | 115 | 66 | 181 | 69 | 67 | 136 |
| Misdemeanants (Acquitted), . | 209 | 34 | 243 | 155 | 32 | 187 |
| „ (No Bill, or no Prosecution) | 141 | 38 | 179 | 88 | 31 | 119 |
| For further Examination, . . | 1,591 | 670 | 2,261 | 1,654 | 621 | 2,275 |
| Total, . . | 2,265 | 921 | 3,186 | 2,151 | 860 | 3,011 |
| In Custody for Trial on 31st December, | 320 | 113 | 433 | 391 | 111 | 502 |
| General Total, . | 18,692 | 14,178 | 32,870 | 18,507 | 14,232 | 32,739 |

Table 5 affords a comparative view of the number of offenders committed for each class of crime, and the result as to conviction, or otherwise. The convictions in 1865, 29,226, were almost identical in number with those of 1864, when they amounted to 29,251, giving a difference of 25 only; but the sexes vary considerably, the males in 1865 affording 142 less, than in the previous year, while the convictions of females exhibit an increase of 117 over 1864.

The "*not convicted*" in 1865, 3,011, embraced 2,151 males and 860 females; in 1864 these numbers were respectively 3,186, 2,265 and 921, marking a decline in the latter year of both males and females; at the close of 1865, 391 males and 111 females were in custody for trial, against 320 males and 113 females, similarly circumstanced on the 31st December, 1864.

"*The convicted at assizes and sessions*" in 1865, 1,987—1,470 males and 517 females, exhibit a very considerable reduction from the records of 1864, when 2,329 persons (1,649 males, and 680 females) were included in this category. The decrease in the convictions at assizes and sessions in 1865, as compared with 1864, was in males nearly 11 per cent., and in females 24 per cent.

The convictions in 1865 "*of offenders under Larceny Acts*," 1,947 (viz., 1,122 males and 825 females), were fewer than in 1864, when they reached 2,211, including 1,244 males and 967

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females. On the other hand, *summary* "*convictions for misdeamenors*," 13,793, were more numerous than in 1864, when they amounted to 13,420. The males recorded under this heading were in 1865 less numerous than in the previous year, viz., 7,356, against 7,400, while the females exhibit an increase of 417, the totals in the two years having been respectively 6,437 and 6,020. "*Dangerous lunatics*" in 1865, also gave a higher summary than in 1864, viz., 755 against 723. The males so committed, 484, exceeded by 39 the number of 1864, 445; while the females, 278, showed a decline of 7. "*Convictions for breach of the Revenue Laws*" in 1865, numbered but 168, 127 males and 41 females, against 294, 230 males and 64 females, in 1864. "*Under Poor Law Acts*" the convictions in 1865, 426, 221 males and 205 females, were in excess of those of the previous year, when they stood at 395, 204 males and 191 females. "*Commitments from Courts Martial*" 250, were more than twice as numerous as in 1864, when they reckoned but 107; but "*deserters*" in 1865 were but 143 against 204 in 1864.

"*Under Vagrant Acts*" the total commitments in 1865, 984, were nearly identical with those in 1864, 971; but the males in 1865 (385), were 71 below, and the females (599), 84 above those returned in the year immediately preceding.

Drunkards committed in 1865, 8,773, also yield a higher summary than in the previous year, when they numbered 8,597, but the increase was confined to males, as the returns for 1865 include 4,407 of this sex, against 4,168 in 1864, while the females declined from 4,429 in 1864, to 4,366 in 1865.

The summary following shows the great increase in committals for drunkenness, both to gaols and bridewells since 1861:—

COMMITTALS OF DRUNKARDS.

GAOLS.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, | 3,060 | 3,610 | 6,670 |
| 1862, | 3,080 | 3,788 | 6,868 |
| 1863, | 3,350 | 4,150 | 7,500 |
| 1864, | 4,168 | 4,429 | 8,597 |
| | 13,658 | 15,977 | 29,635 |
| Average, | 3,415 | 3,994 | 7,409 |
| 1865, | 4,407 | 4,366 | 8,773 |
| Excess, | 992 | 372 | 1,364 |

BRIDEWELLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, | 5,691 | 1,940 | 7,631 |
| 1862, | 6,281 | 2,110 | 8,391 |
| 1863, | 5,998 | 2,111 | 8,109 |
| 1864, | 7,007 | 2,506 | 9,513 |
| | 24,977 | 8,667 | 33,644 |
| Average, | 6,244 | 2,167 | 8,411 |
| 1865, | 7,991 | 2,659 | 10,650 |
| Excess, | 1,747 | 492 | 2,239 |

EXCESS IN 1865.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gaols, | 992 | 372 | 1,364 |
| Bridewells, | 1,647 | 492 | 2,139 |
| | 2,739 | 864 | 3,603 |

No. 6 (*a.*)—Number of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1865, and the number of them committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, and Five times, and upwards, *within* that year. *Forty-fourth Report.*

| Committed. | | 1865. | | | 1864. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | M. & F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Once only, | | 14,617 | 6,022 | 20,639 | 14,765 | 6,558 | 21,323 |
| Twice, | | 1,042 | 922 | 1,964 | 1,119 | 1,047 | 2,166 |
| Thrice, | | 287 | 378 | 665 | 277 | 452 | 729 |
| Four times | | 84 | 222 | 306 | 92 | 233 | 325 |
| Five times and upwards, | | 93 | 529 | 622 | 77 | 421 | 498 |
| Total, | Males, | 16,123 | . | . | 16,330 | . | . |
| | Females, | . | 8,073 | . | . | 8,711 | . |
| | M. & F., | . | . | 24,196 | . | . | 25,041 |

Table 6 (*a*) affords a return of the number of *individuals* (as distinguished from commitments) committed during 1865, and the number of them committed "*once, twice, thrice, four times, and five times and upwards within the year.*" By it we find that the 32,739 commitments to the gaols in 1865, were undergone by 24,196 individuals, of whom 16,123 were males and 8,073 females, showing that the aggregate of females was just one-third of the gaol population of 1865, whilst their commitments amount to nearly one-half, or 7 in every 16.

This result is owing to the much more constant recurrence of females to prison, for of the 8,073 individuals of that sex committed during 1865, no less than 2,051, or 25 per cent., were committed more than once during that period, while of the 16,123 male individuals, but 1,506, or 9 per cent., were so dealt with.

In 1864 the number of individuals committed was 25,041, 16,330 males and 8,711 females. It thus appears that in 1865 there was a falling off of 207 individuals in the males, and of 638 individuals in the females, as compared with the previous year: This reduction was equal to little more than 1 per cent. of males, whereas the females showed a decline of 7 per cent. The commitments in 1865, as before remarked, exhibited a decrease in those of males, and an increase in female commitments, in comparison with those of 1864. In 1865, 12,282 males and 4,969 females underwent their first commitment; in 1864, 11,870 males and 5,028 females were included in this category.

Table 6 (*b*), p. xvi, has been prepared to set forth how many of the individuals committed in 1865, had been in gaol once, twice, thrice, &c., &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as could be ascertained. From this abstract we learn that 15,689, 11,690 males and 3,999 females, or nearly 65 per cent. of the individuals committed in 1865, suffered the *first* and *only* committal to gaol during that year; in 1864, 68 per cent. of the individuals committed came into this category, and this circumstance, coupled with the fact that six of the other nine classifications, into which this table is divided, exhibit larger numbers, than in 1864, leads to the conclusion that very many of the inmates of the gaols in the previous year underwent further commitments in 1865.

No. 6 (*b*).—Number of Individuals committed during 1865; and the number of them who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., &c., in Custody, from their *first* committal in *any* year up to the 31st of December, 1865, both inclusive.

| Committed. | | 1865. | | | | | | | 1864. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not exceeding 16 years of age. | | Above 16 years of age. | | Total. | | | Not exceeding 16 years of age. | | Above 16 years of age. | | Total. | | |
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Once only, | | 709 | 112 | 10,981 | 3,887 | 11,690 | 3,999 | 15,689 | 769 | 142 | 11,311 | 4,704 | 12,080 | 4,846 | 16,926 |
| Twice, | | 76 | 22 | 1,941 | 1,197 | 2,017 | 1,219 | 3,236 | 76 | 12 | 1,855 | 1,197 | 1,931 | 1,209 | 3,140 |
| Thrice, | | 24 | 11 | 754 | 620 | 778 | 631 | 1,409 | 22 | 5 | 783 | 635 | 805 | 640 | 1,445 |
| Four times, | | 11 | . | 441 | 375 | 452 | 375 | 827 | 8 | . | 408 | 361 | 416 | 361 | 777 |
| Five times, | | 4 | 2 | 260 | 210 | 264 | 212 | 476 | 1 | . | 275 | 239 | 276 | 239 | 515 |
| Six times, | | 1 | . | 177 | 191 | 178 | 191 | 369 | . | . | 188 | 201 | 188 | 201 | 389 |
| Seven to eleven times, | | . | 2 | 485 | 516 | 485 | 518 | 1,003 | . | 1 | 409 | 501 | 409 | 502 | 911 |
| Twelve to sixteen times, | | . | 1 | 128 | 324 | 128 | 325 | 453 | . | . | 113 | 235 | 113 | 235 | 348 |
| Seventeen to twenty times, | | . | 1 | 49 | 170 | 49 | 172 | 220 | . | . | 51 | 105 | 51 | 105 | 156 |
| Twenty-one times and upwards, | | . | . | 82 | 432 | 82 | 431 | 514 | . | . | 61 | 373 | 61 | 373 | 434 |
| No. of Individuals, | M. | 825 | . | 15,298 | . | 16,123 | . | . | 876 | . | 15,454 | . | 16,330 | . | . |
| | F. | . | 151 | . | 7,922 | . | 8,073 | . | . | 160 | . | 8,551 | . | 8,711 | . |
| | M. & F. | 976 | | 23,220 | | . | . | 24,196 | 1,036 | | 24,005 | | . | . | 25,041 |
| No. of Commitments represented in above, | M. | 1,003 | . | 30,879 | . | 31,882 | . | . | 1,024 | . | 29,438 | . | 30,462 | . | . |
| | F. | . | 247 | . | 42,217 | . | 42,464 | . | . | 188 | . | 37,990 | . | 38,178 | . |
| | M. & F. | 1,250 | | 73,096 | | . | . | 74,346 | 1,212 | | 67,428 | | . | . | 68,640 |

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The Inspectors-General of Prisons in their reports, have from year to year drawn attention to the great tendency in females, once committed, to recur again and again to prison; and further evidence of this important fact is afforded by this return, which shows that of the total number of individuals of that sex committed during 1865, no less than 18 per cent. had undergone upwards of 7 commitments each, while but 4 per cent. of the other sex had suffered imprisonment to this extent.

In 1865, 82 males and 432 females were returned as having been committed 21 times and upwards; and the following summary has been compiled to show in fuller detail the number of commitments undergone by these individuals:—

NUMBER COMMITTED.

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 to 31 times, . | 52 | 195 | 91 to 100 times, . | – | 5 | 151 to 160 times, . | – | 1 |
| 31 to 40 ,, . | 19 | 87 | 101 to 110 ,, . | – | 3 | 179 times, . . | – | 1 |
| 41 to 50 ,, . | 2 | 55 | 111 to 120 ,, . | 1 | – | 189 ,, . . | – | 1 |
| 51 to 60 ,, . | 1 | 31 | 121 to 130 ,, . | 2 | 2 | 209 ,, . . | – | 1 |
| 61 to 70 ,, . | 2 | 17 | 131 to 140 ,, . | – | 5 | | — | — |
| 71 to 80 ,, . | 2 | 13 | 141 to 150 ,, . | 1 | 1 | Total, . | 82 | 432 |
| 81 to 90 ,, . | 1 | 14 | | | | | | |

In 1864, but 61 males and 373 females were returned as having undergone more than 20 commitments, the details of which were as follow:—

NUMBER COMMITTED.

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 to 30 times, . | 39 | 162 | 81 to 90 times, | – | 6 | 141 to 150 times, . | 1 | 2 |
| 31 to 40 ,, . | 12 | 81 | 91 to 100 ,, | – | 6 | 169 times, . . | – | 1 |
| 41 to 50 ,, . | 4 | 46 | 101 to 110 ,, | – | 2 | 179 ,, . . | – | 1 |
| 51 to 60 ,, . | 1 | 21 | 111 to 120 ,, | 1 | 4 | 194 ,, . . | – | 1 |
| 61 to 70 ,, . | 3 | 16 | 121 to 130 ,, | – | 4 | | — | — |
| 71 to 80 ,, . | – | 16 | 131 to 140 ,, | – | 4 | Total, . | 61 | 373 |

No. 7.—SENTENCES of DEATH and PENAL SERVITUDE of Prisoners of all Ages in 1865 and 1864.

| | 1865. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Death, . . . . . | 5 | – | 5 | 2 |
| Penal Servitude for Life, . . . . . | 7 | – | 3 | – |
| ,, for above 15 years, . . . | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| ,, for 15 years and above 10 years, | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| ,, 10 ,, ,, 6 ,, | 91 | 46 | 65 | 37 |
| ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,, | 100 | 41 | 73 | 63 |
| ,, 4 years, . . . . | – | – | 40 | 19 |
| ,, 3 years and under, . . | 1 | – | 64 | 38 |
| Total, . . . | 210 | 89 | 258 | 160 |
| | 299 | | 418 | |

From table No. 7 we learn the number of "*death and penal servitude sentences*" in 1865. Five males were in 1865 sentenced to death, 4 of whom were executed, and 1 had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, 7 males were sentenced to penal servitude for life; 3 males for terms of above 15 years, 3 males and 2 females for periods, 15 and above 10 years, 91 males and 46 females for terms above 6 to 10 years, and 101 males and 41 females for terms of 6 years and under. The Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 47, directs that no person shall be sentenced to penal servitude for a less term than 5 years, for any offence committed subsequent to the date of the passing of that statute, viz., 25th July, 1864.

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The decrease in the numbers sentenced to penal servitude in 1865, as compared with 1864, was equal to 28 per cent.; and if viewed as to sexes, the males show a decline of 18 per cent., and the females of 44 per cent.; the totals in 1864 having been 256 males and 158 females.

No. 8.—SENTENCES of FINE only, Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and of Sentences respited and not passed in 1865 and 1864.

| | 1865. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Fine only, . . . . . | 108 | 17 | 18 | 2 |
| Unlimited, . . . . . | 645 | 277 | 652 | 290 |
| Sentences respited and not passed, | 118 | 22 | 123 | 22 |
| Total, . . . | 871 | 316 | 793 | 314 |
| | 1,187 | | 1,107 | |

From this abstract we find that in 1865 108 males and 17 females were sent to gaol for non-payment of fines; 645 males and 277 females were committed for unlimited terms of imprisonment, and 118 males and 22 females had their sentences respited after conviction.

Among those committed for "unlimited terms," we find 138 deserters, and 495 male and 276 female lunatics.

The numbers included in table 8, in 1865, give an excess of 78 males and 2 females over that of 1864, the increase being principally under the head "Fine only," which rose from 18 males in the former year, to 108 in 1865.

No. 9.—SENTENCES of PRISONERS of all Ages for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1865 and 1864.

| | | 1865. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 3 years and above | 2 years, . . | – | 1 | 3 | – |
| 2 ,, | 18 months, . | 42 | 8 | 55 | 5 |
| 18 months | 12 ,, . | 43 | 11 | 65 | 9 |
| 12 ,, | 9 ,, . | 228 | 59 | 236 | 88 |
| 9 ,, | 6 ,, . | 89 | 29 | 100 | 22 |
| 6 ,, | 3 ,, . | 511 | 223 | 598 | 326 |
| 3 ,, | 2 ,, . | 714 | 471 | 933 | 635 |
| 2 ,, | 1 month, . | 1,404 | 575 | 1,383 | 686 |
| 1 month | 14 days, . | 2,894 | 1,516 | 2,965 | 1,583 |
| 14 days | 7 ,, . | 2,348 | 2,190 | 2,449 | 2,053 |
| 7 ,, | 48 hours, . | 2,052 | 2,905 | 2,177 | 2,759 |
| 48 hours, . . . . . | | 2,294 | 2,153 | 2,254 | 2,067 |
| 24 ,, . . . . . | | 2,445 | 2,781 | 2,065 | 2,507 |
| Total, . . . | | 15,065 | 12,922 | 15,283 | 12,740 |
| | | 27,987 | | 28,023 | |

Table 9 gives a return of the number of sentences to different terms of imprisonment in 1865, viz., 27,987, of which 15,065 were passed on males, and 12,922 on females. Compared with 1864, there was a falling off of 218 in males, and an increase of 182 in females. The sentences of males in 1865 show a decline under every term, with the exception of two months and above 1, for 48 hours, and for 24 hours; the advance under the two latter having been caused almost entirely by the increase of those sentenced for drunkenness.

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On the other hand, the sentences of females exhibit a considerable increase over 1864, in sentences for fourteen days and under, owing to summary convictions for misdemeanors, which under this heading in 1865, include 5,010, against 4,384 in the previous year.

No. 10.—Sentences of Prisoners of all Ages for Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1865.

| | Males. | Females. | | Maximum Number of days of 24 hours represented. Males. | | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 month and above 14 days, | 2,894 | 1,516 | = | 81,032 | and | 42,448 |
| 14 days ,, 7 ,, | 2,348 | 2,190 | = | 32,872 | and | 30,660 |
| 7 ,, ,, 48 hours, | 2,052 | 2,905 | = | 14,364 | and | 20,335 |
| 48 hours, . . . . | 2,294 | 2,153 | = | 4,588 | and | 4,306 |
| 24 ,, . . . . | 2,445 | 2,781 | = | 2,445 | and | 2,781 |
| Total, 1865, . | 12,033 | 11,545 | = | 135,301 | and | 100,530 |
| | 23,578 | | | 235,831 | | |
| Total, 1864, . | 11,910 | 10,969 | = | 139,141 | and | 99,020 |
| | 22,879 | | | 238,161 | | |

From this calculation we find that 23,578, or more than 84 per cent. of the sentences to defined terms of imprisonment in borough and county gaols in 1865, were for periods of 1 month or under, which, if taken at their extreme terms, give an average confinement *of* 10 *days to each imprisonment.*

In 1864 the average length of this class of sentences amounted to 10 days 10 hours; and in 1863 to 11 days 1 hour.

No. 11.—Summary of Ages, Education, and Religious Profession of Prisoners committed in 1865 and 1864.

Ages.

| | 1865. Males. | Females. | 1864. Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10 years, . . . . | 32 | 15 | 45 | 8 |
| 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . . | 846 | 167 | 900 | 165 |
| Above 16 to 21 years, . . . | 3,664 | 1,840 | 3,879 | 2,429 |
| ,, 21 to 31 ,, . . . . | 7,395 | 7,165 | 7,290 | 7,097 |
| ,, 31 to 41 ,, . . . . | 3,178 | 2,832 | 3,236 | 2,588 |
| 41 years and upwards, . . . | 3,329 | 2,195 | 3,223 | 1,866 |
| Not ascertained, . . . . | 63 | 18 | 119 | 25 |
| Total, . . . . | 18,507 | 14,232 | 18,692 | 14,178 |
| | 32,739 | | 32,870 | |

Education on Committal.

| | 1865. Males. | Females. | 1864. Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Read and Wrote, . . | 7,437 | 3,140 | 7,140 | 2,544 |
| Read imperfectly, . . | 3,354 | 3,213 | 3,360 | 3,702 |
| Knew Spelling, . . . | 1,081 | 485 | 752 | 427 |
| Knew Alphabet, . . | 509 | 275 | 641 | 355 |
| Wholly illiterate, . . | 6,020 | 7,074 | 6,598 | 7,064 |
| Not ascertained, . . | 106 | 45 | 201 | 86 |
| Total, . . . . | 18,507 | 14,232 | 18,692 | 14,178 |
| | 32,739 | | 32,870 | |

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SCHOOLS.

| | 1865. Males. | 1865. Females. | 1864. Males. | 1864. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individuals who attended School, | 4,177 | 1,590 | 4,929 | 2,095 |
| Average daily number of Pupils, | 508 | 194 | 538 | 221 |
| Number of Teachers, | 48 | 30 | 47 | 29 |

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

| | 1865. Males. | 1865. Females. | 1864. Males. | 1864. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Established Church, | 1,926 | 1,788 | 1,832 | 1,480 |
| Presbyterian, | 719 | 263 | 777 | 317 |
| Roman Catholic, | 15,769 | 12,149 | 15,919 | 12,347 |
| Other Professions, | 9 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Not ascertained, | 84 | 31 | 157 | 32 |
| Total, | 18,507 | 14,232 | 18,692 | 14,178 |
| | 32,739 | | 32,870 | |

In 1865 the number committed under 21 years of age, viz., 6,564 (of whom 4,542 were males and 2,022 females) was considerably below that of 1864, which included 7,426, viz., 4,824 males and 2,602 females; this reduction was equal to 6 per cent. in the males, and to more than 22 per cent. in the females, as returned in 1864. On the other hand, the commitments of prisoners exceeding 21 years of age, were in 1865 in excess of those of the previous year by 794, 153 of which were contributed by males, and 641 by females. The ages 31 to 41 years, gave an increase of 244, and that of "41 years and upwards," an increment of 329 females over the numbers of those age periods in 1864.

The return as to the "*state of education on committal*" in 1865, differs somewhat from that of 1864, the number of males registered as having been able to read and write amounting to 42 per cent., and the females thus instructed to 22 per cent., against 38 and 18 per cent. respectively in 1864. The number of males in 1865, who are recorded as having been able to read "*imperfectly*," was nearly similar to that of 1864, but the females under this heading in 1865, are by nearly 500 below 1864. Under the heading "*wholly illiterate*," the numbers of females in 1864 and 1865 are nearly identical, viz., 7,064 and 7,074, while the males thus returned in 1865, 6,020, are 578 less than in 1864.

The aggregate of individuals, who attended the gaol schools during 1865, viz., 4,177 males and 1,590 females, was considerably less than in 1864, when 4,929 males and 2,095 females are stated to have done so. The daily average number of those attending also exhibits a falling off. Between 1864 and 1863 there were also reductions in this department of discipline.

As to Religious Professions, the returns of 1865 compared with those for 1864, show an increase in the prisoners belonging to the Established Church, which extends to both sexes, the males having advanced from 1,832 to 1,926, and the females from 1,480 to 1,788. Presbyterians in 1865 were less numerous than in 1864, and the Roman Catholics also declined. In 1864 the numbers of the Established Church amounted to 10 per cent., the Presbyterians to somewhat over 3 per cent., and

the Roman Catholics to 86 per cent. The returns of 1865 show the prisoners of the Established Church as 11·3 per cent., the Presbyterians as 3 per cent., and the Roman Catholics as 85·2 per cent. of the entire commitments. The statistics of 1865 include 9 males and 1 female, returned as of "other professions," viz., 6 Methodists, 1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, 1 "no religion," 1 Jew, and a Quakeress. *Forty-fourth Report.*

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JUVENILES.

The following tables have been compiled to detail the crimes, the sentences, the parentage, the state of education, &c., &c., of the juveniles, *i.e.*, prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age, committed in the year 1865, as distinguished from the total number of prisoners, with whom they are included in the foregoing tables and analysis.

From the following table, No. 12, we learn that the commitments of juveniles in 1865 amounted to 1,060, of whom 878 were of males and 182 of females. In 1864 these numbers were 945 and 173 respectively, so that in 1865 there was, as compared with 1864, a decline of 67 male and an increase of 9 female commitments. Between 1863 and 1864 there was a reduction in the number of juvenile commitments of 12 per cent. in the males and of 33 per cent. in the females. The returns of 1865, as compared with 1864, show a falling off of but 7 per cent. among males, and an increase of 5 per cent. of females. The male juveniles in 1865 were equal to 84 per cent. of the entire number of prisoners of these ages, in 1864 they were equal to 85 per cent., and the females to 15 per cent., while in 1863 they stood at 81 and 19 per cent. respectively.

In 1864 the commitments of prisoners under 10 years of age were 53, viz., 45 males and 8 females; in 1865 they amounted to 47, 32 males and 15 females, being a decline of 13 males and an increase of 7 females; prisoners 10, and not exceeding 16 years old in 1865, underwent 1,013 commitments, against 1,065 in 1864; the males in 1865 having been 54 less, and the females 2 more than in the previous year.

The number of convictions of juveniles at assizes and sessions in 1865, 57, 50 males and 7 females, was much less than in 1864, when 91 took place, viz., 73 males and 18 females. Misdemeanants summarily convicted, fell from 802 (677 males and 125 females), in 1864, to 773 (651 males and 122 females), in 1865. Vagrants not exceeding 16 years of age included in 1865 18 males and 21 females; in 1864, 24 males and 9 females were recorded in this category. This table also affords evidence of the lamentable fact that no less than 10 persons not exceeding 16 years of age, 6 males and 4 females, were sent to gaol as "dangerous lunatics;" one of the latter, who was under 10 years old, having been sent to Castlebar gaol from a neighbouring workhouse.

In 1865 the number of juveniles acquitted and untried was 181, 153 males and 28 females; in 1864 they amounted to 192 persons, viz., 171 males and 21 females.

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## No. 12.—Offences of Juveniles, 1865.

| Classes of Offences. | Under 10 Years of age. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Total, 1865. | | Total in 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| **Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.** | | | | | | | | |
| Felons, | . | 1 | 39 | 6 | 39 | 7 | 50 | 15 |
| Misdemeanants, | . | . | 11 | . | 11 | . | 23 | 3 |
| **Summarily Convicted.** | | | | | | | | |
| Misdemeanants, | 22 | 2 | 629 | 120 | 651 | 122 | 671 | 124 |
| Vagrants, | 3 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 9 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | . | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Courts-Martial and Deserters, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total, | 25 | 15 | 700 | 139 | 725 | 154 | 774 | 152 |
| **Acquitted and Untried.** | | | | | | | | |
| Felons, | . | . | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 23 | 7 |
| Misdemeanants, | 3 | . | 16 | . | 19 | . | 10 | . |
| For further Examination, and Untried, | 4 | . | 114 | 12 | 118 | 12 | 138 | 14 |
| Total, | 7 | . | 146 | 28 | 153 | 28 | 171 | 21 |
| Total, 1865, Males, | 32 | | 846 | | 878 | | | |
| Females, | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 182 | | |
| M. & F. | 47 | | 1,013 | | 1,060 | | | |
| Total, 1864, Males, | 45 | | 900 | | . | | 945 | |
| Females, | . | 8 | . | 165 | . | . | . | 173 |
| M. & F. | 53 | | 1,065 | | . | | 1,118 | |

### Workhouse Offenders, included in above.

| — | Under 10 Years of age. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Total, 1865. | | Total in 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Workhouse Offenders, | 1 | 1 | 58 | . | 59 | 1 | 45 | 4 |
| On leaving Workhouse, | . | . | 13 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| Total, 1865, Males, | 1 | | 71 | | 72 | | | |
| Females, | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 4 | | |
| M. & F. | 2 | | 74 | | 76 | | | |
| Total, 1864, Males, | 3 | | 57 | | . | | 60 | |
| Females, | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 7 |
| M. & F. | 3 | | 64 | | . | | 67 | |

The number of "workhouse offenders" in 1865 was 60, 59 males and 1 female; and "offenders on leaving workhouse," 16, 13 males and 3 females. In 1864, 45 males and 4 females were included under the first of these headings, and 15 males and 3 females under the latter.

From table No. 13, we learn that the 1,060 commitments in 1865 of prisoners not exceeding 16 years old, were undergone by 976 *individuals*, of whom 825 were males and 151 females, and these numbers compared with those of the previous year, show a falling off of 51 males and 9 females. During 1865 38 males and 15 females were *twice* committed, 6 males and 2 females *thrice*, 1

male and 1 female *four times*, and 1 female *five times and upwards* The numbers during 1864 respectively committed twice, thrice, four times, and five times and upwards, gave totals almost identical with those of 1865, but differed considerably as to the proportion of sexes included in each classification.

No. 13.—Commitments of Individual Juveniles in the year 1865.

| Ages. | | Committed during 1865. Once. M. | Once. F. | Twice. M. | Twice. F. | Thrice. M. | Thrice. F. | Four times. M. | Four times. F. | Five times and upwards. M. | Five times and upwards. F. | Total, 1865. M. | Total, 1865. F. | Total, 1864. M. | Total, 1864. F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 10 years, | | 29 | 13 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 14 | 43 | 8 |
| 10 and not exceeding 16 years, | | 751 | 119 | 38 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 795 | 137 | 833 | 152 |
| Total, 1865, | Males, | 780 | . | 38 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 825 | . | | |
| | Females, | . | 132 | . | 15 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 151 | | |
| | M. & F., | 912 | | 53 | | 8 | | 2 | | 1 | | 976 | | | |
| Total, 1864, | Males, | 820 | . | 46 | . | 7 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 876 | . |
| | Females, | . | 151 | . | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 160 |
| | M. & F. | 971 | | 53 | | 8 | | 3 | | 1 | | . | . | 1,036 | |

No. 14.—Sentences of Juveniles to Penal Servitude in 1865.

| | 1865. Males. | 1865. Females. | 1864. Males. | 1864. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 10 years and above 6, | – | – | 1 | – |
| For 6 years and above 4, | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ 4 years, | – | – | – | 1 |
| Totals, | 1 | | 2 | |

No. 16.—Sentences of Juveniles for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1865.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | | Under 10 Years of age. M. | Under 10 Years of age. F. | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. M. | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. F. | Total, 1865. M. | Total, 1865. F. | Total, 1864. M. | Total, 1864. F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 Months and above 12, | | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 12 Months and above 9, | | . | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 5 | . |
| 9 Months and above 6, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| 6 Months and above 3, | | . | . | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| 3 Months and above 2, | | 1 | . | 32 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 40 | 10 |
| 2 Months and above 1, | | 1 | . | 45 | 5 | 46 | 5 | 52 | 3 |
| 1 Month and above 14 days, | | 2 | 3 | 175 | 28 | 177 | 31 | 201 | 31 |
| 14 Days and above 7, | | 12 | 7 | 172 | 47 | 184 | 54 | 235 | 55 |
| 7 Days and above 48 hours, | | 5 | 2 | 107 | 26 | 112 | 28 | 145 | 28 |
| 48 Hours, | | 1 | . | 61 | 6 | 62 | 6 | 27 | 13 |
| 24 Hours, | | 4 | 1 | 77 | 22 | 81 | 23 | 46 | 7 |
| Total, 1865, | Males, | 26 | . | 686 | . | 712 | . | | |
| | Females, | . | 13 | . | 136 | . | 149 | | |
| | M. & F., | 39 | | 822 | | 861 | | | |
| Total, 1864, | Males, | 35 | . | 728 | . | . | . | 763 | . |
| | Females, | . | 7 | . | 141 | . | . | . | 148 |
| | M. & F., | 42 | | 869 | | . | . | 911 | |

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No. 15.—Sentences of Juveniles to Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment in 1865.

| | 1865. Males. | 1865. Females. | 1864. Males. | 1864. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unlimited, | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Fine only, | – | – | – | – |
| Sentence respited and not passed, | 1 | – | 3 | 2 |
| | 9 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| Totals, | 13 | | 13 | |

No. 17.—Sentences of Juveniles to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1865.

| | 1865. Males. | 1865. Females. | Total. | Maximum No. of Days of 24 hours represented. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Month and above 14 days, | 177 | 31 | 208 | 5,824 |
| 14 Days and above 7, | 184 | 54 | 238 | 3,332 |
| 7 Days and above 48 hours, | 112 | 28 | 140 | 980 |
| 48 Hours, | 62 | 6 | 68 | 136 |
| 24 Hours, | 81 | 23 | 104 | 104 |
| Total, 1865, | 616 | 142 | 758 | 10,376 |
| ,, 1864, | 654 | 134 | 788 | 11,900 |
| Average in 1865, | | | 13 days 17 hours. | |
| ,, 1864, | | | 15 days 2 hours. | |

Tables from 13 to 17 deal with the sentences of juveniles in 1865; 1 male was sentenced to penal servitude for five years, 712 males and 149 females to definite terms of imprisonment, and 9 males and 4 females to imprisonment for undefined terms (including 6 males and 4 females committed as dangerous lunatics) and 1 male, whose sentence was respited and not passed.

In 1864 1 male and 1 female juvenile were sentenced to penal servitude, 763 males 148 females to definite terms of imprisonment in gaol, and 10 males and 3 females to unlimited terms, of whom 3 males and 2 females were committed as dangerous lunatics.

Table 17 shows that 758, or more than 88 per cent. of the juveniles sentenced in 1865, were for terms of 1 month and under, giving an average of 13 days and 17 hours each imprisonment. In 1864 this category included 87 per cent. of the number of sentences of juveniles to imprisonment in the county and borough gaols, and gave an average of 15 days and 2 hours each.

In addition to the sentences just referred to, 127 males and 35 females, were in 1865 directed to be sent to reformatories on the expiration of their gaol sentences, and 115 males and 33 females were so dealt with; 5 males remained in custody on the 31st December, their gaol sentences not having expired; 5 males and 1 female were during the year rejected by the reformatory authorities, generally on medical grounds; 1 male and 1 female were discharged on the expiry of their gaol sentences, by order of the Executive, and 1 male was discharged by order of the committing magistrate.

No. 18.—Parentage of Juveniles in 1865.

| — | | Under 10 Years of age. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Total, 1865. | | Total, 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Having both parents living, | | 13 | 2 | 422 | 101 | 435 | 103 | 492 | 82 |
| Having both parents dead, | | 4 | 1 | 128 | 19 | 132 | 20 | 132 | 16 |
| Having father dead, | | 10 | 11 | 189 | 36 | 199 | 47 | 198 | 44 |
| Having mother dead, | | 5 | 1 | 96 | 8 | 101 | 9 | 101 | 29 |
| Not ascertained, | | . | . | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 22 | 2 |
| Total, 1865, | Males, | 32 | . | 846 | . | 878 | . | | |
| | Females, | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 182 | | |
| | M. & F., | 47 | | 1,013 | | 1,060 | | | |
| Total, 1864, | Males, | 45 | . | 900 | . | . | . | 945 | . |
| | Females, | . | 8 | . | 165 | . | . | . | 173 |
| | M. & F., | 53 | | 1,065 | | . | . | 1,118 | |

Sub-Classification.

| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Having stepfather, | 1 | . | 25 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 22 | 5 |
| Having stepmother, | . | 1 | 21 | 7 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 3 |
| Abandoned by parents, | 1 | . | 30 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 32 | 6 |
| Absconded from parents, | . | . | 17 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| Illegitimate, | 2 | 3 | 19 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 14 | 6 |

The condition of juvenile prisoners as to parentage is set forth in abstract 18, and from it we find that 152, or 14 per cent. of those committed in 1865, were orphans, *having both parents dead;* 356, or more than 33 per cent., had *lost either their father or mother;* 538, or nearly 51 per cent., were returned as having *both parents living;* 26 males and 4 females, of the juvenile offenders, are stated to have *had stepfathers;* 21 males and 8 females *have stepmothers;* and 21 males and 8 females were stated to be of *illegitimate birth;* 31 males and 3 females were *abandoned by their parents;* and 17 males and 1 female are reported as having had *absconded from their parents.*

No. 19.—Previous Residence of Juveniles.

| — | | Under 10 Years of age. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Total, 1865. | | Total, 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| County or borough to which gaol belongs, | | 27 | 14 | 715 | 161 | 742 | 175 | 824 | 142 |
| Other localities, | | 5 | 1 | 129 | 5 | 134 | 6 | 119 | 31 |
| Not ascertained, | | . | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . |
| Total, 1865, | Males, | 32 | . | 846 | . | 878 | . | | |
| | Females, | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 182 | | |
| | M. & F., | 47 | | 1,013 | | 1,060 | | | |
| Total, 1864, | Males, | 45 | . | 900 | . | . | . | 945 | . |
| | Females, | . | 8 | . | 165 | . | . | . | 173 |
| | M. & F., | 53 | | 1,065 | | . | . | 1,118 | |

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In 1864, 51 per cent. of the juveniles committed in that year were returned as *having both parents living;* 148, or 13 per cent., as *having lost both parents;* 242, or 22 per cent., as *being without a male parent;* and 130, or nearly 12 per cent., as *having lost their mothers;* 14 males and 6 females were returned *as of illegitimate birth.*

We find by abstract No. 19 that 140, or 13 per cent., of the juveniles in 1865 were from localities other, than those belonging to the gaols, to which they were committed. In 1864 this category amounted to a similar proportion, but in 1863 and 1862 it included 15 per cent. of the commitments of juveniles.

No. 20.—State of Education on Commitment of Juveniles in 1865.

| — | | Under 10 Years of age. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Total, 1865. | | Total, 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Read and wrote, | | 2 | . | 332 | 28 | 334 | 28 | 311 | 22 |
| Read imperfectly, | | 8 | 2 | 166 | 31 | 174 | 33 | 201 | 42 |
| Knew spelling, | | 2 | 1 | 80 | 21 | 82 | 22 | 71 | 19 |
| Knew alphabet, | | 6 | 2 | 56 | 15 | 62 | 17 | 106 | 19 |
| Wholly illiterate, | | 14 | 10 | 211 | 71 | 225 | 81 | 251 | 69 |
| Not ascertained, | | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Total, 1865, | Males, | 32 | . | 846 | . | 878 | . | | |
| | Females, | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 182 | | |
| | M. & F., | 47 | | 1,013 | | 1,060 | | | |
| Total, 1864, | Males, | 45 | . | 900 | . | . | . | 945 | . |
| | Females, | . | 8 | . | 165 | . | . | . | 173 |
| | M. & F., | 53 | | 1,065 | | . | . | 1,118 | |

According to summary No. 20, 362, or 34 per cent. of the juveniles committed in 1865 *could read and write;* 207, or 20 per cent., *read imperfectly;* 104, or 10 per cent., *knew spelling;* and 79, or 7 per cent., knew *the alphabet only,* while 306, or nearly 29 per cent., were *wholly illiterate.*

In 1864 but 30 per cent. of the juveniles could read and write on their committal; but the wholly illiterate bore the same proportion to the aggregate as in 1865, viz., 29 per cent.

No. 21.—Religious Profession of Juveniles in 1865.

| — | | Under 10 Years of age. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Total, 1865. | | Total, 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Established Church, | | 4 | 1 | 77 | 9 | 81 | 10 | 85 | 14 |
| Presbyterian, | | . | . | 25 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 32 | 4 |
| Roman Catholic, | | 28 | 14 | 744 | 155 | 772 | 169 | 828 | 155 |
| Not ascertained, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total, 1865, | Males, | 32 | . | 846 | . | 878 | . | | |
| | Females, | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 182 | | |
| | M. & F., | 47 | | 1,013 | | 1,060 | | | |
| Total, 1864, | Males, | 45 | . | 900 | . | . | . | 945 | . |
| | Females, | . | 8 | . | 165 | . | . | . | 173 |
| | M. & F., | 53 | | 1,065 | | . | . | 1,118 | |

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The religious professions of the juveniles committed during 1865 is set forth in abstract No. 21, and from it we gather that 91 of them, or 8·5 per cent., professed to belong to the Establishment; 28, or 2·5 per cent., were Presbyterians; and 941, or 89 per cent., were Roman Catholics. In 1864 these proportions were 9, 3, and 88 per cent. respectively.

## Lunatics.

It again becomes our duty to call attention to the working of the Act, 1 Vic., cap. 27, which authorizes Justices in Ireland to commit to prison persons apprehended under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, convinced as we are by long and painful experience that much evil has been generated by the exercise of this power, which has never been granted to similar authorities in any continental country, and which even now is confined to this portion of the United Kingdom. The system appears, however, to have been first introduced into legislation for England in consequence of an attempt on the life of the king by a lunatic, James Hadfield, in the year 1800, during the session 39 & 40 Geo. III., at a period, when the treatment of the insane was imperfectly understood; but within very few years afterwards, in 1807, it had already produced such grave abuses, as to call for the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which reported, as the result of its deliberations, that "*to confine lunatics in common gaols is destructive of all possibility of recovery of the insane, and the security, and comfort of the other prisoners.*" Nevertheless the Act continued in force in England for thirty years, but ultimately, in March, 1838, the Justices were divested by 1 & 2 Vic., cap. 14 of the power to commit lunatics to gaols, and were directed instead to remit them to asylums properly constituted, and to houses duly licensed for the reception of the insane. Notwithstanding that the Act of 1800 had so signally failed in England, Parliament, by a self-contradictory enactment of the same session, in 1838, granted to Justices in Ireland, for the first time, the powers, which were found to be unsafe when intrusted to the magistracy of England.* As might have been expected, abuses similar to those, which had necessitated the repeal of the English Act became, almost immediately, flagrant in Ireland, and in 1843 Sir Edward Sugden (then Lord Chancellor of Ireland), endeavoured, by a circular addressed to the magistrates, to mitigate the evil, at the same time that a Select Committee of the House of Lords was appointed to inquire into the whole subject. The Committee reported, "*that the Act, objectionable as it is, has been rendered still more so by the practices it has produced;*" and concluded their report by observing, "*that they are desirous of impressing on the House, as the result of their inquiries, the following propositions on which they have formed the strongest opinion: 1. The necessity of discontinuing, as soon as practicable, the committals of lunatics to gaols and bridewells; 2. The necessity of amending the Act 1 Vic. ch. 27, which appears, on the authority*

* This also was the result of a panic; Mr. Sneyd, a distinguished citizen, having been shot in the streets of Dublin by a lunatic.

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*of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to have led to the most serious abuses.*" The Law was soon after amended by the 8 & 9 Vic., ch. 107; but, the abuses still continuing, a royal commission appointed to inquire into the state of lunatic asylums in 1858, at page 38 in their report, declare, "*that being satisfied, as well from personal observations, as from the evidence given of the injury to the good order of the prison, and the bad effects which confinement in a gaol must have on the lunatic, the provisions of the law allowing the committals of dangerous lunatics to gaols, should be at once repealed.*"

In their report the Commissioners propose that the Irish law should be assimilated to that of England, in which recommendation we fully agree, having found from experience that even, when there is ample accommodation in the lunatic asylums of a district, magistrates still continue to commit the insane to the gaols and bridewells in their neighbourhood. We would further quote the words of a member of the judicial bench who, in an address recently delivered on the amelioration of the law, and since published, observes that "*the system of committing the insane to county gaols and bridewells* has been productive of *lamentable results, demoralizing our prisons, destroying the chance of improvement in curable cases, and often ending hope and life together.*" He further states, "*on my late circuit I have seen, with deep concern, the sad results of the system,*" and adds, "*the law should promptly be assimilated to that of England, and the possibility of a practice, abhorrent to humanity and disgraceful to our civilization, should at once and for ever be removed.*"

We have dwelt on this subject, because we believe that it is impossible to establish an efficient prison system so long, as the practice is permitted to continue. But the injury is not limited to discipline and to the well-being of both sane and insane inmates of the gaols, for even the security of some prisons has been materially impaired by the anxiety of Boards of Superintendence to provide accommodation of a peculiar character for the lunatic class, with which they are compelled to deal. Further, the functions of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as far as they relate to insane prisoners in county gaols, have been transferred by the 23rd section of the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107 to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, so that a class of prisoners most difficult to treat is by this Act withdrawn from our control, and placed in the charge of another department of the public service, a department possessing plenary powers to provide for the well-being of inmates of lunatic asylums, but unable to order even such food and clothing, as they may deem necessary for lunatics committed to our prisons, and hence arises the strong contrast, which exists between the condition of the insane poor in the two institutions. In the asylum, surrounded by pleasure grounds and gardens, they are provided with suitable occupation and amusements, under the care of skilled attendants, and they receive a generous diet, of which animal food, tea, coffee, beer, and porter form a part. In the gaols, on the other hand, without occupation, and in some instances denied the diet, which the Inspectors of Lunatic

Asylums consider necessary for their condition, they occupy, often in darkness during the long nights of winter, the flagged and unheated cells, and gloomy day-rooms of the older sections of the building, considered unfit for criminals, and even this very unsuitable accommodation is sometimes rendered worse from inevitable overcrowding, as may be judged from the following extract of a letter (see Appendix) received from the Medical Officer of Ennis gaol:— *Forty-fourth Report.*

"Each cell contains but 513 cubic feet of space. It would not be safe to place one lunatic in a cell by himself, and the law does not permit two persons to sleep in one cell, so that it has been the practice to place one lunatic and two other prisoners in each cell, *the amount of air allowed to each being only* 171 *cubic feet, a supply which is dangerously inadequate.* It should be also observed that the means for ventilating the cells are extremely deficient. There is no flue in them, and the aperture by which light and air are admitted to each is only about 18 inches long by 9 inches wide. There are a few holes in the cell doors, opening into a closed passage, which are of little use in assisting ventilation."

In most gaols the insane are exercised in flagged or paved yards or rings, under the charge of convicted prisoners; and on some occasions, when it has been desired by Boards of Superintendence, from motives of humanity, that they should be allowed to walk occasionally in adjoining fields, and gardens, such desire could not be legally fulfilled, for, they being prisoners under committal, their removal from the precincts of the gaol without warrant would be construed as an escape.

It is unnecessary to lengthen this report by enumerating the sufferings, which individuals of this unhappy class undergo in prisons, more especially as no blame attaches to the Boards and officers, who, as a body, show a praiseworthy anxiety to administer to their wants, and to pay every attention, which the limited accommodation at their disposal, and the absence of all curative appliances will permit; but no care on the part of the authorities can counteract the depressing influences of a gaol, when acting on a mind already weakened by disease accompanied by functional derangement, and brought into a state of nervous excitement often tending to despondency and suicide. Two male lunatics, committed as dangerous, hanged themselves in gaol with sheets taken from their beds in the course of 1865. Such an occurrence rarely happens in a lunatic asylum.

By reference to Table X., at page 24 of Appendix to this Report, it will be seen that the deaths of seventeen lunatics, two of whom were the suicides above mentioned, occurred within three months of their committal to gaol; and of thirteen, including one suicide, during the first thirty days of their being placed in custody. The causes of death noted in that Table, as well in the present as in our Reports of former years, show a most unfavourable contrast, when compared with the returns of deaths in lunatic asylums.

The following table proves that the number of lunatics committed to the county and borough gaols of Ireland has uniformly increased during many years:—

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Lunatics committed as dangerous during the year, | 644 | 653 | 653 | 643 | 723 | 756 |
| Daily average number in custody, | – | – | – | 353 | 396 | 433 |
| Died in the Gaol, | 29 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 43 | 36 |
| In custody, 31st December, | 267 | 331 | 359 | 361 | 410 | 465 |

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DANGEROUS LUNATICS in Custody in County

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Number in Custody on 1st January. | | Number Committed during the Year. | | Total Number in Custody. | | Sent to Lunatic Asylums. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 8 | 2 | 28 | 9 | 36 | 11 | . | . |
| Armagh, | 11 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 24 | 13 | 15 | 3 |
| Carlow, | . | . | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Cavan, | 10 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 7 | . |
| Clare, | 2 | . | 14 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 7 |
| Cork County, | 1 | . | 13 | 21 | 14 | 21 | 14 | 19 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Donegal, | 32 | 6 | 28 | 13 | 60 | 19 | 6 | 2 |
| Down, | 24 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 49 | 17 | . | 2 |
| Dublin County, | 9 | 9 | 16 | 9 | 23 | 18 | 15 | 13 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 45 | . | 70 | . | 115 | . | 18 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 56 | . | 49 | . | 105 | . | 30 |
| Fermanagh, | 1 | . | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Galway County, | 17 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 36 | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| „ Town, | 4 | 1 | 2 | . | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Kerry, | . | . | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Kildare, | 16 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| King's, | . | 1 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | 2 | 1 | 21 | 6 | 23 | 7 | 11 | 7 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Londonderry, | 12 | . | 16 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 1 | . |
| Longford, | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Louth, | . | . | 14 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Drogheda Town, | . | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | . | . |
| Mayo, | 12 | 7 | 31 | 17 | 43 | 24 | 9 | 8 |
| Meath, | . | . | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Monaghan, | 10 | 8 | 15 | 13 | 25 | 21 | 6 | 5 |
| Queen's, | 2 | . | 8 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Roscommon, | 10 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 21 | 17 | 1 | . |
| Sligo, | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Tipperary, North Riding, | . | 1 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 8 |
| „ South Riding, | . | . | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Waterford County, | 1 | . | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 9 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Wexford, | 43 | . | 19 | 11 | 62 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Wicklow, | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Total, 1865, Males, | 280 | . | 485 | . | 763 | . | 213 | . |
| Total, 1865, Females, | . | 135 | . | 271 | . | 406 | . | 160 |
| Total, 1865, M. & F., | 415 | | 756 | | 1,169 | | 373 | |
| Total, 1864, Males, | | | | | 679 | . | 212 | . |
| Total, 1864, Females, | | | | | . | 397 | . | 147 |
| Total, 1864, M. & F., | | | | | 1,076 | | 359 | |

As has been observed in former reports, many of the worst cases of lunatics committed to gaols are transferred from workhouses and other public institutions; and occasionally mere children are sent. An idiotic girl eight years of age was so transferred from a neighbouring Union Workhouse to Castlebar Gaol in July last, although a similar committal of a child ten years of age in the preceding year, 1864, had called forth a remonstrance from Dr. Nugent, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums. Altogether ten juve-

and Borough Gaols during the year 1865.

| How Disposed of. | | | | | | Remaining in Custody on 31st December. | | Daily Average Number in Custody. | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discharged as Cured. | | Removed by Friends. | | Died. | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 22 | 10 | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 | 9·8 | 1·4 | Antrim. |
| 7 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 5 | 10·2 | 2·9 | Armagh. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0·3 | 0·4 | Carlow. |
| 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 4 | 11·8 | 2·1 | Cavan. |
| 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | 4 | 2·6 | 1·5 | Clare. |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 0·3 | 0·8 | Cork County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| 23 | 7 | . | . | 2 | . | 29 | 10 | 27·2 | 7·7 | Donegal. |
| 14 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 33 | 14 | 27·6 | 12·2 | Down. |
| 8 | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 6·1 | 5·7 | Dublin County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dublin City: |
| 40 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 53 | . | 47·0 | . | Richmond B. |
| . | 27 | . | . | . | 5 | . | 43 | . | 52·0 | Grangegorman P. |
| 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 0·5 | 0·3 | Fermanagh. |
| 11 | 7 | . | . | 2 | . | 11 | 5 | 14·5 | 6·2 | Galway County. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2·1 | 0·2 | „ Town. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 0·3 | . | Kerry. |
| 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 15 | 6 | 14·8 | 5·1 | Kildare. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 0·2 | 0·1 | Kilkenny County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1·0 | 0·1 | King's. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0·1 | . | Leitrim. |
| 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 9 | . | 5·8 | 0·8 | Limerick County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | . | . | 19 | . | 15·7 | 0·3 | Londonderry. |
| 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2·8 | 0·2 | Longford. |
| 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 2·2 | 1·4 | Louth. |
| 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 0·3 | 0·5 | Drogheda Town. |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 11 | 19·5 | 8·3 | Mayo. |
| 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 3 | 3·5 | 0·8 | Meath. |
| 9 | 4 | . | . | 3 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 9·1 | 11·2 | Monaghan. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 0·5 | 0·1 | Queen's. |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 11·5 | 8·7 | Roscommon. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0·1 | Sligo. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 0·5 | 0·5 | Tipperary, North Riding. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 0·3 | . | „ South Riding. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0·3 | 0·1 | Tyrone. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 0·8 | 0·6 | Waterford County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 0·8 | 0·1 | Westmeath. |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | . | 4 | . | 49 | 8 | 46·8 | 3·8 | Wexford. |
| 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | 2 | 8·5 | 1·8 | Wicklow. |
| 186 | . | 14 | . | 25 | . | 325 | . | 305·3 | . | Males, |
| . | 89 | . | 6 | . | 11 | . | 140 | . | 138· | Females, } Total, 1865. |
| 275 | | 20 | | 36 | | 465 | | 433·3 | | M. & F., |
| 161 | . | 2 | . | 27 | . | 277 | . | | | Males, |
| . | 97 | . | 4 | . | 16 | . | 133 | | | Females, } Total, 1864. |
| 258 | | 6 | | 43 | | 410 | | 396 | | M. & F., |

niles, six males and four females, were committed to prison as dangerous lunatics during the year 1865.

## Dietary for all the Gaols.

*Prison Dietary.*—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

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*Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one Calendar Month.*—Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. meal, and for dinner, 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley bread for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

| | Class 1. | Class 2. | Class 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breakfast, . . . . | 3 lbs. | 2½ lbs. | 2 lbs. |
| Dinner, . . . . | 4 lbs. | 3½ lbs. | 3 lbs. |
| Supper, . . . . . | | | 1 lb. |

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

The dietary now in use has not undergone revision for a considerable number of years, and, although sanctioned by the Board of Health, it was established at a period, when the system of individual cellular separation had not been introduced into Ireland. Having regard also to recent legislation in England, which imposes a greatly increased amount of hard labour on prisoners sentenced thereto, which legislation will inevitably be extended to this portion of the United Kingdom, we consider it advisable that opinions on the sufficiency, or otherwise, of the existing scale of dietary, which is lower than that adopted elsewhere, should be obtained from the medical officers of all the gaols, and that the whole subject should then be submitted for the consideration and report of a competent medical tribunal to be selected by the Executive.

## Health.

The gaols have been generally free from epidemic disease. One death from typhus occurred (in Wicklow gaol), but we are informed that the disease was contracted previously to commitment. The deaths in 1865 reckoned 68 (including 4 executions), or 1 in 532; in 1864, 65, or 1 in 566; in 1863 the deaths were 80, or 1 in 477; in 1862 they numbered 66, or 1 in 548; in 1861 they were 61, or 1 in 549; in 1860 they were 48, or 1 in 706; in 1859 they amounted to 65, or 1 in 549; in 1858 they were 38, or 1 in 1,000.

We find that of 68 prisoners who died in 1864, 36 were committed as dangerous lunatics; others, although lunatics, had not been committed as such (see Appendix, Table X., pp. 24, 25).

## Deaths.

| Years. | Total confined in Gaols. | Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors). | No. of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 | 115,871 | 11,496 | 578, or 1 in 200 |
| 1851 | 113,554 | 10,746 | 494, or 1 in 233 |
| 1852 | 92,638 | 8,578 | 213, or 1 in 435 |
| 1853 | 83,805 | 6,841 | 157, or 1 in 534 |
| 1854 | 73,733 | 5,704·1 | 102, or 1 in 723 |
| 1855 | 54,531 | 4,418·3 | 98, or 1 in 556 |
| 1856 | 48,060 | 3,580·6 | 61, or 1 in 788 |
| 1857 | 43,838 | 3,273·4 | 61, or 1 in 719 |
| 1858 | 37,997 | 2,894·57 | 38, or 1 in 1,000 |
| 1859 | 35,695 | 2,605·38 | 65, or 1 in 549 |
| 1860 | 33,906 | 2,523·80 | 48, or 1 in 706 |
| 1861 | 33,471 | 2,631·26 | 61, or 1 in 549 |
| 1862 | 36,180 | 2,895·92 | 66, or 1 in 548 |
| 1863 | 38,183 | 3,028·74 | 80, or 1 in 477 |
| 1864 | 36,807 | 2,843·3 | 65, or 1 in 566 |
| 1865 | 36,262 | 2,718·8 | 68, or 1 in 532 |

## No. of Persons confined in Bridewells.

| Years. | No. of Persons confined. | Years. | No. of Persons confined. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 | 88,899 | 1858 | 27,424 |
| 1851 | 85,080 | 1859 | 25,298 |
| 1852 | 69,860 | 1860 | 22,421 |
| 1853 | 58,563 | 1861 | 20,166 |
| 1854 | 48,356 | 1862 | 22,064 |
| 1855 | 38,002 | 1863 | 21,053 |
| 1856 | 33,534 | 1864 | 20,563 |
| 1857 | 31,504 | 1865 | 20,556 |

## Total Expenditure of Bridewells.

| Years. | £ | s. | d. | | Years. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | 10,634 | 4 | 10 | | | | | |
| 1850 | 8,173 | 13 | 1 | decrease, | 1850 | 2,460 | 11 | 9 |
| 1851 | 7,399 | 16 | 0 | decrease, | 1851 | 773 | 17 | 1 |
| 1852 | 6,589 | 6 | 6 | decrease, | 1852 | 810 | 9 | 6 |
| 1853 | 6,109 | 9 | 10½ | decrease, | 1853 | 479 | 16 | 7½ |
| 1854 | 6,133 | 7 | 1¼ | increase, | 1854 | 23 | 17 | 2¾ |
| 1855 | 5,644 | 11 | 0 | decrease, | 1855 | 488 | 16 | 1¼ |
| 1856 | 6,342 | 7 | 4½ | increase, | 1856 | 697 | 16 | 4½ |
| 1857 | 6,165 | 12 | 10¾ | decrease, | 1857 | 176 | 14 | 5¾ |
| 1858 | 5,970 | 7 | 7 | decrease, | 1858 | 195 | 5 | 3¾ |
| 1859 | 5,681 | 18 | 6¼ | decrease, | 1859 | 288 | 9 | 0¾ |
| 1860 | 6,018 | 1 | 11½ | increase, | 1860 | 336 | 3 | 5¼ |
| 1861 | 6,198 | 1 | 10 | increase, | 1861 | 179 | 19 | 10½ |
| 1862 | 6,219 | 15 | 0¾ | increase, | 1862 | 21 | 13 | 2¾ |
| 1863 | 6,142 | 18 | 7⅓ | decrease, | 1863 | 76 | 16 | 5¼ |
| 1864 | 6,141 | 6 | 5¼ | decrease, | 1864 | 1 | 12 | 2¼ |
| 1865 | 6,417 | 0 | 8¾ | increase, | 1865 | 275 | 14 | 3½ |

## Total Expenditure of Gaols.

| Years. | £ | s. | d. | | Years. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849 | 128,630 | 12 | 0 | | | | | |
| 1850 | 102,963 | 6 | 11 | decrease, | 1850 | 25,667 | 5 | 1 |
| 1851 | 95,482 | 14 | 2 | decrease, | 1851 | 7,480 | 12 | 9 |
| 1852 | 86,868 | 6 | 5 | decrease, | 1852 | 8,614 | 7 | 9 |
| 1853 | 86,666 | 0 | 7 | decrease, | 1853 | 202 | 5 | 10 |
| 1854 | 89,991 | 19 | 2 | increase, | 1854 | 3,325 | 18 | 7 |
| 1855 | 82,736 | 1 | 3 | decrease, | 1855 | 7,255 | 17 | 11 |
| 1856 | 80,168 | 7 | 10 | decrease, | 1856 | 2,567 | 13 | 5 |
| 1857 | 77,056 | 6 | 4 | decrease, | 1857 | 3,112 | 1 | 6 |
| 1858 | 73,834 | 4 | 11 | decrease, | 1858 | 3,222 | 1 | 5 |
| 1859 | 72,166 | 18 | 6 | decrease, | 1859 | 1,667 | 6 | 5 |

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS—*continued.*

| Years. | £ | s. | d. | | Years. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 . | 75,506 | 15 | 8 | increase, | 1860 . | 3,339 | 17 | 2 |
| 1861 . | 77,714 | 15 | 5 | increase, | 1861 . | 2,207 | 19 | 9 |
| 1862 . | 84,229 | 0 | 10½ | increase, | 1862 . | 6,514 | 5 | 5½ |
| 1863 . | 83,110 | 8 | 1½ | decrease, | 1863 . | 1,118 | 12 | 9 |
| 1864 . | 80,366 | 2 | 1 | decrease, | 1864 . | 2,744 | 6 | 0½ |
| 1865 . | 79,658 | 19 | 1¼ | decrease, | 1865 . | 707 | 2 | 11¾ |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net expenditure in 1864, deducting profit on works, | 77,962 | 17 | 9½ |
| Do. do. in 1865, . . . . | 77,274 | 12 | 5¾ |
| Decrease in 1864, . . | 688 | 5 | 3¾ |
| Total cost of each Prisoner in 1864, . . . | 26 | 4 | 4·29 |
| Do. do. 1865, . . . | 27 | 4 | 2·06 |
| Cost of diet of each Prisoner in 1864, . . . | 3 | 17 | 7·16 |
| Do. do. 1865, . . . | 3 | 18 | 7·17 |

The expenses of gaols have decreased during the past year by £688 5*s.* 3¾*d.*; and that of bridewells, increased by £275 14*s.* 3½*d.*

The total average cost per annum of each prisoner, in 1865, £27 4*s.* 2*d.*, was rather higher, than in the previous year, viz., £26 4*s.* 4¼*d.*, the difference being caused by the decrease in the daily average number confined (viz., 2,840·08 against 2,973·69 in the previous year), which naturally increases the average cost of each individual prisoner, whose share of the general expenses, including salaries of officers, is more in proportion, as the numbers in gaols are less.

TABLE showing the AMOUNTS repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Treasurers of the undermentioned Counties and Boroughs in Ireland, for the Maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners, for the year 1865.

| Counties and Boroughs. | Amounts. | | | Counties and Boroughs. | Amounts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| Antrim, . . . . . | 458 | 14 | 4 | Limerick City, . . . . | 164 | 14 | 3 |
| Armagh, . . . . . | 231 | 17 | 11 | Londonderry, . . . . | 252 | 2 | 5 |
| Carlow, . . . . . | 76 | 19 | 8 | Longford, . . . . | 133 | 15 | 5 |
| Cavan, . . . . . | 157 | 6 | 11 | Louth, . . . . . | 68 | 17 | 9 |
| Clare, . . . . . | 116 | 0 | 7 | Drogheda Town, . . . | 45 | 7 | 11 |
| Cork County, . . . . | 371 | 7 | 5 | Mayo, . . . . . | 255 | 15 | 9 |
| „ City, . . . . . | 194 | 8 | 4 | Meath, . . . . . | 66 | 6 | 11 |
| Donegal, . . . . . | 182 | 8 | 4 | Monaghan, . . . . | 162 | 11 | 2 |
| Down, . . . . . | 169 | 10 | 2 | Queen's, . . . . . | 226 | 3 | 4 |
| Dublin County, . . . | 229 | 0 | 11 | Roscommon, . . . . | 184 | 1 | 4 |
| „ City, . . . . | 1,188 | 18 | 4 | Sligo, . . . . . | 45 | 3 | 7 |
| Fermanagh, . . . . | 130 | 10 | 8 | Tipperary, North Riding, . | 218 | 4 | 0 |
| Galway County, . . . | 126 | 1 | 0 | „ South Riding, . | 319 | 1 | 3 |
| „ Town, . . . . | 26 | 13 | 8 | Tyrone, . . . . . | 151 | 11 | 2 |
| Kerry, . . . . . | 217 | 12 | 7 | Waterford County, . . . | 152 | 11 | 3 |
| Kildare, . . . . . | 191 | 4 | 11 | „ City, . . . | 101 | 9 | 2 |
| Kilkenny County, . . . | 172 | 15 | 10 | Westmeath, . . . . | 112 | 1 | 4 |
| „ City, . . . . | 21 | 18 | 2 | Wexford, . . . . . | 160 | 0 | 5 |
| King's, . . . . . | 151 | 9 | 0 | Wicklow, . . . . . | 81 | 2 | 0 |
| Leitrim, . . . . . | 77 | 19 | 10 | | | | |
| Limerick County, . . . | 147 | 7 | 1 | Total, . . . | 7,541 | 6 | 1 |

## Tables showing the Condition of Gaols.

| Gaols. | Accommodation. | | Hospital. | Laundry. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | | |
| Antrim, | Ample. | Ample, *except for debtors.* | *Rather small.* | Adequate. |
| Armagh, | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | Adequate. | *No baths.* | Good: *but not partitioned.* |
| Carlow, | Sufficient: *but no reception ward, nor quarter for pauper debtors.* | Sufficient. | Commodious. | Adequate. |
| Cavan, | Sufficient. | *Very limited.* | *Very defective.* | *Small.* |
| Clare, | Sufficient. | Generally sufficient. | Adequate, *but no baths.* | Sufficient: *but requiring partitions.* |
| Cork County, | Generally sufficient. | Generally sufficient. | *Defective.* | Improved. |
| „ City, | Improved. | Improved. | Adequate. | *Defective.* |
| Donegal, | *Bad for debtors.* | *No reception room.* | Adequate: *but no baths.* | *Requiring partitions.* |
| Down, | Ample. | Ample, *except for debtors.* | Adequate, *but no water-closets or fixed baths.* | Adequate. |
| Dublin County, | Adequate. | Adequate. | Adequate. | Improved. |
| Dublin City: | | | | |
| Richmond Bridw. | Adequate. | — | Adequate. | Adequate |
| Grangegorman P. | — | Adequate, *except for lunatics.* | Adequate. | Adequate: *but undivided.* |
| Fermanagh, | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | *Inadequate.* | Adequate. | *Defective.* |
| Galway County, | *Defective.* | *Inadequate.* | Sufficient: *but without water-closets or baths.* | *Very defective.* |
| „ Town, | *Insufficient.* | *Defective.* | *Inconveniently placed and defective.* | *None.* |
| Kerry, | *Defective.* | *Defective.* | *Limited.* | Adequate, *but unpartitioned.* |
| Kildare, | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | Generally adequate, *except for debtors.* | Sufficient. | Adequate. |
| Kilkenny Co. & City, | Ample. | Ample. | Good. | Adequate. |
| King's, | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | Sufficient: *but without water-closets.* | Partitioned. |
| Leitrim, | *Defective for debtors.* | *Defective.* | Adequate: *but no water-closets.* | *Defective.* |
| Limerick County, | Adequate, *except reception-rooms & debtors' quarters.* | Adequate. | *Very limited: inconvenient.* | *Small and unpartitioned.* |
| „ City, | *Barely adequate.* | *Inadequate.* | Fair. | *Small and unpartitioned.* |
| Londonderry, | Ample. | Adequate. | Adequate. | *Requiring partitions.* |
| Longford, | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | *Inadequate.* | Adequate, *but no bath.* | *Indifferent.* |
| Louth: | | | | |
| Dundalk, | Ample, *except for debtors.* | Adequate. | Adequate, *but damp.* | Adequate. |
| Drogheda, | *Inadequate as to debtors.* | *Inadequate as to debtors.* | Adequate: *but no baths or water-closets.* | Improved. |
| Mayo, | Ample. | Adequate: *but no reception-room, nor debtors' quarter.* | Adequate; *but no warm baths.* | Partitioned. |
| Meath, | Ample, *except for debtors.* | *Inadequate* | Adequate: *but defective in the separation of the sexes.* | *Ill-contrived and unpartitioned.* |
| Monaghan, | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | *Inadequate.* | Adequate in size: *but without baths.* | *Small.* |
| Queen's, | Ample, *except marshalsea.* | Generally sufficient, *except for debtors.* | Good. | Commodious. |
| Roscommon, | Ample, *except for debtors.* | *Inadequate.* | *Imperfect.* | *Small and unpartitioned.* |
| Sligo, | Ample. | Adequate. | Adequate: *but without water-closets.* | Adequate: *but not partitioned.* |
| Tipperary: | | | | |
| Nenagh, N.R. | Ample. | Adequate. | Sufficient: *but without water-closets.* | Commodious: *but not divided.* |
| Clonmel, S.R. | Sufficient. | *Sufficient.* | Good: *but without water-closets.* | Sufficient: *but not divided.* |
| Tyrone, | Ample. | Adequate. | *Defective.* | *Inadequate.* |
| Waterford County and City, | Adequate. | *Occasionally inadequate.* | Adequate. | Adequate. |
| Westmeath, | Ample. | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | *Limited.* | Adequate. |
| Wexford, | Adequate. | Adequate. | Sufficient. | Good. |
| Wicklow, | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | Adequate, *except for debtors.* | *Defective: without water-closets, proper baths, &c.* | Good. |

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

| Gaols. | Drying-room. | Improvements completed in 1865. | Improvements in Progress. | Sewerage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim, . . | Adequate. | None. | — | Effective. |
| Armagh, . . | Good. | None. | Detailed elsewhere. | Effective. |
| Carlow, . . | *No separate room* | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Cavan, . . . | *None.* | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Clare, . . . | *Ineffective.* | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Cork County, . | Improved. | None. | A presentment for £5,000 to adapt the prison to "separation," was given. | Effective. |
| „ City, . . | Improved. | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Donegal, . . | *Small.* | None. | Plans in preparation. | *Defective.* |
| Down, . . . | Sufficient. | — | None. | Generally effective. |
| Dublin County, . | Improved. | None. | — | Effective. |
| Dublin City: | | | | |
| Richmond Bridw. | Adequate. | None. | — | Generally effective. |
| Grangegorman P. | Adequate. | None. | Plan for a new section to carry out "separation." | Effective. |
| Fermanagh, . . | *None.* | None. | Detailed elsewhere. | Effective. |
| Galway County, . | *Very defective.* | Detailed elsewhere. | — | Effective. |
| „ Town, . | *None.* | *None.* | None. | Good. |
| Kerry, . . . | *Ineffective.* | Flues improved. | None. | Effective. |
| Kildare, . . | Adequate. | Detailed elsewhere. | None. | Improved. |
| Kilkenny County and City, | Adequate. | Detailed elsewhere. | None. | Effective. |
| King's . . . | *None.* | None. | Plans for establishing "separation." | Improved. |
| Leitrim, . . | *None.* | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Limerick County, . | *Defective.* | None. | Adaptation of the whole prison to "separation." | Improved. |
| „ City, . | *None.* | None. | Detailed elsewhere. | Effective. |
| Londonderry, . | Adequate. | Detailed elsewhere. | None. | Now effective. |
| Longford, . . | *Inadequate.* | None. | None. | Improved. |
| Louth: | | | | |
| Dundalk, . . | *Defective.* | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Drogheda, . . | *None.* | None. | — | Improved. |
| Mayo, . . . | *None.* | None. | Plans in preparation. | Improved. |
| Meath, . . . | *Bad.* | None. | None. | Generally effective. |
| Monaghan, . . | *None.* | — | — | Improved. |
| Queen's, . . | Sufficient. | None. | — | Effective. |
| Roscommon, . | Improved. | None. | None. | *Defective.* |
| Sligo, . . . | Adequate. | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Tipperary: | | | | |
| Nenagh, N.R. . | Good. | Detailed elsewhere. | None. | Sufficient. |
| Clonmel, S.R. . | Sufficient. | None. | Detailed elsewhere. | Effective. |
| Tyrone, . . | Improved. | — | — | Improved. |
| Waterford County and City, | Adequate. | — | — | — |
| Westmeath, . . | Adequate. | None. | None. | Effective. |
| Wexford, . . | Sufficient. | Detailed elsewhere. | None. | Improved. |
| Wicklow, . . | Good. | None. | None. | Effective. |

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

| Gaols. | Ventilation. | Water. | Bedding. | Clothing, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim, | Effective. | Generally sufficient. | Ample. | Sufficient. |
| Armagh, | Excellent. | Abundant. | Adequate. | Sufficient. |
| Carlow, | Fair. | Abundant. | Sufficient, *but some blankets worn.* | Sufficient. |
| Cavan, | Good. | Abundant. | Good. | *Deficient.* |
| Clare, | Good. | Abundant. | Adequate. | Adequate. |
| Cork County, | Good. | Abundant. | Adequate, *but none in store.* | Adequate. |
| „ City, | Improved. | Adequate. | Adequate. | Adequate. |
| Donegal, | Good. | Sufficient. | Adequate. | Adequate. |
| Down, | Satisfactory. | Abundant. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| Dublin County, | Good. | Abundant. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| Dublin City: Richmond Bridw. | Effective. | Abundant. | Adequate. | Sufficient, *except large shoes.* |
| Grangegorman P. | Good. | Abundant. | Adequate. | Sufficient. |
| Fermanagh, | Good. | Abundant. | Sufficient. | Sufficient, *except shoes.* |
| Galway County, | Good. | Ample. | *Defective.* | *Deficient.* |
| „ Town, | Good. | Ample. | Sufficient. | Adequate. |
| Kerry, | Good. | Ample. | Generally sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| Kildare, | Sufficient. | Sufficient. | Sufficient, *except blankets.* | Sufficient. |
| Kilkenny County and City, | Fair. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| King's, | Good. | Sufficient. | Adequate. | In good condition, but limited. |
| Leitrim, | Good. | Sufficient. | Adequate. | Sufficient. |
| Limerick County, | Good. | Sufficient. | Fair, but *limited.* | In good condition. |
| „ City, | Good. | Abundant. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| Londonderry, | Generally good. | Abundant. | Sufficient, *but some blankets thin.* | Sufficient for use. |
| Longford, | Good. | Abundant. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| Louth: Dundalk, | Improved. | Generally adequate. | Adequate. | Sufficient. |
| Drogheda, | Improved. | Sufficient. | Adequate. | Sufficient. |
| Mayo, | Improved. | Supply improved. | Adequate. | Now adequate. |
| Meath, | Good. | Abundant. | Sufficient. | Adequate. |
| Monaghan, | Good. | Abundant. | Adequate. | Adequate. |
| Queen's, | Good | Abundant. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| Roscommon, | Good. | Generally abundant. | Adequate, *except bed-ticks.* | Scanty. |
| Sligo, | Good. | Abundant. | Adequate. | Adequate. |
| Tipperary: Nenagh, N.R. | Good. | Abundant. | Ample. | Ample. |
| Clonmel, S.R. | Good. | Abundant. | Old and worn. | Sufficient. |
| Tyrone, | Good. | Adequate. | Sufficient. | Sufficient. |
| Waterford County and City, | *Imperfect.* | Abundant. | Adequate. | Sufficient. |
| Westmeath, | Good. | Abundant. | Ample. | Barely sufficient. |
| Wexford, | Good. | Abundant. | Adequate, *but some bed-ticks much worn.* | Adequate. |
| Wicklow, | Good. | Abundant. | *Some bed-ticks required.* | Sufficient. |

[*continued.*

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*continued.*

| Gaols. | Complete Separation. | Partial Separation. | Approximative Separation. | Classification according to Prisons Act. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim, . . | With all criminal classes. | | — | — |
| Armagh, . . | With all criminal classes. | | — | — |
| Carlow, . . | *None.* | Carried out in 15 cells for females, except when nursing. | Carried out at meals and at night for males. | Correct with regard to males. |
| Cavan, . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out at meals and at night. | Correct as to males: *defective as to females.* |
| Clare, . . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out with the males and females, and at work for latter. | *Imperfect.* |
| Cork County, . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out with all. | Correct as to both sexes, and extended. |
| „ City, . . | *None.* | *None.* | At night and at meals, and at some kinds of labour. | Correct. |
| Donegal, . . | *None.* | *None.* | Males work in separate sheds. | *Imperfect as to females.* |
| Down, . . | With all criminals under slight modifications. | | | — |
| Dublin County, . | Separation carried out with both sexes under modifications. | | | — |
| Dublin City: | | | | |
| Richmond Bw. | For males under modifications. | | — | — |
| Grangegorman P. | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out to a considerable extent. | Observed. |
| Fermanagh, . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out at meals and at night. | Correct as to males: *defective as to females.* |
| Galway County, | *None.* | For males. | — | Correct as to males: *very defective as to females.* |
| „ Town, . | *None.* | *None.* | — | *Imperfect as to males: wholly inadequate as to females.* |
| Kerry, . . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out to a limited extent. | *Imperfectly carried out.* |
| Kildare, . . | With both sexes, except lunatics. | | — | — |
| Kilkenny County and City, | With all criminal classes. | | | — |
| King's, . . | *None.* | Carried out in 8 cells for females. | All sleep and take meals in single cells. | *Imperfect as to females.* |
| Leitrim, . . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out to a limited extent. | Correct as to males: *inadequate as to females.* |
| Limerick County, | *None.* | — | — | — |
| „ City, . | *None.* | *None.* | *None.* | *Very imperfect.* |
| Londonderry, . | For both sexes. | — | — | — |
| Longford, . . | For females. | *None.* | Males sleep singly. | Correct with males. |
| Louth: | | | | |
| Dundalk, . | With all criminal classes. | | — | — |
| Drogheda, . | With both sexes. | — | — | — |
| Mayo, . . | *None.* | *None.* | Both sexes sleep and take their meals singly, except in winter. | *Defective as to females.* |
| Meath, . . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out at meals and at night. | Nearly correct as to males: *defective as to females.* |
| Monaghan, . | Applied to both sexes. | | — | — |
| Queen's, . . | With both sexes. | | — | — |
| Roscommon, . | *None.* | Carried out imperfectly in 16 cells for females. | Carried out at meals and at night with males. | Correct as to males: *defective as to females.* |
| Sligo, . . . | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out at meals and at night and in the male sheds. | Correct as to males: *defective as to females.* |
| Tipperary: | | | | |
| Nenagh, N.R. | *None.* | *None.* | Carried out with both sexes at meals and at night. | *Defective as to both sexes.* |
| Clonmel, S.R. | *None.* | *None.* | — | — |
| Tyrone, . . | For both sexes. | — | — | — |
| Waterford Co. and City, | For both sexes. | — | — | — |
| Westmeath, . | *None.* | Carried out for fem. and some males. | Carried out at meals and at night as to males. | Correct as to males. |
| Wexford, . | With both sexes. | — | — | — |
| Wicklow, . . | *None.* | With both sexes. | — | — |

TABLES SHOWING THE CONDITION OF GAOLS—*concluded.*

| Gaols. | Education. | Labour. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Punitive. | Industrial. |
| Antrim, | *Unsatisfactory.* | Crank-pump, *now rarely used*, and stone-breaking. | Carried on with great activity. |
| Armagh, | Satisfactory for both sexes. | *None*, except by breaking and carrying the heavier stones. | Actively maintained. |
| Carlow, | *None.* | Tread-wheel | *Limited* from paucity of hands. |
| Cavan, | Tolerable. | Tread-wheel. | *Limited.* |
| Clare, | *Defective for females.* | Tread-wheel. | *Reduced* from paucity of hands. |
| Cork County, | Satisfactory for both sexes, *but limited.* | Tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and pumps. | Actively maintained. |
| ,, City, | Fair for both sexes, but *limited.* | Tread-wheel, crank-mill, and stone-breaking. | Well maintained. |
| Donegal, | *Imperfect.* | Stone-breaking. | *Insufficient for males.* |
| Down, | Satisfactory for *males.* | Stone-breaking, pumping, shot-drill, and capstan-mill. | Actively maintained. |
| Dublin County, | Fair. | Pumping. | Actively maintained. |
| Dublin City: | | | |
| Richmond Bridw. | Good, but limited. | Tread-wheel. | Actively maintained. |
| Grangegorman P. | Middling. | — | Fairly maintained. |
| Fermanagh, | *Limited.* | Crank-pump. | *Limited.* |
| Galway County, | Fair as to males: *as to females none.* | Limited to tread-wheel. | *Limited.* |
| ,, Town, | *Imperfect as to males: as to females none.* | Tread-wheel and stone-breaking. | *Very little for males:* sewing and knitting for females. |
| Kerry, | *Limited.* | Tread-wheel and capstan. | Fairly maintained. |
| Kildare, | Fair. | Shot-drill and crank-pump for very short periods. | Well maintained. |
| Kilkenny County and City, | Tolerable. | Stone-breaking and force-wheel pump. | *Almost a nullity.* |
| King's, | *Limited for females.* | Crank-mill and stone-breaking. | Fairly maintained. |
| Leitrim, | Tolerable. | Tread-wheel. | *Limited* from paucity of hands. |
| Limerick County, | Satisfactory. | Suspended. | Fairly maintained. |
| ,, City, | *Limited.* | Tread-wheel and stone-breaking. | *Limited.* |
| Londonderry, | Satisfactory for both sexes. | Extra stone-breaking. | Fairly maintained. |
| Longford, | Fair. | Tread-wheel. | Fairly maintained. |
| Louth: | | | |
| Dundalk, | Tolerable. | Crank-pump: breaking stone. | Fairly maintained. |
| Drogheda, | *None for females.* | *Almost a nullity.* | *Very limited.* |
| Mayo, | Fair. | Tread-wheel and shot-drill. | *Very limited.* |
| Meath, | Satisfactory for males. | Tread-wheel and hand-pump. | *Limited.* |
| Monagnan, | Fair for males. | Crank-pump. | *Limited.* |
| Queen's, | Fair. | Tread-wheel and stone-breaking. | Actively maintained. |
| Roscommon, | Imperfect. | Tread-wheel, shot-drill, and stone-breaking. | *Limited.* |
| Sligo, | Fair for males. | Tread-wheel and shot-drill. | *Reduced* from paucity of hands, but active. |
| Tipperary: | | | |
| Nenagh, N.R. | Fair. | Tread-wheel. | Actively maintained. |
| Clonmel, S.R. | Fair for males. | Tread-wheel. | Actively maintained. |
| Tyrone, | Satisfactory. | Tread-wheel. | Actively maintained. |
| Waterford County and City, | Satisfactory. | Tread-mill, pumping, stone-breaking, &c. | *Limited as yet.* |
| Westmeath, | Satisfactorily conducted. | Shot-drill, crank, &c. | Actively maintained. |
| Wexford | Satisfactory for both sexes. | Crank-mill, stone-breaking, &c. | Fairly maintained. |
| Wicklow, | Satisfactory. | Tread-wheel and shot-drill. | *Limited.* |

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## Improvements in Accommodation and Discipline during the year 1865.

*Armagh.*—Extensive alterations for the improvement of the governor's quarters, and of the front of the prison, have nearly reached completion.

*Cavan.*—It is in contemplation to propose a plan for the adaptation of the prison to "individual separation."

*Clare.*—It is projected to adapt to "separation" two sections of the prison which are situate on the flanks.

*Cork County.*—A presentment to the amount of £5,000 has passed for the alteration of the entire prison, with the view of establishing complete "separation."

*Cork City.*—The female prison has been artificially heated, and bells have been fitted to the cells. It is proposed to erect stalled lavatories, and to make some further improvements in lighting and ventilation.

*Donegal.*—Plans are in preparation for adapting the building to "separation."

*Down.*—New gas-pipes have been introduced into the male prison.

*Dublin City* (*Grangegorman*).—The remodelling of the prison, and the adaptation of it to the system of "cellular separation," have arrived nearly to completion.

*Fermanagh.*—Contracts have been entered into for fitting up the chapel on the "separate system," and for stalling the crank-pump room.

*Kildare.*—Gas has been introduced into the new prison.

*Kilkenny, County and City.*—A partition wall, separating the male from the female section of the building, has been completed.

*King's County.*—A plan for establishing "separation" in the male prison is in progress.

*Limerick County.*—The thorough alteration of the prison for applying "separation" to both sexes, has nearly attained completion.

*Limerick City.*—Plans for remodelling the whole building, and adapting it to "separation" have been prepared; and the new building is rapidly progressing.

*Londonderry.*—Some improvements have been made in the corridors, by removing doors, and by raising the height of doorways, as well as that of a portion of the boundary wall. Baths and water closets have been ordered to be erected in the hospital.

*Mayo.*—Some improvements have been carried out in the sewers, and the pits in the several yards. Plans for 36 "separate" cells have been prepared.

*Tipperary, North Riding* (*Nenagh*).—The laundry has been improved.

*Tipperary, South Riding* (*Clonmel*).—The plans for remodelling the prison, and adapting it to "separation" have been carried out nearly to completion.

*Westmeath.*—A school-room for males has been fitted up with stalls, and plans for artificially heating a section of the prison for males have been prepared.

MATERIAL DEFICIENCIES.

*Antrim.*—No adequate provision for the reception of *female* lunatics, and no quarters for *female* debtors; the building having been originally designed for a bridewell and house of correction only, and not for a county prison. School-rooms also are required; the chapel being unsuited for the purpose of teaching.

*Armagh.*—The hospital is limited, and defective as to baths; the laundry is unpartitioned, as is also the front seat in the chapel, which is used for schooling. Additional stone-sheds are required, and a tramway for the conveyance of heavy stones. No proper quarter for female debtors, who are consequently confined in *criminal* cells. A fumigating apparatus is required for fumigating the private clothing of prisoners. The bridewell at Markethill is a defective building, and its vicinity to the county gaol renders it unnecessary; that at Newtown-Hamilton is utterly unfit for a place of detention.

*Carlow.*—No reception-ward, nor regular drying-room, nor marshalsea for pauper debtors. The bevelling down of the rusticated work at the entrance gate, and the lowering of the ground outside the prison, which both afford facilities of access, are indispensable.

*Cavan.*—The tread-wheel unpartitioned, unprovided with relief stalls, and worn out; the hospital and laundry very defective. A drying-room, baths for general use, covered lavatories and stone-sheds, a reception-room for females, and quarters for female debtors of both classes are required, as well as the means of heating the punishment cells. The chapel also is, from its construction, very unsuitable for schooling, to which it is applied.

*Clare.*—The laundry, the tread-wheel, and the stone-sheds are unpartitioned, the drying-room is not heated, and there are no baths in the hospital, the staircase of which is common to both sexes. All the bridewells are defective; those of Killaloe, Six-milebridge, and Tulla especially so.

*Cork County.*—The hospitals are inconveniently placed, and unprovided with fixed baths, and there is no water-closet on the female side. The bridewells of this county are in a very defective condition, the majority of them being without a supply of water on the premises, or sewerage.

*Cork City.*—Some work-rooms unpartitioned, as are also the laundry, (which is inconveniently placed), and the seats for prisoners awaiting their turn on the tread-wheel.

*Donegal.*—The sewerage is ineffective; the accommodation for the Governor is very limited; the laundry is small and unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; and there are no covered lavatories, nor a bath in the male hospital. A reception-room for females, and proper quarters for debtors of both sexes are further required, as well as convalescent yards. The bridewells of this county, except that of Letterkenny, are wretched makeshifts, being without the primary requirement of water on the premises, and being very defective in sewerage. That of Donegal especially is, from darkness, dampness, unwholesomeness, and facilities of communication, both within the walls and from the outside, utterly unfit for even the shortest period of detention.

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*Down.*—Solitaries not artificially heated; no accommodation for female debtors; hospitals limited, and not furnished with water-closets or fixed baths, and the chapel inconvenient. Eave gutters and shoots required, and a re-adjustment of the gas-pipes in the cells.

*Dublin County.*—The marshalsea for the males is somewhat out of repair, and that for the females is gloomy and inconvenient.

*Dublin City.*—It being in contemplation to prepare a plan of a gaol for male prisoners, to be erected on a site adjoining Grangegorman Female Penitentiary; pending the consideration of this proposition, it is unnecessary to detail the structural or other material defects of Richmond Bridewell.

*Fermanagh.*—No chapel; laundry and drying-room defective. Imperfect quarters for male, and none for female debtors. No drying-room; no fumigating apparatus for purifying the prisoners' own clothing; no stalls at the crank-pump; no bells on tell-tale plates in the male cells, although otherwise adapted for "separation." The female cells are imperfectly heated, and the female bath on the upper tier is not supplied with hot water. The bridewell at Newtown-Butler defective and unnecessary.

*Galway County.*—Reception-rooms, a laundry, a drying-room, and a proper kitchen are all wanting, as well as fixed baths and water-closets in the hospital. There is but one yard, common to both classes of male debtors, and none for females, whose department is very unsatisfactory. The locks, bars, and other defences in a very imperfect condition. The bridewells, nine in number, are all defective, and that of Woodford is utterly untenantable.

*Galway Town.*—This gaol is wanting in so many of the ordinary statutable requirements specified in the Prisons Act, as to be unfit to be classed with similar institutions elsewhere.

*Kerry.*—There are no reception wards for either sex; no separate quarters for male debtors of the two denominations; no bath for females, nor marshalsea for debtors of this sex, nor an adequate number of yards for the criminal classes; and the drying-room is almost useless. On the male side there is but one yard for debtors of both classes. The tread-wheel, stone-sheds, and laundry are not partitioned. Bridewells very defective, and the salaries of the keepers inadequate.

*Kildare.*—Heating apparatus partially imperfect. Ventilation defective, as is also the crank-pump for raising water. There are too many doors on the basement story, and the locks are generally of an inferior description.

*Kilkenny, County and City.*—Gas required in the cells in winter. Security imperfect. Bridewells very defective, and the salaries of the keepers of two of them, Callan and Urlingford, quite insufficient.

*King's County.*—Reception-rooms, a proper laundry and drying-room, and covered lavatories are required. There is but one yard common to both classes of male debtors. No gas in the cells. Water occasionally deficient, which affects the sewerage.

*Leitrim.*—No proper drying-room; no partitions in the laundry, which is defective; no female school-room: no baths attached to

the reception-rooms; the punishment-cells not artificially heated; the male marshalsea defective; and no yard for debtors, and prisoners in contempt, belonging to the other sex. The chapel is badly arranged, prisoners of both sexes being able to see each other.

*Limerick County.*—Security impaired by the position of some of the doors. The pauper debtors' yard too small; bridewells very defective, and those of Glin and Croom unnecessary.

*Limerick City.*—Plans have been prepared for adapting the prison to "cellular separation," and the alterations are progressing which will obviate the many defects.

*Londonderry.*—No proper provision for female debtors. A stalled school-room for females required, the chapel unsuitable for supervision. Bridewells defective in some material particulars.

*Longford.*—There is but one exercising yard common to both classes of male debtors (viz., master and pauper), in contravention of the 6th and 109th sections (see Rule 8, annexed to the latter) of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74. There is no statutable provision for female debtors of either class, one room only in the criminal quarter being assigned for this purpose, and there being no exercising yard attached. The school-room, which is used at different hours for pupils of both sexes, is unpartitioned. The laundry is a mere makeshift, and the drying-room, although improved, is still imperfect. The female prison, which, from its construction, is very unsuitable for the maintenance of the system of individual separation enforced in it, does not contain a sufficiency of cells for the numbers occasionally committed, and is not fitted with gas.

*Louth, Dundalk.*—The punishment cells require to be heated, and the drying-room to be fitted up, the windows of the hospital to be furnished with glass louvers, and a wall to be erected between the male stone-sheds and the female exercising yard. The stalls in the chapel are ill-constructed, and the separation between the criminal classes and the debtors of both sexes is defective.

*Drogheda.*—No gas supplied to the cells, and the window of the entrance gate tower requires to be barred. A curtain ought to be placed at the head of the spiral staircase leading to the female tier, so as to intercept the upward and downward view.

*Mayo.*—A drying-room, a reception room for females, with a bath attached, quarters for debtors of this sex, baths in the hospital, and partitions in the school-rooms are required; the chapel is inconvenient, and the male marshalsea defective. The adaptation of 36 cells to "separation" is in contemplation. Bridewells very defective; that of Belmullet wholly unfit as a place of detention.

*Meath.*—The tread-wheel and laundry unpartitioned; the drying-room a mere makeshift; no due provision for debtors; no covered lavatories, nor baths attached to the reception-rooms; the hospital inconvenient; the cells too small for adaptation to "separation;" and no facilities for supervision.

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*Monaghan.*—No due provision for debtors of both sexes and both denominations. The female school is unpartitioned, and there are no fixed baths in the hospital. The bridewells of Carrickmacross and Clones insecure.

*Queen's County.*—The male marshalsea is inadequate, there being but one building and one yard common to both master and pauper debtors, and there is no proper provision for female debtors. Bridewells very defective, and all unnecessary.

*Roscommon.*—The sewerage is indifferent; there is an inadequate provision for male debtors, and none for females; the chapel is badly constructed; there are no reception-rooms for either sex; the laundry is small and unpartitioned, as are also the stone-sheds; there are no stalls for the tread-wheel relief-men, no covered lavatories, except in the new female prison; in the quarter assigned to the females there is no bath, and the school-room is unsuitable. A fumigating apparatus for the prisoners' clothing required, and the substitution of a water-closet for an offensive privy in the male marshalsea. Bridewells most defective, except that of Boyle, which is tolerable.

*Sligo.*—The tread-wheel and laundry require to be partitioned; there are no reception wards with baths attached; no drunkards' cells, no covered lavatories, no baths on the male side, and no water-closets in the hospitals. Bridewell defective.

*Tipperary, North Riding, Nenagh.*—The school-rooms and laundry are unpartitioned, and the hospitals are unprovided with fixed baths and water-closets. The drying-room is imperfect, and there is no provision for female debtors of both classes. All the bridewells, with the exception of that of Thurles, are very defective.

*Tipperary, South Riding, Clonmel.*—There are no water-closets in the hospitals, there is no provision for female debtors, the interior of the laundry requires to be remodelled, and suitable stalls for schooling to be erected. Some material defects in the bridewells, except that of Tipperary.

*Tyrone.*—No due provision for debtors of either sex; the tread-wheel, the male lavatories, and laundry are unpartitioned; the hospital defective, and the female lavatories. Some defects in the bridewells.

*Waterford, County and City.*—The ventilation imperfect; means of separation at the crank-pumps, the laundry, and school-rooms required; some projecting coignes, which afford facilities of escape, ought to be bevelled, and bars are wanting to the windows of the master debtors' quarter; a ring of flag-stones in the exercising yard would be very desirable. The bridewell at Lismore defective and unnecessary.

*Westmeath.*—The mill-shaft requires to be stalled, and a tramway to be laid for supplying the stone-sheds. No gas in the cells. The provision for debtors inadequate.

*Wexford.*—The hospital has but one staircase in common to both sexes; the old sewers are defective; and the male heating apparatus is imperfect, the cells being flagged with granite—material defects in all the bridewells.

*Wicklow.*—The hospital is limited and defective, and without

water-closets, baths, and a proper exercising yard; the marshalsea for males is inadequate, there being but one yard for "masters" and "paupers," and there is no provision for female debtors; the sewerage is imperfect, and the locks in a very insecure condition. Both bridewells defective, and especially that of Tinahely. *Forty-fourth Report.*

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### Administrative Deficiencies.

*Antrim.*—Penal labour is not distinctively carried out, the use of the crank-pump for a very short period alone falling within this category. Schooling not well organized. Punishment not regularly signed by the Board. Only one tell-tale clock. A stricter supervision by the superior officers of the locking-in of each individual prisoner required.

*Armagh.*—Distinctive *punitive* labour does not exist here. Detector clocks are also wanting.

*Carlow.*—No school for either sex, and no night patrol.

*Cavan.*—Female classification very imperfect; no tell-tale clocks; schools unsatisfactory; supervision of lock-up insufficient; no gas in the cells.

*Clare.*—Female education imperfect; another detector clock required; supervision of lock-up insufficient, and the custody of the keys of the hospital; no gas in the cells.

*Cork County.*—No attention is given to the selection of handicraftsmen as turnkeys. Number of pupils attending school limited; no gas in the cells; supervision of lock-up scarcely sufficient.

*Cork City.*—No tell-tale clocks; no suitable by-laws; no gas in the cells. The custody of the hospital keys insufficient. Too much association in the factory.

*Donegal.*—Female classification is imperfect. Both sexes take their meals in association; male industrial, as well as punitive, labour is confined almost wholly to stone-breaking. The schooling limited, and no tell-tale clocks. No gas in the cells; supervision of lock-up insufficient.

*Down.*—Only one tell-tale clock. "Daily Employment Book" imperfectly kept. Gas in cells for too short a period. Schooling limited.

*Dublin County.*—School teachers not regularly trained; punitive labour very limited.

*Dublin City* (*Richmond Bridewell*).

*Dublin City* (*Grangegorman*).

The administrative deficiencies of these two prisons are detailed in the separate reports relating to them.

*Fermanagh.*—Male *industrial* labour very limited, and *punitive* labour consists only of pumping for a short period daily. No tell-tale clocks; schooling circumscribed; no light in cells after lock-up.

*Galway County.*—Classification of females very imperfect; no

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schooling for this sex, and but scanty industrial employment. The male industrial employment limited; no *intern* patrol at night on *their* side of the prison; no tell-tale clocks; no gas in cells; custody of hospital keys insufficient.

*Galway Town.*—Classification very imperfect; punitive labour very limited; industrial employment not stimulated; male school almost a nullity, and none for females; the staff inadequate and ill-paid; no tell-tale clocks; Chaplains' Journals defective; no gas in cells; custody of hospital keys insufficient.

*Kerry.*—Female supervision inadequate; schooling limited; no Surgeon's Journal; by-laws require remodelling; no gas in cells; custody of hospital keys insufficient.

*Kildare.*—Night patrol inefficient. The residence of the officers in the body of the gaol among the prisoners is detrimental to discipline.

*Kilkenny, County and City.*—Industrial labour very limited; schooling imperfect; only one detector clock in use; by-laws require revision; no gas in cells; custody of hospital keys insufficient.

*King's County.*—Both classification and schooling for females imperfect; only *one* detector clock; punitive labour limited; no gas in cells; no examination of cells after lock-up.

*Leitrim.*—Only one tell-tale clock; industrial labour limited; female classification imperfect, and schooling; no gas in cells; no examination of cells after lock-up.

*Limerick County.*—Gas not regularly supplied in cells; lock-up and examination of cells not satisfactorily performed.

*Limerick City.*—Classification imperfect; punitive and industrial employment limited, and only one detector clock; no gas in cells; custody of hospital keys insufficient.

*Londonderry.*—Punitive labour undefined; only one tell-tale clock; a want of handicraftsmen among the turnkeys; gas in cells for a very limited period; mode of lock-up and examination of cells hitherto unsatisfactory.

*Longford.*—Female schooling inefficient; no gas in the cells; custody of the keys of the male hospital unsatisfactory.

*Louth, Dundalk.*—Only one tell-tale clock; handicraftsmen among the turnkeys required; gas supplied, but for a limited period.

*Drogheda.*—No education for females; punitive labour almost a nullity, and industrial labour very limited; no night patrol; gas not supplied to the cells.

*Mayo.*—Classification, especially among the females, inadequate; no gas in the cells.

*Meath.*—Classification inadequate; only one tell-tale clock; industrial labour limited; schooling defective; no gas in the cells; examination of the cells after lock-up, and the custody of the keys of the hospital insufficient.

*Monaghan.*—Two tell-tale clocks required; no distinctive hard labour for females; little reproductive employment for males; school teachers not specially qualified; no occupation in cells, although gas is supplied after lock-up.

*Queen's County.*—No gas in cells; lock-up, examination of cells after lock-up, and custody of the hospital keys, unsatisfactory.

*Roscommon.*—Supervision of females inadequate; industrial labour scanty; but one tell-tale clock; no gas supplied in cells.

*Sligo.*—Female classification and schooling imperfect; but one tell-tale clock; no gas in cells; custody of hospital keys insufficient.

*Tipperary, North Riding, Nenagh.*—Classification imperfect; punitive labour very limited; gas supplied in cells for one section only; the supervision of lock-up, the subsequent examination of the cells containing prisoners, and the custody of the hospital keys, quite insufficient.

*Tipperary, South Riding, Clonmel.*—Female classification very imperfect, and school discontinued. The gaol being in a transition state, it is unnecessary to note some defects. No gas, however, is supplied to the criminal cells, and the custody of the keys of the hospital is insufficient.

*Tyrone.*—Females associated in the laundry; supervision difficult; only one detector clock; some of the approved gaol books not in use; visits of Chaplains below the prescribed *minimum;* gas not supplied in cells; supervision of lock-up insufficient, as well as the custody of the keys of the hospital, which, however, is rarely occupied.

*Waterford, County and City.*—Only one detector clock.

*Westmeath.*—Only one detector clock; schooling limited; no gas in cells.

*Wexford.*—Only one tell-tale clock; custody of hospital keys insufficient.

*Wicklow.*—Remunerative labour limited; only one detector clock; schooling imperfect; no gas in cells.

The foregoing synopsis and summaries, which show the "improvements" of various kinds carried into effect during the past year, enumerating as they do but a comparatively trifling amount of progress, and evidencing a reluctance to grapple effectively with the evils, which have formed the subject of many successive Reports, present a disheartening contrast to the long and comprehensive records of the deficiencies, both "material" and "administrative," detailed *in extenso* in relation to the county and borough gaols under our inspection.

Such of these evils, as are of an administrative character, it is obviously in the power of the civil authorities to correct, without any additional expenditure, by the careful and conscientious selection of efficient and trustworthy officers; and by discontinuing a practice, which has grown up by sufferance in some gaols, to the great danger and detriment of discipline, viz., a permission to the families and children of officers to reside within the walls; for, as such children advance towards maturity, not being subject to prison authority, it is impossible to over estimate the inconvenience, and the insecurity consequent on this lax indulgence.

Further, it would be within the competency of the several Boards to take measures of precaution and vigilance with regard

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to the particulars in connexion with which, from having observed the neglect of them, we felt it to be our duty to impress the necessity of observing the subjoined regulations as framed by us:—

1st.—A superior officer should personally attend the locking of each individual prisoner into his cell at lock-up.

2ndly.—A superior officer should subsequently ascertain the presence of each prisoner in his cell, and should test and examine the locks, bolts, and bars, or other fastenings of such cell.

3rdly.—A superior officer should always attend the final rounds, when all the keys of the prison are given up.

4thly.—A superior officer should frequently make a circuit of the prison at late and unexpected hours in the night, so as to test the vigilance and regularity of the watch or patrol.

5thly.—A thoroughly efficient night watch should be established for the supervision and protection of the prison.

6thly.—Tell-tale clocks should be placed in opposite quarters of the prison, in order to measure the accuracy of the circuits of the night watch, and such clocks should be protected against the possibility of tampering without detection.

7thly.—The keys of every part of the prison, including the hospital, should be delivered at night into the custody of the Governor, and kept by him in an iron safe in his bed-room. If the hospital be a detached building, a loud-toned alarm bell should be provided, in order to enable the officer (male or female) in charge to summon the night watch, and, if necessary, to communicate with the superior officers.

8thly.—The legal custody of the prisoners of both sexes being vested solely in the Governor, the latter should retain charge at night of the keys of the outer door or gate of the female prison, the key of the inner door being held by the matron. An alarm bell should also be provided in this quarter of the gaol, in order to enable the night matron in any emergency to arouse and summon the superior officers.

9thly.—Competent persons should from time to time examine the locks, keys, bolts, bars, and other defences, and lay a report of their condition before the Board of Superintendence.

10thly.—Whenever the locks or keys shall be reported to require repair or alteration, special precautions shall be taken that, while undergoing repairs or alterations, they shall be kept solely in the charge of responsible and trustworthy persons.

In the other points, and especially in some of the material requirements, which would involve a considerable outlay, we fear that little reliance is to be placed upon the voluntary motion of the Boards and fiscal bodies, and that the peremptory intervention of the Legislature is indispensable in order to secure the desired results.

It becomes our duty here to notice a Bill, which has been prepared for the consolidation of the various Acts and sections of Acts, affecting gaols in Ireland, and which, we understand, will be laid before Parliament during the present session. That Bill is based upon, and embodies the machinery, both fiscal and administrative, of two Bills nearly identical, the one with the other, which, in the years 1859 and 1860, were brought in by successive Chief Secretaries, and advanced to the stage of a second reading; and it further adopts the provisions of the Prisons Act for England (the 28 & 29 Vic., cap. 126) passed in the last session, which

compels the universal introduction of the system of individual cellular separation, defines the nature and duration of hard labour, and declares the penalties to be enforced, in the event of non-compliance with the statutable prescriptions contained in it. The sections of the Act applicable to these objects have been copied *literatim*, except so far as the difference in the designation, and the duties of the local authorities of gaols in Ireland necessitate an alteration. Some further machinery for giving effect to the improvements contemplated has been provided, the hands of the Executive have been strengthened, and the powers of the Lord Lieutenant enlarged, so as to enable him to make additional by-laws for gaols at all times, to remove the inmates without distinction of classes from one gaol to another, and to render mandatory the appointment in gaols of a staff sufficient for carrying out discipline. The following are the sections of the Bill:—

*Requirements in Respect of Prisons and Penalties for Default.*

49. The requisitions of this Act with respect to the separation of prisoners are as follow:

1. In every prison separate cells shall be provided equal in number to the average of the greatest number of prisoners, not being convicts under sentence of penal servitude, who have been confined in such prison at any time during each of the preceding five years:
2. In every prison, punishment cells shall be provided for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, or guilty of prison offences.
3. In a prison containing female prisoners as well as males, the women shall be imprisoned in separate buildings or separate parts of the same buildings, in such manner as to prevent their seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse with the men:
4. In a prison where debtors are confined, means shall be provided for separating them altogether from the criminal prisoners.
5. In a prison where criminal prisoners are confined, such prisoners shall be prevented from holding any communication with each other, either by every prisoner being kept in a separate cell by day and by night, except when he is at chapel or taking exercise, or by every prisoner being confined by night to his cell, and being subjected to such superintendence during the day as will, consistently with the provisions of this Act, prevent his communicating with any other prisoner: Provided always that separate confinement under this Act (not in a punishment cell) shall not be deemed solitary confinement within the meaning of any Act forbidding solitary confinement for more than a limited time.

50. No cell shall be used for the separate confinement of a prisoner unless it is certified by one of the Inspectors-General to be of such a size, and to be artificially *lighted*, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as may be requisite for health, and furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison; but a distinction may be made in respect of the use of cells for the separate confinement of prisoners during long and short periods of imprisonment, and in respect of the use of cells in which the prisoner is intended to be employed during the whole day, or for a long or short part thereof; and the certificates of the Inspector may be varied accordingly, so as to express the period of imprisonment for which each cell may be

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considered fit, and the number of hours in the day during which the prisoners may be employed therein.

No punishment-cell shall be used unless it is certified by such Inspector-General that it is furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and that it is so ventilated or artificially heated that it can be used as a punishment-cell without detriment to the prisoner's health, and the time for which it may be so used shall be stated in the certificate.

Every certified cell shall be distinguished by a number or mark placed in a conspicuous position, and shall be referred to by its number or mark in the certificate of the Inspector-General, and if the number or mark of any certified cell is changed without the consent of the Inspector-General, such cell shall be deemed to be an uncertified cell until a fresh certificate has been given.

Any certificate given by an Inspector-General in respect of a cell may be withdrawn on such alteration taking place in such cell as to render the certificate, in his opinion, applicable thereto; and upon a certificate in respect of a cell being withdrawn that cell shall cease to be a certified cell for the purposes of this Act.

If any Board feel aggrieved by the refusal of the Inspector-General to certify a cell for any of the purposes of this Act, it may appeal to the Lord Lieutenant, and his decision shall be final.

52. In every prison one or more chapel or chapels shall be provided, in such a convenient situation as to be easy of access to all the prisoners; each chapel shall be fitted up with separate divisions for males and females, so constructed as to prevent prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other, and also for debtors and criminal prisoners, and shall be strictly set apart for religious worship, or for the occasional religious and moral educational instruction of the prisoners.

54. Hard labour for the purposes of this Act shall be of two classes, consisting—1st, of work at the tread-wheel, shot-drill, crank, capstan, stone-breaking, or such other like description of hard bodily labour as may be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the first class; 2ndly, of such other description of bodily labour as may be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which work is hereinafter referred to as hard labour of the second class; and in every prison where prisoners sentenced to hard labour are confined, adequate means (having regard to the average number of such prisoners confined in that prison during the preceding five years) shall be provided for enforcing hard labour in accordance with the regulations of this Act; and no prison shall be deemed to be in conformity with the requisitions of this Act with respect to the enforcement of hard labour, unless such means as aforesaid have been provided therein, and prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been employed thereat in manner provided by this Act: Provided that employment in the necessary services of the prison may, in the case of a limited number of prisoners, to be selected by the Board, on the report of the Local Inspector and the Governor, as a reward for industry and good behaviour, be deemed to be hard labour of the second class.

55. Whenever it appears to the Lord Lieutenant that default has been made in any prison in complying with the requisitions of this Act, in respect of the separation of prisoners or the enforcement of hard labour, or of providing a chapel or suitable room for religious worship, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to direct the Under Secretary to certify, and the Under Secretary accordingly shall certify such non-compliance in writing under his hand to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and upon such certificate being given, no contribution shall thenceforth be

paid out of moneys provided by Parliament towards the expense of maintaining any prisoners in that prison until the Lord Lieutenant shall have been satisfied that the defaulting prison has been brought into conformity with the requisitions of this Act, and shall have directed the Under Secretary to revoke such certificate, and then only from the date of such revocation.

Provided :

1st. That this section shall not affect the payment of any contribution payable on or before the thirty-first day of *December*, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

2nd. That before the certificate of the Under Secretary is given under this section with respect to any prison, a copy of the report of the Inspectors-General relating to that prison, and a statement of the grounds on which the Lord Lieutenant proposes to order such certificate, shall be sent to the Board ; and it shall be lawful for such Board, upon receiving a copy of the said report and statement, to address any explanations or observations relating thereto to the Under Secretary.

3rd. Whenever the certificate of the Under Secretary is given under this section in respect of a prison, a copy of the said statement of grounds, accompanied with any such explanations or observations as aforesaid, shall be laid before Parliament.

56. In case, at any time, it shall appear to the Lord Lieutenant in Council, that default has been made in any prison in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to the separation of prisoners, or with respect to the enforcement of hard labour, or with respect to providing a chapel or suitable room for religious worship (whether the provisions of the 55th section shall or shall not have been previously put in force), it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant in Council to make an order directed to the Grand Jury of the county to which such prison shall belong, directing such Grand Jury to remedy such deficiency unless such Grand Jury, at the assizes at or immediately preceding which a copy of such order shall have been sent to their Secretary, in pursuance of the 58th section of this Act, shall make reasonable objections to their being required to remedy such deficiency.

Clauses have likewise been framed with the view of palliating, in some degree, the many evils, which have been pointed out in successive Reports of Inspectors-General, as existing in the constitution, construction, and maintenance of bridewells—a class of minor prisons originally established at a period, when no sufficient police force had been formed in Ireland, a want now effectually supplied by the constabulary, who are stationed in every district throughout the kingdom.

These defects, of which we subjoin a remarkable illustration in the case of the bridewell at Woodford, in the county of Galway, embrace want of water on the premises, of drainage, sewerage, ventilation, of accommodation, of due separation of the sexes, of adequate staffs, and of sufficient salaries.

" Woodford Bridewell consists of one cell for each sex, and a very small apartment for the keeper ; there is but one privy for both sexes, and one yard where they could exercise, but so insecure that prisoners if permitted to remain in it could without difficulty escape. The building is in wretched repair ; the roof admits the wet, the wood-work is rotten,

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the glass of the windows is broken, and has been so for a long time; the lock of the front door is out of order and useless, so that the outside door of the bridewell cannot be locked day or night; it has not even a bolt, but at night the latch is removed from the outside to prevent strangers from entering. The lower cell is so damp as to be unfit for human habitation. When inspected in September no bedding was in that cell, because, as the keeper said, it would rot if left there. The bedding is not sufficient even for the scanty accommodation which the bridewell affords, and there are no vessels for the use of prisoners should any be committed to it. There is no water on the premises, and the sewerage is defective."

It is proposed therefore to take powers for appointing an adequate number of officers, with fitting salaries; and by the 146th section it is enacted that all bridewells—

"Shall be provided with kitchen furniture and other utensils; and all repairs, enlargements, and improvements, including means of warming, ventilating, and lighting any such bridewell, or providing the same with sufficient water and proper drainage and sewerage, which may become necessary in carrying out the provisions of this section and the last preceding, shall be duly executed from time to time, and the expense thereof shall be included in the estimates and accounts of the Board, and shall be presented for accordingly; and if an Inspector-General shall report to the Lord Lieutenant that any bridewell is, at or after the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of this Act, deficient in any of the accommodations required by this clause, the Lord Lieutenant may declare that such bridewell has ceased to be, and such bridewell shall thereupon cease to be a legal place of confinement for any description of prisoner; and notice of such declaration shall be forthwith sent to the Board."

A provision has also been made for enabling the authorities of adjoining counties to use bridewells situate on the confines of either, all terms of such mutual use, and all expenses relating thereto, to be arranged by a contract entered into for a term of years, between the Boards of Superintendence of both counties; a provision, which it is to be hoped, will lead to the discontinuance of no inconsiderable number of those buildings, standing as they do at a very short distance apart, within the bounds of distinct jurisdictions.

In our last Annual Report we threw out for the consideration of the local authorities, the probability that legislation would be directed to the several points, which we have detailed, but we concluded that Report by advocating the adoption of the leading principles of the Scotch Prisons Act, as affording a perfectly uniform and a more economical system of meeting all the requirements of secondary punishment with regard to those convicted of the graver offences, and as peculiarly suited to Ireland, in which the average aggregate of such offences is of so small an amount as to be disposable within the walls of one prison of no extraordinary capacity.

The Scotch Act to which we refer (the 23rd and 24th Vic., cap. 105), appears to have been framed in accordance with the views of a Select Committee of the House of Commons (appointed to inquire into the state of prison discipline), which in 1850 reported to the House their opinion of the importance of providing

district prisons for the reception of prisoners under long sentences of imprisonment in county gaols; and they recommended "*that such district prisons should be maintained at the national cost, and their government and all appointments, and the salaries of officers, placed under the control of Her Majesty's Government.*" Under that Statute a Prison Board is formed for Scotland, and by the 63rd and 64th sections the general prison at Perth is constituted—"a prison for the reception and detention of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods of nine months and upwards," in which a uniform penal system is administered to all offenders, and the Judge, in passing sentence, knows the precise character of the punishment which will be inflicted. *Forty-fourth Report.*

Powers are also taken by the 68th and 69th sections of the Act, for the Chief Secretary of State, to remove "*any prisoner*" from one local prison to another, or to the general prison at Perth; and also, under the 27th and 28th sections, to alter the classes of prisoners to be confined in a local prison, or to render it no longer a legal place of detention; and under the 19th section to dismiss any person in the employment of a County Prison Board.

By the last returns of Criminal Statistics of England and Wales, it appears that 4,844 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for above six months in that portion of the United Kingdom in 1863, and 4,839 in 1864. This large number of offenders must necessarily be distributed over a number of gaols; and, therefore, in the Act of last Session for England, the principle of a single central prison, which has been successfully carried out for Scotland, in the Act 23 & 24 Vic., c. 105, in 1860, could not be adopted; but happily no such objection exists to the introduction of it into Ireland.

We now submit, in detail, the following reasons for arriving at the above-mentioned conclusion:—

At page 19 we pointed out that of the 27,818 sentences to definite terms of imprisonment in the county and borough gaols during 1865, 23,555, or more than 82 per cent. of the entire number, were for periods of one month and under; and that, if the mean length of all such imprisonments be taken, an average of about ten days for each is the result. For offenders of this minor class a very different treatment from that, to which persons convicted of more serious crimes should be subjected under sentences extending in some instances to a term of three years, is indispensable. The latter, composed for the most part of professional thieves, and those convicted of aggravated assaults, and offences of equal magnitude, require a strict and uniform discipline firmly and judiciously administered, and means of identification by photography or otherwise, in order that the habitual offenders, who are constantly recurrent to gaol, should be at once recognised, and that they should not, as at present, by becoming amenable in a district, where their antecedents are unknown, frequently escape recognition and the cumulative punishment, which the law imposes on reconviction. The modes of dealing with such offenders are particularly pointed out in the reports of Special Committees of both Houses of Parliament. That of the House of Lords, which sat in 1863 to inquire into the subject of prison discipline, recommends, at page 13,

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"the adoption of some system, such as that of marks, by which the progress of any prisoner can be recorded, and his promotion to a higher class accelerated within certain moderate limits." They add, at page 7, that "In considering the effect of any particular discipline, the committee have had to look not only to the nature and the amount of the hard labour to be required of every prisoner, in order to secure a certain uniformity, but they have thought it their duty to take into consideration the further difficulties involved in the different length of sentences; the labour which is fitting and salutary for a prisoner undergoing a sentence of six, nine, or twelve months, may not be so appropriate, physically or morally, if applied during the last year of confinement." They propose "to make the entire system progressive throughout its several stages;" and express "their belief that the inefficiency of the present system of administering the law in ordinary prisons, is partly due to the difficulty which any one of tainted character has in finding employment, and in this view they consider that the question of rendering assistance to prisoners on discharge, as a preventative measure calculated to reduce the rate of reconvictions, appears to the committee deserving of serious consideration." And at page 4 they state—"It is desirable to establish without delay, a system approaching as nearly as may be practicable to an uniformity of labour, diet, and treatment."

From the following tables it will be seen that the actual aggregate of offenders under sentences of imprisonment for periods ranging from above six months to three years in custody in the county and borough gaols of Ireland on the 21st April in this year was 380 males and 101 females; and that the annual average number of prisoners so sentenced during the last ten years amounted to 430 males and 145 females.

RETURN of SENTENCES of IMPRISONMENT exceeding Six Months, in each year, from 1856 to 1865, both inclusive.

| — | 3 years and above 2. | | 2 years and above 18 months. | | 18 months and above 12. | | 12 months and above 9. | | 9 months and above 6. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1865, . | . | 1 | 33 | 8 | 38 | 10 | 201 | 46 | 84 | 28 | |
| 1864, . | 3 | . | 55 | 5 | 65 | 9 | 236 | 88 | 100 | 22 | |
| 1863, . | 2 | . | 56 | 7 | 50 | 4 | 294 | 104 | 95 | 21 | |
| 1862, . | 1 | 1 | 48 | 6 | 59 | 11 | 302 | 79 | 110 | 24 | |
| 1861, . | . | . | 54 | 24 | 48 | 7 | 296 | 80 | 82 | 15 | |
| 1860, . | 3 | 38 | 47 | 4 | 27 | 9 | 223 | 75 | 73 | 21 | |
| 1859, . | . | 1 | 42 | 13 | 48 | 11 | 225 | 79 | 85 | 32 | |
| 1858, . | 3 | 2 | 37 | 6 | 52 | 21 | 218 | 119 | 76 | 44 | |
| 1857, . | 5 | . | 57 | 15 | 77 | 18 | 299 | 134 | 98 | 62 | |
| 1856, . | 7 | 1 | 67 | 18 | 53 | 17 | 264 | 144 | 138 | 42 | |
| | 24 | . | 496 | . | 517 | . | 2,558 | . | 941 | | =706 for 1 year. |
| | . | 44 | . | 106 | . | 117 | . | 948 | . | | 311=233 do. |
| Average, | 2 | . | 50 | . | 52 | . | 255 | . | 71 | . | |
| | . | 4 | . | 11 | . | 12 | . | 95 | . | 24 | |

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly average number of prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment of above six months in County and Borough Gaols, from 1856 to 1865, . | 430 | 145 |

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NUMBER of PRISONERS in Custody on 21st April, 1866, sentenced as under.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | 3 years and above 2. | | 2 years and above 18 months. | | 18 months and above 12. | | 12 months and above 9. | | 9 months and above 6. | | Total. | | Total Number under sentence. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 62 | 27 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 5 | 1 | 29 | 13 |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 11 | 3 |
| Cavan, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | 8 | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| Clare, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 7 | 2 | . | . | 8 | 3 | 16 | 9 |
| Cork County, | . | . | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 39 | 6 | 88 | 37 |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 46 | 42 |
| Donegal, | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 3 | . | 9 | 1 | 30 | 8 |
| Down, | 1 | . | 3 | . | 5 | . | 8 | . | 5 | . | 22 | . | 53 | 9 |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 21 | . |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | . | . | 6 | . | 5 | . | 21 | . | 2 | . | 34 | . | 169 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | . | 2 | . | 17 | . | 117 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 1 | 4 | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 11 |
| Galway County, | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 2 | . | 6 | 1 | 18 | 14 |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Kerry, | . | . | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | . | 1 | . | 19 | 2 | 39 | 11 |
| Kildare, | . | . | 4 | . | 4 | . | 10 | . | 4 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 43 | 35 |
| Kilkenny County and City, | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | 7 | 2 | 22 | 5 |
| King's, | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 26 | 1 |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 2 | . | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | 13 | 3 | 34 | 12 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | 27 | 12 |
| Londonderry, | . | . | 6 | . | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 12 | 5 | 37 | 18 |
| Longford, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 11 | 3 |
| Louth, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 2 | 15 | 14 |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Mayo, | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | . | 8 | 5 | 48 | 10 |
| Meath, | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | 5 | 3 | 20 | 7 |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 25 | 7 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 4 | . | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 49 | 8 |
| Roscommon, | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | 7 | 4 | 24 | 10 |
| Sligo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 6 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 10 | . | 3 | . | 18 | 1 | 38 | 13 |
| „ S. Riding, | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 18 | 1 | 6 | . | 27 | 1 | 52 | 15 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 28 | 20 |
| Waterford County and City, | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | . | 12 | 3 | 28 | 17 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 8 | 2 | 22 | 6 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | 24 | 6 |
| Wicklow, | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | 6 | . | 11 | . | 27 | 4 |
| | 3 | . | 80 | . | 58 | . | 184 | . | 55 | . | 380 | . | 1,236 | . |
| | . | . | . | 14 | . | 16 | . | 56 | . | 15 | . | 101 | . | 554 |

This small aggregate of offenders, although not exceeding the number of the occupants of *two* of our ordinary prisons, are now scattered through the *thirty-nine* criminal gaols of this kingdom, and are subjected to a discipline varying in each; for in some they remain in association, while in others they are placed in strict cellular separation during the entire period of the sentence, even when it extends to the full term of three years.

We have taken three years as the highest period of imprisonment in county and borough gaols, because we find that judges

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latterly have ceased to pass sentences for longer terms; nevertheless, various statutes fix maximum periods of imprisonment for some offences, reaching to four, and even to five and seven years. A prisoner now in Richmond Bridewell is under two consecutive sentences of two years' each, an imprisonment altogether of four years.

We find that in practice many habitual thieves and other grave offenders, when under long sentences, by making themselves useful to the prison authorities, are selected for the office of lunatic keepers, cooks, or hospital attendants, and thus evade much of the prescribed penal discipline. In some gaols such lunatic keepers receive the same liberal diet as is provided for the patients under their charge, in order that the latter may not be deprived of the food considered necessary for their state; and in one instance, during the last annual inspection of Tullamore gaol, it came to light that a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for three years, with the further provision, that one week in each month was to be passed in "solitary confinement," had, up to that time, although one year and eight months an inmate of the gaol, passed but one week in solitude (the sentence of the Court having been thus ignored), and he was, moreover, employed in the capacity of a cook.

In making these observations we do not express an opinion whether it is expedient that prisoners should be kept during long sentences of eighteen months, two, and three years, in strict cellular separation, especially on the existing scale of diet, or that they should be set at liberty directly and immediately from the cells, but we contend that a uniform system of treatment and discipline should be established for all so sentenced, and that they should be transferred to one central institution. As an illustration of the present diversity of treatment, we find that in some gaols every prisoner under sentence of hard labour, or for long periods, is ordered extra diet by the Medical Officer, while in others we could not discover a single instance recorded in the books of the gaol of any prisoner, whether lunatic or sane, ever having received extra diet. In some gaols, even in those on the separate system, the facilities of communication with the prisoners are very great, as the officers, and occasionally their families, occupy apartments in the criminal prison adjoining the cells; and we found in one gaol that the servant maid of an officer slept in the chief warder's office, in the central inspection-hall of the prison.

Of the thirty-nine county and borough gaols in Ireland, eleven only, those of Antrim, Armagh, Dublin County, Kilkenny, Limerick county and city, Louth, Monaghan, Clonmel, Waterford, and Wexford, are in construction generally suited for the separate cellular confinement of prisoners of *both* sexes under long sentences. Four, those of Kildare, King's county, Drogheda, and Dublin city (viz., Grangegorman Penitentiary, exclusively assigned to females), are provided with all the requirements of the Separate System Act for prisoners of *one* sex only. In other districts separation is likewise carried out, viz., in the gaols of Londonderry, Omagh, Downpatrick, Maryborough, Wicklow, and in Richmond Bridewell; but the construction of these buildings is imperfect. In six prisons partial separation is adopted for one or other of the sexes; but the gaols are unequally distributed over the face of the country.

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There is no prison in the province of Connaught, or in the greater part of Munster, fitted for long sentences, while in the city of Limerick there are two excellent gaols, one belonging to the county and the other to the city, although one would be quite sufficient for the requirements of both jurisdictions; nevertheless, within the last year £5,000 has been spent on remodelling the city gaol.

Louth, the smallest county in Ireland, embracing an area of only 315 square miles, contains *two* prisons, those of Dundalk and Drogheda, with their regular staffs of superior officers, whilst the county of Cork, with an area of 2,885 miles, the greatest breadth of which, extending from east to west, comprises a distance nearly equal to that intervening from sea to sea between the metropolis and the town of Galway, contains only the same number of gaols, viz., one for the county and one for the city.

In an economical point of view, this system has been found to be equally defective. The average daily number of prisoners in custody, including debtors and untried prisoners who pay for their own support, has been during the last three years—3,179 in 1863; 2,974 in 1864, and 2,840 in 1865. The cost for maintenance of the Irish gaols during that period has been as follows—

| | 1863. | | | 1864. | | | 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Cost of maintenance of Gaols, | 83,110 | 0 | 2½ | 80,366 | 2 | 1 | 78,845 | 5 | 6 |
| ,, ,, Bridewells, | 6,142 | 18 | 7½ | 6,141 | 6 | 5½ | 6,417 | 0 | 8¾ |
| | £89,253 | 6 | 10 | £86,507 | 8 | 6½ | £86,262 | 6 | 2¾ |

Besides a sum of £31,676 has been advanced by the Treasury on loans to the several counties for building and repairing gaols and bridewells within that period, but that sum is not taken into account in making calculations of the cost of the establishments. The following table shows the annual average cost of each prisoner in custody in the Irish county gaols during the last five years:—

| Years. | Average No. of Prisoners in Custody. | Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually. | | | Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1861, . | 2,766 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 3 | 2 |
| 1862, . | 3,034 | 27 | 15 | 2 | 26 | 18 | 7 |
| 1863, . | 3,179 | 26 | 2 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 0 |
| 1864, . | 2,974 | 27 | 0 | 6 | 26 | 4 | 4 |
| 1865, . | 2,840 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 4 | 2 |

Taking an average of these five years, and not including the outlay on buildings, the mean gross cost of each prisoner annually was £27 8*s.* 6*d.*, and the net cost £26 11*s.* 6*d.*

From a return published by the Prison Managers of Scotland, it appears that in the General Prison at Perth, in which all offenders sentenced for terms of nine months and upwards are confined, the average cost of each individual during the last five years was—

| Years. | Average No. of Prisoners in Custody during the year. | Annual Average *Gross* Cost of each Prisoner. | | | Annual Average *Net* Cost of each Prisoner, Profits from Works being deducted. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1861, . | 637 | 23 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 6 |
| 1862, . | 688 | 21 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 9 |
| 1863, . | 714 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| 1864, . | 692 | 23 | 14 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 11 |
| 1865, . | 693 | 23 | 13 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 6 |

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The average *gross* cost of each individual during the five years was £22 18*s.* 11½*d.* and the *net* cost £19 5*s.* 7½*d.*

In the Irish Convict Prisons the gross annual charge of each prisoner averages £22 9*s.* 6*d.*, the net cost £20 15*s.* 8*d.*; but this includes large gratuities to prisoners on discharge, otherwise the amount would be considerably less. The cost of each prisoner in Mountjoy Convict Depot, exclusive of gratuities, does not exceed £18 12*s.*

A comparison of these tables, the one with the other, would *primâ facie* appear to indicate neglect or improvident administration, but we show that the higher average rate of all the county and borough gaols collectively is caused by the great disproportion existing in some of them between the expenses of the staff and the paucity of prisoners in particular localities, an anomaly and inequality produced by the arbitrary division into counties in dealing with the criminal population.

Thus, if we take a group of six counties lying together in the centre of Ireland, we find that the *share* of staff charges *alone*, independently of all other items of expenditure, represented by each of the 227 inmates of the gaols, amounts to £22 17*s.* 9*d.*, being greatly in excess of the *whole cost* of each individual in the Scotch Central Prison, or in the Irish Convict Prisons :—

| Average daily Number of Prisoners during the year 1865, in the following gaols, fractions being omitted. | | Cost of Staff only during the same period. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| Longford, . | 38 | 808 |
| Leitrim, . | 29 | 765 |
| Meath, . . | 26 | 1,076 |
| Westmeath, . | 46 | 897 |
| King's County, . | 40 | 868 |
| Queen's County, | 48 | 781 |
| | 227 | £5,195 |

We would refer generally for the details of such discrepancy to Table XVII., and we call special attention to a few examples of it.

In Sligo Gaol the cost of each prisoner in custody during the past year amounted to £61 2*s.* 3*d.*; in Meath Gaol, to £56 3*s.* 5*d.*; and in Carlow Gaol, to £46 2*s.* 9*d.*, although the staff of the latter is so imperfectly constituted that it will be necessary, in the event of the present system being permitted to continue, that the Executive should be invested with powers to compel the appointment of a more complete staff, for hitherto no secular instruction has been given therein, nor has any night watch been kept up after ten o'clock, P.M., within the gaol, or without. From the small number of prisoners in custody, notwithstanding the economy used, the cost of each inmate of that gaol during the year 1860 averaged a sum of £76 11*s.* 5*d.* In the larger gaols, on the other hand, the expense of each prisoner is even less than in Perth prison, as the establishment charges are distributed over a number of individual prisoners, and means of remunerative employment are organized. In Belfast Gaol, with an average of 248 prisoners, considerable profit arises from the employment of the prisoners in washing, stonebreaking, &c. (amounting in 1865, to £867 19*s.* 4*d.*), and hence, the cost per head of the inmates was only £10 7*s.* 7*d.*

in that year, and in Cork Gaol, having an average of 158, £18 17*s.* 1*d.* *Forty-fourth Report.*

We have drawn up the following tables, which show the cost of prisoners in five county gaols in Ireland having a low daily average number in custody, and five having a high average, in order that the great diversity in expense arising from these causes may appear, and it is to be remembered that this diversity is often not attributable to the greater or less degree of economy with which the establishments are managed. For instance, in Louth and Carlow Gaols the Medical Officer receives no remuneration for his attendance of the prisoners, and in Carlow, Leitrim, and Sligo County Gaols the chaplains are paid the very lowest sums which the law permits, viz., £30 a year, and still these are amongst the most expensively managed gaols in Ireland.

FIVE LOCALITIES having a LOW DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS.

| LOCALITIES. | Average Number of Commitments in each year from 1857 to 1865. | | Daily Average Number of Prisoners from 1857 to 1865. | | Population: 1861. | | Average Cost of each Prisoner in 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Carlow, | 204 | 86 | 9 | 7 | 28,139 | 28,998 | 46 | 2 | 9 |
| Meath, | 197 | 107 | 19 | 10 | 55,800 | 54,573 | 56 | 3 | 5 |
| Leitrim, | 221 | 86 | 27 | 7 | 52,562 | 52,182 | 49 | 3 | 2 |
| Louth, | 242 | 210 | 25 | 16 | 37,390 | 38,538 | 45 | 3 | 5 |
| Sligo, | 308 | 84 | 32 | 9 | 61,939 | 62,906 | 61 | 2 | 3 |
| | 1,172 | 573 | 112 | 49 | 235,830 | 237,197 | 257 | 15 | 0 |
| | 1,745 | | 161 | | 473,027 | | | | |
| Average Cost, | | | | | | | 51 | 11 | 0 |

FIVE LOCALITIES having a HIGH DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS.

| LOCALITIES. | Average Number of Commitments in each year from 1857 to 1865. | | Daily Average Number of Prisoners from 1857 to 1865. | | Population: 1861. | | Average Cost of each Prisoner in 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Antrim, | 1,470 | 1,330 | 126 | 69 | 177,724 | 199,772 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Cork County, | 789 | 381 | 122 | 54 | 230,461 | 232,562 | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| Cork City, | 641 | 699 | 52 | 46 | 37,509 | 42,612 | 20 | 13 | 4 |
| Mayo, | 606 | 228 | 63 | 30 | 125,611 | 129,160 | 21 | 4 | 9 |
| Down, | 342 | 227 | 55 | 31 | 141,034 | 159,093 | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| | 3,848 | 2,865 | 418 | 230 | 712,339 | 763,199 | 91 | 3 | 9 |
| | 6,713 | | 648 | | 1,475,538 | | | | |
| Average Cost, | | | | | | | 18 | 4 | 9 |

In other parts of the United Kingdom the principal officers on the staff of the larger gaols are provided with salaries commensurate to the position they hold. In the General Prison at Perth, the Chaplain and Surgeon each receive a salary of £200 a year, gradually rising to £300, with a residence and a supply of gas; the Visiting Physician, £100; and the Roman Catholic priest, £70. In the English

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prisons, also, an adequate remuneration is given. In fifteen of the Irish county and borough gaols, on the other hand, the Medical Officer attached to the establishment, being also surgeon to the county infirmary, receives no salary for his attendance in the gaol, as under the 86th section of the 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 116—"*He must give his attendance and professional assistance without any other or further fee or reward to the prisoners and others in the gaol of the county to the infirmary of which he has been appointed surgeon.*" The highest salary which can legally be granted to him as surgeon to the infirmary is £47 half-yearly; and a presentment for payment for his special attendance in a gaol, in addition to his salary as medical officer of the county infirmary, was held on argument before a Judge of Assize to be illegal. The duties imposed on the Medical Officer in the Irish gaols are, notwithstanding, very onerous, especially in such as are managed on the separate system, or in which many lunatics are confined. He is bound not only to attend all prisoners and others, under such circumstances without fee or remuneration, but also it is held that when certificates for admission into a lunatic asylum are required to be signed by two medical men, he must give the certificate gratuitously, while another surgeon not attached to the gaol is paid for his services. In many of the gaols in which no remuneration is given to the Surgeon for his attendance, a large number of prisoners are in custody. For instance, the average number in Lifford gaol during the past year was 100; in Downpatrick, 102; in Wexford, 98; in Armagh, 74; in Londonderry, 77; in Kerry, 59; and Tyrone gaol, 63. The numbers of lunatics in custody committed as dangerous in some of these gaols are also very large—in Lifford, 79; in Downpatrick, 66; and in Wexford, 73.

The table, page 51, shows that of the 380 male inmates under sentences of imprisonment for more than six months, in the county and borough gaols in Ireland, 83, being more than one-fifth of the entire number, have been sentenced for terms of two years or upwards. Such sentences cannot be fulfilled without injury in strict separate cellular imprisonment, and on the diet which is in use in the Irish county prisons, except under the unremitting supervision of the Medical Officer, and by his devoting more time to the subject than can be expected to be bestowed by a professional man, who is not paid for his services, as is the case in fifteen gaols in which such prisoners are confined. In these fifteen gaols 3 prisoners are at present undergoing sentences of three years' imprisonment, 41 of two years, 38 of eighteen months, and 58 of twelve months.

The Chaplains in the Irish gaols are in like manner underpaid. Under the 70th section of the Prisons Act, the highest salary which can be given to the Chaplain of a county goal, except in the county of the city of Dublin, is £50 a year. In eight county gaols, including those of Armagh, Downpatrick, Cavan, Leitrim, and Sligo, they receive only £30 a year as remuneration for their services, and in addition to the spiritual functions of their ministration, as defined by the 69th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, every such Chaplain is required "*to inspect in his turn the provisions*

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*provided for the prisoners, and take care that same are of good and wholesome quality and of sufficient weight."* The tailor-turnkey at Downpatrick receives £55 a year; the shoemaker-turnkey, £42 10*s.*; each of the Chaplains £30 a year; and the Surgeon, who is medical officer of the county infirmary, gives his services gratuitously to the gaol. The salaries paid in some districts to the keepers of bridewells are equally inadequate. In five bridewells £10 a year, with a small apartment, is the only remuneration allowed for these officers, and in seventeen others £15 a year is given, notwithstanding that the keeper is the only official in charge, and that he has sole custody of both male and female prisoners.

We have entered into these details because they manifestly show that the administration of the county and borough gaols of Ireland is inadequate to fulfil the requirements of penal discipline, and that legislation having in view not merely a consolidation of existing acts, but the development of an improved principle is imperatively demanded.

There are at present 39 Irish county and borough gaols, each provided with a staff, comprising a Local Inspector, Chaplains of different denominations, Medical Officers, and a Governor, with inferior officers of different grades, which must necessarily be kept up at a considerable cost, the amount for salaries alone in 1865 having been no less than £42,554 8*s.* 4½*d.* If, however, the Chaplains and Medical Officers were fully salaried, as in England, and if the keepers of bridewells received a fair remuneration for their services, the burden on the rates would be largely increased, on the assumption that the *present* constitution and distribution of gaols should continue unaltered; but we would submit as a far preferable alternative the erection of a central prison, which would be sufficient to contain all the graver criminals, while those awaiting trial or convicted of trifling offences, might remain in the gaols of the counties from which they were committed wherever it should be thought expedient to maintain such gaols, for we contemplate the advisability of grouping together *compulsorily* counties and boroughs in joint or district prisons, and of retaining portions of the buildings, thus to be vacated, as bridewells only, or as places of reception for prisoners belonging to the several jurisdictions, when remitted for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions to the locality in which they shall be so triable. If this arrangement were adopted, namely, the establishment of one central gaol for all Ireland, with minor prisons, licensed according to their capabilities for the fulfilment of short sentences in some towns, and mere bridewells, but under proper regulations, in the others, an efficient system of prison management would be constituted, by which a considerable saving would be effected to the public, and, while some districts would not as at present be left without sufficient gaol accommodation, prisons not required in others would be abolished. The probability of the existence of grave abuses would be diminished, and the mental and bodily condition of those subjected to long sentences of cellular imprisonment would be placed under the special care and observation of Medical Officers

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receiving salaries commensurate with the performance of their onerous and important duties.

Finally, we would observe, that having regard to the existing spirit of disaffection, and the tendency to treasonable conspiracy, which, unhappily, for a considerable period may continue to disturb the tranquillity of this country, it is of importance that a central and perfectly secure state prison, such as we propose, should be founded, of which the government, maintenance, and administration, as well as the appointment of all officers, should be under the sole and absolute control of the Executive.

J. Corry Connellan.
John Lentaigne.

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## Table I.—Number of Commitments to the several County and

| County and Borough Gaols. | Convicted. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At Assizes and Quarter Sessions. | | | | | | Summary. | | | | | | Under Revenue Laws. | | Under Poor Law Acts. | | By Courts Martial. | Deserters. | Under Vagrant Acts. | | Drunkards. | |
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Criminal Lunatics. | | Offenders under Larceny Act. | | Misdemeanants. | | Dangerous Lunatics. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 46 | 18 | 17 | 4 | 1 | . | 119 | 121 | 1,228 | 923 | 28 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | . | 12 | 15 | 12 | 393 | 457 |
| Armagh, | 28 | 8 | 22 | 6 | . | . | 14 | 28 | 121 | 76 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 3 | 5 | 6 | 103 | 81 |
| Carlow, | 9 | 3 | 8 | . | . | 1 | 13 | 4 | 82 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 96 | 17 |
| Cavan, | 11 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 2 | . | 9 | 7 | 98 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 7 | . | . | 8 | 27 | . | 1 | . | 64 | 31 |
| Clare, | 7 | . | 7 | 10 | . | . | 12 | 9 | 54 | 32 | 14 | 11 | 1 | . | 3 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| Cork County, | 47 | 9 | 36 | 10 | . | . | 44 | 35 | 395 | 185 | 13 | 21 | 1 | . | 17 | 22 | 75 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 61 | 44 |
| ,, City, | 21 | 30 | 12 | 6 | . | . | 57 | 68 | 458 | 697 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 69 | 78 | .* | . |
| Donegal, | 15 | 1 | 37 | . | 1 | . | 11 | 11 | 177 | 18 | 28 | 13 | 47 | 16 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | 32 | 8 |
| Down, | 24 | 5 | 30 | 3 | . | 1 | 17 | 20 | 129 | 75 | 25 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 38 | 40 |
| Dublin County, | 29 | 3 | 22 | . | . | . | 49 | 36 | 277 | 284 | 16 | 9 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 1 | 7 | 38 | 58 | 103 | 147 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 119 | . | 72 | . | 1 | . | 326 | . | 1,205 | . | 70 | . | . | . | 7 | . | 14 | 27 | 117 | . | 1,212 | . |
| Grangegorman P | . | 99 | . | 32 | . | . | . | 101 | . | 2,360 | . | 49 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 157 | . | 2,347 |
| Fermanagh, | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 123 | 43 | 8 | 5 | . | 1 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 107 | 37 |
| Galway County, | 18 | 10 | 16 | . | . | . | 34 | 15 | 139 | 62 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 3 | . | 1 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 11 |
| ,, Town, | 4 | 3 | 4 | . | 1 | . | 9 | 7 | 71 | 43 | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 8 | 14 | 71 | 65 |
| Kerry, | 12 | 10 | 28 | . | . | . | 23 | 12 | 179 | 47 | 8 | 2 | . | . | 9 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 64 | 21 |
| Kildare, | 19 | 6 | 13 | 2 | . | . | 22 | 23 | 132 | 572 | 6 | 8 | . | . | 8 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 20 | 64 | 150 |
| Kilkenny County, | 11 | 4 | 15 | 1 | . | . | 13 | 7 | 94 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 25 | . |
| ,, City, | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 8 | 4 | 21 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 5 | 2 | 57 | 25 | 11 |
| King's, | 18 | 9 | 8 | . | . | . | 9 | 11 | 71 | 30 | 11 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 46 | 24 |
| Leitrim, | 2 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 76 | 9 | 1 | . | 8 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 2 | . | . | . | 17 | 19 |
| Limerick County, | 24 | 14 | 30 | 6 | . | . | 19 | 5 | 116 | 46 | 21 | 6 | . | . | 16 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 25 | . |
| ,, City, | 11 | 7 | 12 | 1 | . | . | 19 | 31 | 259 | 97 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | 12 | 153 | 41 |
| Londonderry, | 28 | 8 | 12 | 1 | . | . | 18 | 21 | 103 | 80 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 108 | 182 |
| Longford, | 7 | 1 | 24 | 3 | . | . | 5 | 2 | 83 | 35 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 6 |
| Louth, | 5 | 5 | 5 | . | . | . | 19 | 8 | 89 | 59 | 13 | 5 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 8 | 2 | . | 66 | 82 |
| Drogheda Town, | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 8 | 10 | 24 | 13 | 4 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | 48 | 17 |
| Mayo, | 27 | 22 | 41 | 18 | . | . | 23 | 11 | 137 | 39 | 31 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 10 | . | . | 7 | 39 | 57 | 16 |
| Meath, | 12 | 8 | 6 | . | . | . | 13 | 9 | 69 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 1 | . | 4 | 3 | . | 13 | . | 1 | 33 | 3 |
| Monaghan, | 6 | 5 | 27 | 1 | . | . | 13 | 21 | 115 | 26 | 15 | 13 | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | . | . | 110 | 59 |
| Queen's, | 11 | 8 | 35 | 3 | . | . | 20 | 12 | 110 | 21 | 8 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 11 | . | 4 | 4 | . | 123 | 3 |
| Roscommon, | 7 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 1 | . | 17 | 10 | 78 | 20 | 11 | 11 | . | . | 15 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | 13 | 20 |
| Sligo, | 5 | 5 | 10 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | 112 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | . | 2 | 2 | 6 | 74 | 21 |
| Tipperary, N Rid., | 47 | 1 | 34 | 2 | . | 1 | 28 | 32 | 118 | 45 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | . | 2 | 2 | 11 | 118 | 24 |
| ,, S. Rid., | 38 | 16 | 19 | 3 | . | . | 25 | 33 | 173 | 182 | 6 | 2 | . | . | 14 | 6 | . | . | 15 | 5 | 270 | 123 |
| Tyrone, | 17 | 9 | 11 | 1 | . | . | 24 | 16 | 198 | 55 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 9 | 1 | 43 | 2 | 9 | 33 | 88 | 29 |
| Waterford County, | 10 | 6 | 16 | 2 | . | . | 4 | 15 | 51 | 32 | 8 | 10 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 11 | 11 |
| ,, City, | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 12 | 18 | 141 | 104 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 11 | 246 | 129 |
| Westmeath, | 7 | 5 | 7 | . | . | . | 18 | 9 | 112 | 18 | 9 | 3 | . | . | 18 | 16 | . | 4 | 1 | 13 | 71 | 65 |
| Wexford, | 16 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 26 | 60 | 25 | 19 | 11 | . | . | 12 | 21 | . | 4 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 12 |
| Wicklow, | 15 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 12 | 3 | 128 | 36 | 8 | 6 | . | . | 13 | 5 | 41 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 177 | 10 |
| Total Males, | 742 | . | 717 | . | 11 | . | 1,122 | . | 7,356 | . | 184 | . | 127 | . | 221 | . | 250 | 143 | 385 | . | 4,407 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 386 | . | 126 | . | 5 | . | 825 | . | 6,437 | . | 271 | . | 41 | . | 205 | . | . | . | 599 | . | 4,866 |
| Total M. & F., | 1,128 | | 843 | | 16 | | 1,947 | | 13,793 | | 755 | | 168 | | 426 | | 393 | | 984 | | 8,773 | |

## Borough Gaols during the year 1865, by Classes of Offences.

| Total. | | Not Convicted. | | | | | | | | | | | | Untried Prisoners in custody on 31st Dec., 1865. | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Felons. | | | | Misdemeanants. | | | | For Further Examination and Discharged. | | Total. | | | | | | |
| | | Acquitted. | | No Bill or no Prosecution. | | Acquitted. | | No Bill or no Prosecution. | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| 1,872 | 1,553 | 9 | 3 | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | 2 | 146 | 37 | 161 | 42 | 19 | 5 | 2,052 | 1,600 | 3,652 |
| 306 | 214 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | 11 | 7 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 331 | 229 | 560 |
| 171 | 47 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 22 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 201 | 52 | 253 |
| 248 | 64 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 56 | 6 | 60 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 319 | 77 | 396 |
| 125 | 76 | 5 | . | . | . | 6 | . | 2 | 2 | 32 | 24 | 45 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 174 | 103 | 277 |
| 709 | 331 | 13 | . | 3 | . | 9 | 1 | . | 3 | 35 | 8 | 60 | 12 | 27 | 4 | 796 | 347 | 1,143 |
| 626 | 879 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 58 | 40 | 73 | 66 | 2 | 3 | 701 | 948 | 1,649 |
| 351 | 71 | 2 | . | 5 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 29 | 4 | 37 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 393 | 84 | 477 |
| 287 | 154 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 22 | 8 | 31 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 324 | 170 | 494 |
| 545 | 537 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | 7 | 2 | 92 | 22 | 107 | 29 | 36 | 2 | 688 | 568 | 1,256 |
| 3,170 | . | 41 | . | 9 | . | 18 | . | 13 | . | 315 | . | 396 | . | 40 | . | 3,606 | . | 9,036 |
| . | 5,145 | . | 42 | . | 22 | . | 9 | . | 9 | . | 187 | . | 269 | . | 16 | . | 5,430 | |
| 268 | 110 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | 50 | 3 | 58 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 329 | 121 | 450 |
| 261 | 117 | 3 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 286 | 127 | 413 |
| 173 | 136 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 26 | 13 | 39 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 213 | 152 | 365 |
| 335 | 102 | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 30 | 10 | 37 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 383 | 116 | 499 |
| 279 | 795 | 11 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 40 | 11 | 52 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 346 | 810 | 1,156 |
| 174 | 44 | 3 | 6 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 19 | 6 | 23 | 12 | 10 | . | 207 | 56 | 263 |
| 73 | 82 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 21 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 3 | . | 97 | 86 | 183 |
| 165 | 77 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 11 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 192 | 92 | 284 |
| 138 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 20 | 8 | 25 | 11 | 9 | . | 172 | 54 | 226 |
| 270 | 98 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 2 | . | 26 | 6 | 50 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 338 | 111 | 449 |
| 459 | 189 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 99 | 48 | 105 | 50 | 3 | 4 | 567 | 243 | 810 |
| 315 | 266 | . | . | 3 | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | 45 | 16 | 50 | 21 | 23 | 6 | 388 | 293 | 681 |
| 166 | 60 | 2 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | 27 | 6 | 34 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 205 | 69 | 274 |
| 210 | 160 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 38 | 8 | 42 | 8 | . | . | 252 | 168 | 420 |
| 90 | 48 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 13 | 31 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 124 | 62 | 186 |
| 344 | 175 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 64 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 413 | 197 | 610 |
| 131 | 59 | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 14 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 184 | 71 | 255 |
| 299 | 126 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 20 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 331 | 134 | 465 |
| 319 | 59 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13 | . | 5 | 2 | 28 | 5 | 54 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 382 | 75 | 457 |
| 163 | 80 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 184 | 85 | 269 |
| 225 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | 16 | 11 | 23 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 253 | 84 | 337 |
| 370 | 132 | 4 | 1 | . | . | 30 | 3 | 5 | . | 36 | 2 | 75 | 6 | 18 | . | 463 | 138 | 601 |
| 560 | 370 | 13 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 66 | 29 | 82 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 654 | 406 | 1,060 |
| 406 | 146 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 34 | 12 | 43 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 457 | 164 | 621 |
| 100 | 79 | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 117 | 90 | 207 |
| 408 | 268 | 5 | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 27 | 13 | 33 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 447 | 287 | 734 |
| 247 | 129 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 24 | 4 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 279 | 136 | 415 |
| 166 | 110 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | 9 | 27 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 205 | 123 | 328 |
| 411 | 65 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 3 | . | . | 33 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 454 | 74 | 528 |
| 15,965 | . | 185 | . | 69 | . | 155 | . | 88 | . | 1,654 | . | 2,151 | . | 391 | . | 18,507 | . | . |
| . | 13,261 | . | 109 | . | 67 | . | 32 | . | 31 | . | 621 | . | 860 | . | 111 | . | 14,232 | . |
| 29,226 | | 294 | | 136 | | 187 | | 119 | | 2,275 | | 3,011 | | 502 | | | | 32,739 |

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols, Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and upwards, *within* the year 1865.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Number of Individuals Committed *within* the Year. | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Individuals Committed. | | Number of the foregoing who had not been in any Gaol previous to 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | | Twice. | | Thrice. | | Four times. | | Five times and upwards. | | | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 1,647 | 748 | 110 | 118 | 35 | 33 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 59 | 1,807 | 977 | 1,473 | 632 |
| Armagh, | 267 | 127 | 18 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 290 | 158 | 219 | 84 |
| Carlow, | 183 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 189 | 44 | 179 | 34 |
| Cavan, | 284 | 55 | 8 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 297 | 59 | 273 | 47 |
| Clare, | 115 | 48 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 140 | 69 | 129 | 47 |
| Cork County, | 746 | 209 | 16 | 27 | 6 | 9 | . | 8 | . | 4 | 768 | 257 | 653 | 147 |
| „ City, | 607 | 527 | 35 | 75 | 5 | 28 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 21 | 649 | 666 | 701 | 948 |
| Donegal, | 342 | 68 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 365 | 74 | 281 | 52 |
| Down, | 295 | 120 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | 2 | 307 | 137 | 256 | 92 |
| Dublin County, | 533 | 255 | 46 | 32 | 10 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 596 | 327 | 480 | 220 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 2,561 | . | 265 | . | 82 | . | 25 | . | 27 | . | 2,960 | . | 1,747 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 1,552 | . | 385 | . | 161 | . | 101 | . | 255 | . | 2,454 | . | 918 |
| Fermanagh, | 266 | 73 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 283 | 88 | 244 | 61 |
| Galway County, | 253 | 98 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 266 | 109 | 241 | 89 |
| „ Town, | 179 | 61 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 192 | 88 | 152 | 60 |
| Kerry, | 283 | 75 | 33 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 326 | 91 | 224 | 50 |
| Kildare, | 242 | 147 | 23 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 51 | 277 | 246 | 207 | 92 |
| Kilkenny County, | 183 | 52 | 7 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 193 | 54 | 146 | 44 |
| „ City, | 84 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | 7 | 90 | 36 | 57 | 16 |
| King's, | 180 | 80 | 6 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 186 | 84 | 180 | 79 |
| Leitrim, | 150 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 160 | 34 | 126 | 18 |
| Limerick County, | 286 | 98 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 309 | 103 | 230 | 77 |
| „ City, | 463 | 153 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | . | 2 | 505 | 185 | 433 | 148 |
| Londonderry, | 311 | 116 | 30 | 16 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 4 | . | 14 | 346 | 160 | 235 | 58 |
| Longford, | 180 | 43 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 191 | 53 | 132 | 29 |
| Louth, | 197 | 53 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | . | 9 | 219 | 81 | 151 | 33 |
| Drogheda Town, | 83 | 30 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | . | 97 | 44 | 67 | 20 |
| Mayo, | 379 | 160 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | 394 | 175 | 340 | 129 |
| Meath, | 161 | 47 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 1 | 171 | 54 | 142 | 37 |
| Monaghan, | 264 | 83 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 285 | 95 | 261 | 83 |
| Queen's, | 311 | 57 | 24 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 342 | 64 | 289 | 40 |
| Roscommon, | 163 | 51 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | 173 | 62 | 134 | 38 |
| Sligo, | 185 | 61 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 212 | 68 | 144 | 50 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 387 | 73 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 418 | 92 | 324 | 66 |
| „ S. Riding, | 478 | 139 | 58 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 552 | 195 | 314 | 89 |
| Tyrone, | 357 | 76 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 394 | 102 | 312 | 54 |
| Waterford County, | 108 | 73 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 112 | 81 | 95 | 56 |
| „ City, | 201 | 127 | 32 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 268 | 169 | 126 | 79 |
| Westmeath, | 229 | 50 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 247 | 72 | 205 | 44 |
| Wexford, | 178 | 99 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 190 | 107 | 142 | 72 |
| Wicklow, | 296 | 51 | 41 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 357 | 59 | 238 | 37 |
| Total Males, | 14,617 | . | 1,042 | . | 287 | . | 84 | . | 93 | . | 16,123 | . | 12,282 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 6,022 | . | 922 | . | 378 | . | 222 | . | 529 | . | 8,073 | . | 4,969 |
| Total M. and F., | 20,639 | | 1,964 | | 665 | | 306 | | 622 | | 24,196 | | 17,251 | |

TABLE III.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1865 to the several County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | ONCE ONLY. | | | | TWICE. | | | | THRICE. | | | | FOUR TIMES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | |
| | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 50 | 4 | 1,368 | 575 | 5 | 1 | 172 | 82 | 2 | . | 63 | 54 | 2 | . | 33 | 28 |
| Armagh, | 12 | 1 | 207 | 83 | 1 | . | 23 | 24 | . | . | 16 | 11 | . | . | 6 | 4 |
| Carlow, | 2 | . | 176 | 34 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 5 | . | . | 3 | 1 |
| Cavan, | 1 | . | 272 | 47 | . | . | 11 | 2 | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 |
| Clare, | 4 | 1 | 118 | 44 | 1 | . | 11 | 6 | . | . | 2 | 5 | . | . | . | 4 |
| Cork County, | 32 | 2 | 604 | 142 | 1 | 1 | 70 | 29 | . | . | 34 | 15 | . | . | 10 | 17 |
| „ City, | 37 | 5 | 395 | 258 | . | . | 172 | 135 | . | . | 13 | 73 | . | . | 8 | 26 |
| Donegal, | 11 | 2 | 257 | 46 | 2 | . | 65 | 13 | 1 | . | 20 | 8 | . | . | 4 | 1 |
| Down, | 24 | 1 | 229 | 87 | 5 | . | 22 | 14 | . | . | 13 | 4 | . | . | 6 | 5 |
| Dublin County, | 47 | 10 | 407 | 200 | 2 | 1 | 65 | 41 | . | . | 25 | 15 | . | . | 17 | 5 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 195 | . | 1,490 | . | 31 | . | 420 | . | 14 | . | 212 | . | 6 | . | 160 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 26 | . | 795 | . | 14 | . | 557 | . | 11 | . | 253 | . | . | . | 167 |
| Fermanagh, | 11 | 1 | 233 | 60 | 1 | . | 20 | 15 | . | . | 8 | 5 | . | . | 3 | 2 |
| Galway County, | 13 | 1 | 228 | 88 | 1 | . | 10 | 5 | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 4 |
| „ Town, | 25 | 1 | 127 | 59 | 1 | . | 8 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 6 | . |
| Kerry, | 19 | 8 | 201 | 41 | 3 | . | 63 | 6 | . | . | 17 | 11 | 1 | . | 11 | 4 |
| Kildare, | 10 | 5 | 189 | 62 | . | 2 | 41 | 27 | . | . | 16 | 20 | . | . | 3 | 12 |
| Kilkenny County, | 10 | 1 | 136 | 43 | 1 | . | 23 | 4 | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 1 |
| „ City, | 3 | . | 54 | 16 | . | . | 18 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| King's, | 10 | 5 | 170 | 70 | . | . | 2 | 5 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | 2 |
| Leitrim, | 1 | . | 119 | 18 | . | . | 23 | 7 | . | . | 8 | 3 | . | . | 5 | . |
| Limerick County, | 13 | 3 | 208 | 71 | 1 | . | 41 | 12 | . | . | 23 | 6 | . | . | 14 | 4 |
| „ City, | 6 | 2 | 424 | 128 | . | . | 32 | 19 | . | . | 14 | 10 | . | . | 9 | 8 |
| Londonderry, | 12 | 6 | 219 | 46 | 2 | . | 58 | 24 | . | . | 25 | 13 | . | . | 8 | 10 |
| Longford, | 6 | 1 | 121 | 28 | 3 | . | 27 | 5 | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Louth, | 10 | . | 141 | 33 | . | . | 29 | 11 | . | . | 15 | 5 | . | . | 6 | 4 |
| Drogheda Town, | 6 | . | 55 | 16 | 1 | . | 12 | 7 | . | . | 5 | 7 | 1 | . | 5 | 1 |
| Mayo, | 16 | 3 | 314 | 124 | 3 | . | 33 | 10 | 1 | . | 6 | 12 | 1 | . | 10 | 7 |
| Meath, | 5 | . | 137 | 37 | . | . | 11 | 4 | . | . | 11 | 4 | . | . | 2 | 1 |
| Monaghan, | 6 | 2 | 255 | 81 | . | . | 10 | 4 | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 |
| Queen's, | 9 | 2 | 256 | 33 | . | . | 37 | 9 | . | . | 15 | 8 | . | . | 8 | 6 |
| Roscommon, | 11 | 3 | 123 | 35 | 2 | . | 18 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 4 | 3 |
| Sligo, | 10 | 1 | 130 | 45 | . | . | 32 | 9 | . | . | 9 | 1 | . | . | 7 | 5 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 4 | 2 | 302 | 51 | . | . | 81 | 15 | . | . | 11 | 6 | . | . | 11 | 1 |
| „ S. Riding, | 18 | 3 | 296 | 86 | 3 | . | 70 | 22 | 2 | . | 34 | 10 | . | . | 18 | 13 |
| Tyrone, | 17 | 1 | 279 | 47 | . | . | 50 | 11 | . | . | 15 | 9 | . | . | 9 | 6 |
| Waterford County, | 4 | 3 | 90 | 52 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | . | . | 3 | 5 | . | . | 1 | . |
| „ City, | 6 | 3 | 120 | 76 | . | . | 59 | 24 | . | . | 31 | 7 | . | . | 14 | 6 |
| Westmeath, | 6 | 1 | 192 | 39 | . | . | 18 | 9 | . | . | 6 | 6 | . | . | 8 | 3 |
| Wexford, | 14 | 2 | 114 | 54 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 14 | 1 | . | 12 | 7 | . | . | 4 | 4 |
| Wicklow, | 13 | . | 225 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 1 | . | 20 | 6 | . | . | 13 | 4 |
| Total Males, | 709 | . | 10,981 | . | 76 | . | 1,941 | . | 24 | . | 754 | . | 11 | . | 441 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 112 | . | 3,887 | . | 22 | . | 1,197 | . | 11 | . | 620 | . | . | . | 375 |
| Total M. and F., | 821 | | 14,868 | | 98 | | 3,138 | | 35 | | 1,374 | | 11 | | 816 | |
| | 15,689 | | | | 3,236 | | | | 1,409 | | | | 827 | | | |

[*continued.*

TABLE III. *concluded.*—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed during 1865 to the several times, &c., &c., from their *first* Committal in *any* year, so far as

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | FIVE TIMES. | | | | SIX TIMES. | | | | SEVEN TO ELEVEN TIMES. | | | | TWELVE TO SIXTEEN TIMES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | |
| | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 26 | 15 | . | . | 15 | 22 | . | . | 30 | 66 | . | . | 20 | 40 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 10 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | 7 | 10 | . | . | 1 | 7 |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Clare, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 5 | . | . | 1 | 2 |
| Cork County, | . | . | 4 | 7 | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | 8 | 14 | . | . | 2 | 11 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | 23 | . | . | 4 | 17 | . | . | 14 | 67 | . | . | . | 40 |
| Donegal, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Down, | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 8 | . | . | 1 | 6 |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 10 | 5 | . | . | 7 | 6 | . | . | 7 | 14 | . | . | 5 | 6 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 1 | . | 89 | . | . | . | 60 | . | . | . | 193 | . | . | . | 45 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 2 | . | 65 | . | . | . | 75 | . | 2 | . | 153 | . | 1 | . | 104 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Galway County, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | . |
| „ Town, | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 11 | 5 | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| Kerry, | . | . | 4 | 6 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 3 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Kildare, | . | . | 4 | 13 | . | . | 2 | 8 | . | . | 9 | 29 | . | . | 1 | 26 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| „ City, | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 2 |
| King's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 4 | 3 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | 5 | 3 | . | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | 8 | 8 | . | . | 2 | 3 |
| Londonderry, | . | . | 5 | 8 | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | 5 | 18 | . | . | 5 | 12 |
| Longford, | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 8 | 5 | . | . | 2 | 3 |
| Louth, | . | . | 4 | 3 | 1 | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | 2 | 6 |
| Drogheda Town, | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 3 |
| Mayo, | . | . | 4 | 6 | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 7 | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Meath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 3 |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . |
| Roscommon, | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 5 | 7 | . | . | 2 | . |
| Sligo, | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 2 |
| „ S. Riding, | . | . | 19 | 6 | . | . | 13 | 4 | . | . | 63 | 15 | . | . | 11 | 16 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | 7 | 10 | . | . | 2 | 4 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | 4 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | 9 | 5 | . | . | 7 | 3 | . | . | 13 | 17 | . | . | 6 | 13 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 5 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 10 | 4 | . | . | 2 | 1 |
| Wicklow, | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 14 | 2 | . | . | 7 | . |
| Total Males, | 4 | . | 260 | . | 1 | . | 177 | . | . | . | 485 | . | . | . | 128 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 2 | . | 210 | . | . | . | 191 | . | 2 | . | 516 | . | 1 | . | 324 |
| Total M. and F. | 6 | | 470 | | 1 | | 368 | | 2 | | 1,001 | | 1 | | 452 | |
| | 476 | | | | 369 | | | | 1,003 | | | | 453 | | | |

County and Borough Gaols, who had been in Gaol Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five could be ascertained from the Records of the Gaols or other sources.

| Seventeen to Twenty Times. | | | | Twenty-one Times and upwards. | | | | Number of Individuals Committed. | | | | Number of Committals Represented in foregoing. | | | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | |
| Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | Not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 Years. | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| . | . | 8 | 28 | . | . | 13 | 62 | 59 | 5 | 1,748 | 972 | 74 | 6 | 3,398 | 5,625 | Antrim. |
| . | . | 2 | 7 | . | . | 2 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 277 | 157 | 14 | 1 | 598 | 711 | Armagh. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 186 | 44 | 4 | . | 201 | 91 | Carlow. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 296 | 59 | 1 | . | 387 | 177 | Cavan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 1 | 135 | 68 | 6 | 1 | 183 | 194 | Clare. |
| . | . | . | 5 | . | . | 1 | 10 | 33 | 3 | 735 | 254 | 34 | 4 | 1,034 | 1,018 | Cork County. |
| . | . | . | 18 | . | . | . | 4 | 37 | 5 | 612 | 661 | 37 | 5 | 982 | 2,646 | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 351 | 72 | 18 | 2 | 515 | 169 | Donegal. |
| . | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 29 | 1 | 278 | 136 | 34 | 1 | 414 | 545 | Down. |
| . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 22 | 49 | 11 | 547 | 316 | 51 | 12 | 990 | 2,104 | Dublin County. |
| . | . | 13 | . | . | . | 31 | . | 247 | . | 2,713 | . | 328 | . | 7,819 | . | Dublin City: Richmond B. |
| . | 1 | . | 54 | . | . | . | 174 | . | 57 | . | 2,397 | . | 145 | . | 14938 | Grangegorman P. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 271 | 87 | 13 | 1 | 440 | 177 | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 | 252 | 108 | 15 | 1 | 315 | 198 | Galway County. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 15 | 29 | 1 | 163 | 87 | 38 | 1 | 511 | 829 | „ Town. |
| . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 6 | 23 | 8 | 303 | 83 | 29 | 8 | 488 | 508 | Kerry. |
| . | . | . | 16 | . | . | 2 | 26 | 10 | 7 | 267 | 239 | 10 | 9 | 502 | 2,202 | Kildare. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | 182 | 53 | 12 | 1 | 334 | 75 | Kilkenny County. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 7 | 3 | . | 87 | 36 | 3 | . | 155 | 362 | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 | 176 | 79 | 10 | 5 | 186 | 94 | King's. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 159 | 34 | 1 | . | 241 | 162 | Leitrim. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 8 | 295 | 100 | 15 | 3 | 469 | 179 | Limerick County. |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | 499 | 183 | 6 | 2 | 714 | 395 | „ City. |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 5 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 332 | 154 | 16 | 6 | 750 | 1,299 | Londonderry. |
| . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 182 | 52 | 12 | 1 | 427 | 270 | Longford. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 11 | . | 208 | 81 | 16 | . | 397 | 1,170 | Louth. |
| . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 2 | 4 | 9 | . | 88 | 44 | 17 | . | 299 | 337 | Drogheda Town. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 373 | 172 | 29 | 3 | 520 | 373 | Mayo. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | . | 166 | 54 | 5 | . | 299 | 249 | Meath. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | 279 | 93 | 6 | 2 | 353 | 139 | Monaghan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 9 | 2 | 333 | 62 | 9 | 2 | 537 | 158 | Queen's. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 14 | 3 | 159 | 59 | 20 | 3 | 275 | 254 | Roscommon. |
| . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 1 | 202 | 67 | 10 | 1 | 481 | 167 | Sligo. |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 414 | 90 | 4 | 2 | 900 | 284 | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| . | . | 4 | 7 | . | . | 1 | 13 | 23 | 3 | 529 | 192 | 30 | 3 | 1,549 | 1,291 | „ S. Rid. |
| . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 377 | 101 | 17 | 1 | 690 | 452 | Tyrone. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 5 | 4 | 107 | 77 | 6 | 5 | 170 | 248 | Waterford County |
| . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 262 | 166 | 6 | 3 | 734 | 976 | „ City. |
| . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 241 | 71 | 6 | 1 | 476 | 495 | Westmeath. |
| . | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 172 | 104 | 23 | 4 | 377 | 515 | Wexford. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 342 | 58 | 18 | 2 | 769 | 141 | Wicklow. |
| . | . | 49 | . | . | . | 82 | . | 825 | . | 15298 | . | 1,003 | . | 30879 | . | Total Males. |
| . | 1 | . | 170 | . | . | . | 432 | . | 151 | . | 7,922 | . | 247 | . | 42217 | Total Females. |
| . | | 219 | | . | | 514 | | 976 | | 23,220 | | 1,250 | | 73,096 | | Total M. and F. |
| 220 | | | | 514 | | | | 24,196 | | | | 74,346 | | | | |

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR TRIAL,

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Death. | | Penal Servitude for: Life. | | Above 15 Years. | | 15 Years and above 10. | | 10 Years and above 6. | | 6 Years and above 4. | | 4 Years. | | 3 Years and under. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Armagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cork County, | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 4 | 2 | 4 | . | . | 1 | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Donegal, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Down, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dublin County, | 1 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 13 | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 27 | . | . | . | . |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Galway County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Kerry, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Kildare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| King's, | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Londonderry, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Longford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Louth, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Mayo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Meath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Queen's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Roscommon, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Sligo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ S. Riding, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Tyrone, | 1* | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Waterford County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Westmeath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Wexford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Wicklow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total Males, | 5 | . | 7 | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 91 | . | 100 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Total Females, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 46 | . | 41 | . | . | . | . |
| Total M. and F., | 5 | | 7 | | 3 | | 5 | | 137 | | 141 | | . | | 1 | |
| | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 294 | | | | | | | |

* Commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.

IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1865, together with the number of Prisoners NOT in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

| IMPRISONMENT FOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Years and above 2. | | 2 Years and above 18 Months. | | 18 Months and above 12. | | 12 Months and above 9. | | 9 Months and above 6. | | 6 Months and above 3. | | 3 Months and above 2. | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 15 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 58 | 15 | 96 | 26 | Antrim. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 1 | 7 | . | 13 | 5 | 15 | 19 | Armagh. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | Carlow. |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 3 | . | 8 | 1 | 13 | 4 | Cavan. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 5 | 3 | . | . | 6 | 3 | 4 | 10 | Clare. |
| . | . | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 48 | Cork County. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | . | 17 | 19 | 29 | 19 | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 13 | . | 54 | 19 | Donegal. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 20 | 11 | Down. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 18 | 5 | Dublin County. |
| . | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 26 | . | 3 | . | 83 | . | 109 | . | Dublin City : Richmond B. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | 5 | . | 54 | . | 77 | Grangegorman P. |
| . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 8 | . | 2 | . | 12 | 5 | 16 | 10 | Galway County. |
| . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | 3 | 5 | „ Town. |
| . | . | 4 | . | 2 | . | 4 | 1 | 2 | . | 8 | 4 | 16 | 2 | Kerry. |
| . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 9 | . | 2 | . | 8 | 2 | 10 | 7 | Kildare. |
| . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | 8 | 1 | 8 | 5 | Kilkenny County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | „ City. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 10 | King's. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 2 | 10 | 2 | Leitrim. |
| . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | 13 | 4 | 17 | 6 | Limerick County. |
| . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 13 | 6 | 15 | 7 | „ City. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 8 | Londonderry. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | 3 | . | 8 | . | 13 | 13 | Longford. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | Louth. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Drogheda Town. |
| . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | . | 15 | 8 | 22 | 22 | Mayo. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | 2 | 4 | . | 6 | 2 | Meath. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | . | 13 | 3 | 6 | 5 | Monaghan. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | 4 | 2 | 17 | 4 | Queen's. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 14 | 2 | 18 | 9 | Roscommon. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 2 | 13 | 6 | Sligo. |
| . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 11 | . | 3 | 1 | 33 | 6 | 17 | 16 | Tipperary, N. Riding. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 16 | 4 | 5 | . | 15 | 14 | 17 | 14 | „ S. Riding. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 22 | 26 | Tyrone. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | Waterford County. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 5 | 4 | 11 | „ City. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 12 | Westmeath. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 4 | Wexford. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 13 | 2 | Wicklow. |
| . | | 42 | . | 43 | . | 228 | . | 89 | . | 511 | . | 714 | . | Total Males. |
| . | 1 | . | 8 | . | 11 | . | 59 | . | 29 | . | 223 | . | 471 | Total Females. |
| 1 | | 50 | | 54 | | 287 | | 118 | | 734 | | 1,185 | | Total M. and F. |

[*continued.*

TABLE IV., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.) *concluded.*—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, NOT CONVICTED, and of those REMAINING FOR

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | IMPRISONMENT FOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 Months and above 1. | | 1 Month and above 14 Days. | | 14 Days and above 7. | | 7 Days and above 48 Hours. | | 48 Hours. | | 24 Hours. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 175 | 29 | 233 | 97 | 577 | 637 | 167 | 254 | 38 | 34 | 359 | 426 |
| Armagh, | 34 | 18 | 65 | 86 | 33 | 15 | 32 | 32 | 53 | 29 | 28 | 5 |
| Carlow, | 4 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 37 | 7 | 61 | 7 |
| Cavan, | 20 | 5 | 50 | 5 | 28 | 7 | 28 | 15 | 50 | 19 | 31 | 1 |
| Clare, | 14 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Cork County, | 122 | 35 | 234 | 95 | 117 | 34 | 89 | 71 | 22 | 2 | 5 | . |
| „ City, | 42 | 35 | 135 | 124 | 129 | 251 | 171 | 269 | 59 | 114 | 21 | 47 |
| Donegal, | 58 | 3 | 81 | 11 | 42 | 13 | 24 | 6 | 31 | 8 | 5 | . |
| Down, | 33 | 36 | 87 | 35 | 31 | 8 | 37 | 29 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 2 |
| Dublin County, | 61 | 25 | 100 | 65 | 84 | 91 | 75 | 104 | 89 | 142 | 58 | 90 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 216 | . | 359 | . | 423 | . | 246 | . | 576 | . | 976 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 137 | . | 261 | . | 721 | . | 556 | . | 1,303 | . | 1,932 |
| Fermanagh, | 20 | 12 | 70 | 23 | 34 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 80 | 27 | 27 | 10 |
| Galway County, | 20 | 6 | 86 | 33 | 32 | 16 | 59 | 32 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| „ Town, | 6 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 10 | 15 | 36 | 61 | 35 | 16 | 61 | 12 |
| Kerry, | 35 | 3 | 68 | 22 | 54 | 16 | 72 | 39 | 36 | 8 | 21 | 4 |
| Kildare, | 19 | 12 | 37 | 36 | 32 | 8 | 65 | 568 | 48 | 114 | 22 | 40 |
| Kilkenny County, | 21 | 4 | 45 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 33 | 8 | 18 | . | 12 | 2 |
| „ City, | 7 | 2 | 9 | 64 | 9 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 6 | . |
| King's, | 27 | 9 | 37 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 7 | 22 | 9 |
| Leitrim, | 12 | . | 59 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 7 | 1 |
| Limerick County, | 32 | 7 | 81 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 31 | 31 | 26 | . | 1 | 1 |
| „ City, | 47 | 24 | 62 | 26 | 53 | 29 | 43 | 23 | 97 | 29 | 114 | 43 |
| Londonderry, | 25 | 7 | 61 | 20 | 39 | 28 | 72 | 179 | 57 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| Longford, | 8 | . | 31 | 20 | 35 | 6 | 28 | 12 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Louth, | 15 | 4 | 32 | 45 | 32 | 35 | 70 | 49 | 24 | 13 | 8 | 2 |
| Drogheda Town, | 5 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 20 | 7 |
| Mayo, | 24 | 10 | 72 | 25 | 54 | 15 | 35 | 39 | 48 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| Meath, | 10 | 19 | 41 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 33 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Monaghan, | 31 | 2 | 67 | 23 | 23 | 14 | 59 | 27 | 50 | 23 | 27 | 14 |
| Queen's, | 15 | 4 | 56 | 18 | 39 | 12 | 49 | 12 | 85 | 2 | 24 | . |
| Roscommon, | 20 | 14 | 46 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 4 | . |
| Sligo, | 28 | 2 | 53 | 15 | 23 | 7 | 19 | 12 | 49 | 14 | 26 | 7 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 28 | 13 | 69 | 47 | 26 | 5 | 22 | 16 | 66 | 11 | 63 | 8 |
| „ S. Riding, | 34 | 15 | 78 | 39 | 24 | 37 | 74 | 194 | 116 | 34 | 171 | 21 |
| Tyrone, | 44 | 18 | 102 | 43 | 50 | 18 | 50 | 16 | 82 | 14 | 28 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | 9 | 5 | 24 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| „ City, | 17 | 19 | 33 | 45 | 72 | 33 | 88 | 54 | 93 | 59 | 95 | 41 |
| Westmeath, | 22 | 5 | 72 | 19 | 27 | 4 | 37 | 48 | 15 | 7 | 42 | 24 |
| Wexford, | 21 | 11 | 23 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 26 | 19 | 9 | 1 |
| Wicklow, | 23 | 6 | 63 | 13 | 42 | 13 | 33 | 14 | 175 | 8 | 38 | 2 |
| Total Males, | 1,404 | . | 2,894 | . | 2,348 | . | 2,052 | . | 2,294 | . | 2,445 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 575 | . | 1,516 | . | 2,190 | . | 2,905 | . | 2,153 | . | 2,781 |
| Total M. and F., | 1,979 | | 4,410 | | 4,538 | | 4,957 | | 4,447 | | 5,226 | |
| | 29,033 | | | | | | | | | | | |

and IMPRISONMENT, passed during the Year 1865, together with the number of Prisoners TRIAL, in each of the County and Borough Gaols.

| IMPRISONMENT FOR | | | | Sentence respited and not passed. | | Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged. | | Remaining for Trial, 31st Dec., 1865. | | TOTAL. | | | COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine only. | | Unlimited. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. | |
| 99 | 16 | 41 | 9 | 29 | . | 204 | 48 | 19 | 5 | 2,137 | 1,608 | 3,745 | Antrim. |
| . | . | 16 | 6 | . | . | 26 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 335 | 234 | 569 | Armagh. |
| . | . | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | 25 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 207 | 55 | 262 | Carlow. |
| 1 | . | 15 | 3 | . | . | 60 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 322 | 79 | 401 | Cavan. |
| 1 | . | 18 | 11 | . | . | 46 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 175 | 104 | 279 | Clare. |
| . | . | 18 | 21 | . | . | 67 | 12 | 27 | 4 | 817 | 351 | 1,168 | Cork County. |
| . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 75 | 66 | 2 | 3 | 705 | 952 | 1,657 | „ City. |
| . | . | 30 | 13 | 9 | . | 40 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 400 | 86 | 486 | Donegal. |
| . | . | 26 | 8 | . | . | 32 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 329 | 175 | 504 | Down. |
| . | . | 24 | 9 | 2 | . | 114 | 30 | 36 | 2 | 699 | 570 | 1,269 | Dublin County. |
| . | . | 98 | . | 20 | . | 406 | . | 40 | . | 3,627 | . | 9,080 | Dublin City: |
| . | . | . | 49 | . | 5 | . | 283 | . | 16 | . | 5,453 | | Richmond B. |
| . | . | 9 | 6 | . | . | 58 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 330 | 121 | 451 | Grangegorman P. |
| . | . | 20 | 9 | . | . | 15 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 292 | 127 | 419 | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 40 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 215 | 152 | 367 | Galway County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | „ Town. |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | . | 39 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 385 | 117 | 502 | Kerry. |
| . | . | 20 | 8 | . | . | 57 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 356 | 811 | 1,167 | Kildare. |
| . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | 25 | 12 | 10 | . | 214 | 57 | 271 | Kilkenny County. |
| . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 21 | 4 | 3 | . | 97 | 87 | 184 | „ City. |
| . | . | 11 | 2 | . | . | 26 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 194 | 94 | 288 | King's. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 26 | 12 | 9 | . | 174 | 55 | 229 | Leitrim. |
| . | . | 22 | 6 | 3 | . | 53 | 15 | 18 | 3 | 345 | 116 | 461 | Limerick County. |
| . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 106 | 50 | 3 | 4 | 570 | 244 | 814 | „ City. |
| . | . | 19 | 3 | . | . | 54 | 23 | 23 | 6 | 398 | 295 | 693 | Londonderry. |
| . | . | 8 | 1 | 3 | . | 39 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 217 | 69 | 286 | Longford. |
| . | . | 21 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 43 | 8 | . | . | 255 | 168 | 423 | Louth. |
| . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 31 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 126 | 62 | 188 | Drogheda Town. |
| . | . | 31 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 66 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 421 | 203 | 624 | Mayo. |
| . | . | 24 | 7 | 2 | . | 18 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 188 | 72 | 260 | Meath. |
| . | . | 17 | 13 | . | . | 26 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 334 | 137 | 471 | Monaghan. |
| . | . | 12 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 54 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 386 | 78 | 464 | Queen's. |
| . | . | 13 | 11 | . | . | 18 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 188 | 86 | 274 | Roscommon. |
| 2 | . | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 31 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 265 | 84 | 349 | Sligo. |
| . | . | 16 | 8 | 8 | . | 76 | 7 | 18 | . | 465 | 139 | 604 | Tipperary, N. Riding. |
| . | . | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 82 | 33 | 12 | 5 | 659 | 413 | 1,072 | „ S. Riding. |
| 1 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 1 | 48 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 470 | 171 | 641 | Tyrone. |
| . | . | 8 | 10 | . | . | 14 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 121 | 92 | 213 | Waterford County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 33 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 450 | 287 | 737 | „ City. |
| . | . | 14 | 3 | . | . | 33 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 291 | 139 | 430 | Westmeath. |
| . | . | 26 | 13 | . | . | 29 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 209 | 128 | 337 | Wexford. |
| 3 | . | 9 | 6 | . | 1 | 34 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 458 | 74 | 532 | Wicklow. |
| 108 | . | 645 | . | 118 | . | 2,290 | . | 391 | . | 18,826 | . | . | Total Males. |
| . | 17 | . | 277 | . | 22 | . | 907 | . | 111 | . | 14,345 | . | Total Females. |
| 125 | | 922 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 140 | | 3,197 | | 502 | | 33,171 | | | Total M. and F. |

TABLE IV., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—SENTENCES of DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, and IMPRISONMENT for Offences for which Prisoners were Convicted and Committed from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1865.

| CLASSES OF OFFENCES. | | Death. | | PENAL SERVITUDE FOR | | | | | | | | | | | | IMPRISONMENT FOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Life. | | Above 15 Years. | | 15 Years and above 10. | | 10 Years and above 6. | | 6 Years and above 4 | | 4 Years. | | 3 Years and under. | | 3 Years and above 2. | | 2 Years and above 18 Months. | | 18 Months and above 12. | | 12 Months and above 9. | | 9 Months and above 6. | | 6 Months and above 3. | |
| CONVICTED. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Felons, | At Assizes and Quarter Sessions. | 3 | . | 4 | . | 3 | . | 3 | 2 | 80 | 41 | 80 | 39 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 21 | 5 | 30 | 9 | 124 | 32 | 44 | 20 | 156 | 87 |
| Misdemeanants, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 66 | 12 | 34 | 1 | 125 | 19 |
| Criminal Lunatics, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Offenders under Larceny Acts, | Summary. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 88 | 65 |
| Misdemeanants, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 93 | 27 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Under Revenue Laws, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 16 | 1 |
| Under Poor Law Act, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| Courts Martial & Deserters, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| Under Vagrant Acts, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Drunkards, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total Males, | | 3 | . | 4 | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 80 | . | 81 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 33 | . | 38 | . | 201 | . | 84 | . | 185 | . |
| Total Females, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 43 | . | 39 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 | . | 10 | . | 46 | . | 28 | . | 201 |
| Total Males and Females, | | 3 | | 4 | | 3 | | 5 | | 123 | | 120 | | . | | . | | 1 | | 41 | | 48 | | 247 | | 112 | | 686 | |
| | | | | 255 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination & Discharged, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Remaining for Trial on 31st December, 1865, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sentences of Prisoners Committed in 1864, but not Tried until 1865, | | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 3 | 19 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 9 | . | 5 | 1 | 27 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 22 |
| Not Convicted, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total Males, | | 5 | . | 7 | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 91 | . | 100 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 42 | . | 43 | . | 228 | . | 89 | . | 511 | . |
| Total Females, | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 46 | . | 41 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 | . | 11 | . | 59 | . | 29 | . | 223 |
| Total Males and Females, | | 5 | | 7 | | 3 | | 5 | | 137 | | 141 | | . | | 1 | | 1 | | 50 | | 54 | | 287 | | 118 | | 734 | |
| | | | | 294 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

IMPRISONMENT, together with the Number NOT CONVICTED, of all the Prisoners Tried 1865; and also of those *Committed* in 1864, but *not Tried* until 1865.

| IMPRISONMENT FOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sentence respited and not passed. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Months and above 2. | | 2 Months and above 1. | | 1 Month and above 14 Days. | | 14 Days and above 7. | | 7 Days and above 48 Hours. | | 48 Hours. | | 24 Hours. | | Fine only. | | Unlimited. | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| 89 | 73 | 22 | 25 | 42 | 33 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 15 | 6 | 742 | 386 | 1,128 |
| 102 | 20 | 98 | 15 | 107 | 15 | 38 | 8 | 39 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 70 | 16 | 717 | 126 | 843 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 5 | . | . | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 156 | 141 | 183 | 115 | 327 | 249 | 192 | 152 | 122 | 80 | 29 | 15 | 20 | 6 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1,122 | 825 | 1,947 |
| 243 | 152 | 1031 | 364 | 2099 | 861 | 1839 | 1707 | 1230 | 1974 | 409 | 801 | 298 | 528 | 103 | 16 | 3 | . | 1 | . | 7,356 | 6,437 | 13,793 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 484 | 271 | . | . | 484 | 271 | 755 |
| 91 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 127 | 41 | 168 |
| 8 | 4 | 21 | 17 | 113 | 108 | 34 | 41 | 33 | 34 | 6 | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 221 | 205 | 426 |
| 8 | . | 32 | . | 56 | . | 7 | . | 57 | . | 47 | . | 38 | . | . | . | 138 | . | . | . | 393 | . | 393 |
| 3 | 39 | 3 | 14 | 111 | 167 | 149 | 194 | 97 | 161 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 7 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 385 | 599 | 984 |
| . | 5 | 4 | 17 | 22 | 73 | 72 | 78 | 466 | 639 | 1785 | 1321 | 2058 | 2233 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4,407 | 4,366 | 8,773 |
| 700 | . | 1396 | . | 2884 | . | 2346 | . | 2052 | . | 2294 | . | 2443 | . | 103 | . | 641 | . | 86 | . | 15,965 | . | . |
| . | 463 | . | 569 | . | 1512 | . | 2190 | . | 2903 | . | 2153 | . | 2778 | . | 17 | . | 276 | . | 22 | . | 13,261 | . |
| 1,163 | | 1,965 | | 4,396 | | 4,536 | | 4,955 | | 4,447 | | 5,221 | | 125 | | 917 | | | | | | |
| 28,860 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 108 | | | | 29,226 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,151 | 860 | 3,011 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 391 | 111 | 502 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18,507 | 14,232 | 32,739 |
| 14 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 4 | 1 | 32 | . | 180 | 66 | 246 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 139 | 47 | 186 |
| 714 | . | 1404 | . | 2894 | . | 2348 | . | 2052 | . | 2294 | . | 2445 | . | 103 | . | 645 | . | 118 | . | 18,826 | . | . |
| . | 471 | . | 575 | . | 1516 | . | 2190 | . | 2905 | . | 2153 | . | 2781 | . | 17 | . | 277 | . | 22 | . | 14,345 | . |
| 1,185 | | 1,979 | | 4,410 | | 4,538 | | 4,957 | | 4,447 | | 5,226 | | 125 | | 922 | | | | | | |
| 29,033 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140 | | | | 33,171 |

TABLE V., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—AGES of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 to 21 Years. | | 21 to 31 Years. | | 31 to 41 Years. | | 41 Years and upwards. | | Age could not be be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 64 | 5 | 488 | 306 | 540 | 636 | 440 | 384 | 520 | 269 | . | . | 2,052 | 1,600 | 3,652 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 13 | 1 | 38 | 22 | 148 | 106 | 53 | 67 | 79 | 33 | . | . | 331 | 229 | 560 |
| Carlow, | . | . | 3 | . | 31 | 5 | 99 | 23 | 43 | 14 | 25 | 10 | . | . | 201 | 52 | 253 |
| Cavan, | . | . | 1 | . | 63 | 6 | 172 | 50 | 42 | 14 | 41 | 7 | . | . | 319 | 77 | 396 |
| Clare, | . | . | 6 | 1 | 40 | 16 | 69 | 56 | 32 | 18 | 25 | 12 | 2 | . | 174 | 103 | 277 |
| Cork County, | 3 | . | 31 | 4 | 101 | 28 | 448 | 192 | 129 | 64 | 84 | 56 | . | 3 | 796 | 347 | 1,143 |
| „ City, | 2 | . | 35 | 5 | 151 | 141 | 267 | 484 | 98 | 141 | 148 | 177 | . | . | 701 | 948 | 1,649 |
| Donegal, | 1 | . | 13 | 2 | 67 | 14 | 159 | 24 | 53 | 18 | 100 | 26 | . | . | 393 | 84 | 477 |
| Down, | . | . | 30 | 1 | 41 | 6 | 118 | 75 | 56 | 43 | 79 | 45 | . | . | 324 | 170 | 494 |
| Dublin County, | . | 2 | 50 | 9 | 121 | 80 | 263 | 269 | 118 | 127 | 132 | 77 | 4 | 4 | 688 | 568 | 1,256 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 11 | . | 258 | . | 672 | . | 1370 | . | 684 | . | 599 | . | 12 | . | 3,606 | . | } 9,036 |
| Grangegorman P. | . | 7 | . | 76 | . | 524 | . | 2872 | . | 1115 | . | 832 | . | 4 | . | 5,430 | |
| Fermanagh, | 2 | . | 10 | 1 | 69 | 25 | 157 | 65 | 57 | 18 | 34 | 12 | . | . | 329 | 121 | 450 |
| Galway County, | . | . | 14 | 1 | 37 | 26 | 149 | 59 | 43 | 25 | 43 | 16 | . | . | 280 | 127 | 413 |
| „ Town, | 4 | . | 28 | 1 | 41 | 10 | 69 | 80 | 31 | 38 | 40 | 23 | . | . | 213 | 152 | 365 |
| Kerry, | . | 2 | 26 | 6 | 109 | 19 | 153 | 61 | 37 | 16 | 58 | 12 | . | . | 383 | 116 | 499 |
| Kildare, | . | 1 | 10 | 8 | 61 | 84 | 168 | 642 | 57 | 46 | 55 | 29 | . | . | 346 | 810 | 1,156 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 11 | 1 | 43 | 10 | 73 | 20 | 40 | 17 | 40 | 8 | . | . | 207 | 56 | 263 |
| „ City, | . | . | 3 | . | 16 | 2 | 51 | 57 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 5 | . | . | 97 | 86 | 183 |
| King's, | . | . | 10 | 5 | 45 | 25 | 61 | 43 | 34 | 9 | 42 | 10 | . | . | 192 | 92 | 284 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | 51 | 8 | 65 | 29 | 21 | 10 | 34 | 7 | . | . | 172 | 54 | 226 |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 14 | 3 | 77 | 16 | 157 | 45 | 28 | 22 | 61 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 338 | 111 | 449 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | 2 | 147 | 55 | 204 | 91 | 101 | 54 | 109 | 41 | . | . | 567 | 243 | 810 |
| Londonderry, | . | 1 | 16 | 5 | 67 | 14 | 174 | 166 | 63 | 78 | 68 | 29 | . | . | 388 | 293 | 681 |
| Longford, | . | . | 10 | 1 | 54 | 6 | 80 | 39 | 29 | 8 | 32 | 15 | . | . | 205 | 69 | 274 |
| Louth, | 1 | . | 11 | . | 51 | 33 | 114 | 63 | 37 | 34 | 38 | 38 | . | . | 252 | 168 | 420 |
| Drogheda Town, | 1 | . | 9 | . | 15 | 8 | 53 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 33 | 23 | . | . | 124 | 62 | 186 |
| Mayo, | . | 1 | 22 | 2 | 70 | 32 | 180 | 71 | 55 | 41 | 69 | 49 | 17 | 1 | 413 | 197 | 610 |
| Meath, | . | . | 5 | . | 40 | 10 | 96 | 39 | 27 | 17 | 16 | 5 | . | . | 181 | 71 | 255 |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 6 | 2 | 49 | 6 | 142 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 93 | 39 | . | . | 331 | 134 | 465 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 9 | 2 | 45 | 10 | 143 | 22 | 87 | 16 | 76 | 21 | 22 | 4 | 382 | 75 | 457 |
| Roscommon, | . | 1 | 15 | 2 | 56 | 22 | 67 | 41 | 27 | 15 | 19 | 4 | . | . | 184 | 85 | 269 |
| Sligo, | . | . | 10 | 1 | 41 | 9 | 109 | 22 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 29 | . | . | 253 | 84 | 337 |
| Tipperary, N Riding | . | . | 4 | 2 | 138 | 31 | 203 | 63 | 70 | 16 | 49 | 26 | . | . | 463 | 138 | 601 |
| „ S. Riding, | 2 | . | 23 | 3 | 99 | 60 | 293 | 239 | 114 | 64 | 118 | 39 | 5 | 1 | 654 | 406 | 1,060 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 17 | 1 | 121 | 35 | 176 | 84 | 60 | 22 | 83 | 22 | . | . | 457 | 164 | 621 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | 6 | 5 | 29 | 18 | 88 | 33 | 21 | 16 | 23 | 18 | . | . | 117 | 90 | 207 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | 3 | 90 | 69 | 136 | 90 | 120 | 65 | 95 | 60 | . | . | 447 | 287 | 734 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 6 | 1 | 50 | 8 | 150 | 67 | 50 | 41 | 28 | 19 | . | . | 279 | 136 | 415 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 21 | 4 | 47 | 33 | 90 | 48 | 23 | 19 | 24 | 19 | . | . | 205 | 123 | 328 |
| Wicklow, | 5 | . | 13 | 1 | 93 | 8 | 197 | 39 | 96 | 17 | 50 | 9 | . | . | 454 | 74 | 528 |
| Total Males, | 32 | . | 846 | . | 3664 | . | 7395 | . | 3178 | . | 3329 | . | 63 | . | 18,507 | . | . |
| Total Females, | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 1840 | . | 7165 | . | 2832 | . | 2195 | . | 18 | . | 14,232 | . |
| Total M. & F., | 47 | | 1,013 | | 5,504 | | 14,560 | | 6,010 | | 5,524 | | 81 | | . | . | 32,739 |

TABLE V., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—AGES of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865.

| CLASSES OF OFFENCES. | AGES: Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Above 16 to 21 Years. | | 21 to 31 Years. | | 31 to 41 Years. | | 41 Years and upwards. | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONVICTED. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Felons, . . . } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, | . | 1 | 39 | 6 | 157 | 42 | 319 | 182 | 112 | 100 | 115 | 55 | . | . | 742 | 386 | 1,128 |
| Misdemeanants, . } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, | . | . | 10 | . | 156 | 17 | 341 | 53 | 99 | 27 | 107 | 28 | 4 | 1 | 717 | 126 | 843 |
| Criminal Lunatics, } At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Offenders under Larceny Act, } Summary, | 7 | 2 | 255 | 48 | 261 | 133 | 302 | 325 | 132 | 176 | 165 | 141 | . | . | 1,122 | 825 | 1,947 |
| Misdemeanants, . . } Summary, | 13 | . | 312 | 61 | 1,805 | 968 | 3,000 | 3,517 | 1,131 | 1,117 | 1,093 | 772 | 2 | 2 | 7,356 | 6,437 | 13,793 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, . } Summary, | . | 1 | 6 | 3 | 61 | 28 | 171 | 97 | 125 | 56 | 119 | 80 | 2 | 6 | 484 | 271 | 755 |
| Under Revenue Laws, ,, | 1 | . | 1 | . | 8 | 3 | 30 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 68 | 17 | . | . | 127 | 41 | 168 |
| Under Poor Law Act, ,, | 1 | . | 41 | . | 53 | 51 | 69 | 118 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 8 | . | . | 221 | 205 | 426 |
| Courts Martial and Deserters, ,, | . | . | . | . | 93 | . | 258 | . | 38 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 393 | . | 393 |
| Under Vagrant Acts, ,, | 3 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 38 | 41 | 70 | 156 | 82 | 116 | 175 | 265 | 1 | . | 385 | 599 | 984 |
| Drunkards, ,, | . | . | 20 | 11 | 553 | 400 | 1,727 | 2,300 | 1,012 | 994 | 1,092 | 661 | 3 | . | 4,407 | 4,366 | 8,773 |
| Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged, | 6 | . | 135 | 27 | 406 | 146 | 895 | 346 | 335 | 184 | 325 | 149 | 49 | 8 | 2,151 | 860 | 3,011 |
| Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1865, . | 1 | . | 11 | 1 | 71 | 10 | 210 | 56 | 60 | 25 | 36 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 391 | 111 | 502 |
| Total Males, . . . . . | 32 | . | 846 | . | 3,664 | . | 7,395 | . | 3,178 | . | 3,329 | . | 63 | . | 18,507 | . | . |
| Total Females, . . . . | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 1,840 | . | 7,165 | . | 2,832 | . | 2,195 | . | 18 | . | 14,232 | . |
| Total Males and Females, . . . | 47 | | 1,013 | | 5,504 | | 14,560 | | 6,010 | | 5,524 | | 81 | | . | . | 32,739 |

TABLE VI., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Read and Wrote. | | Read imperfectly. | | Knew Spelling. | | Knew Alphabet. | | Wholly illiterate. | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Antrim, | 690 | 190 | 656 | 808 | 280 | 99 | 31 | 14 | 395 | 489 | . | . | 2,052 | 1,600 | 3,652 |
| Armagh, | 77 | 13 | 85 | 55 | 60 | 31 | 27 | 15 | 82 | 115 | . | . | 331 | 229 | 560 |
| Carlow, | 51 | 5 | 16 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 134 | 45 | . | . | 201 | 52 | 253 |
| Cavan, | 129 | 23 | 40 | 9 | . | . | . | . | 150 | 45 | . | . | 319 | 77 | 396 |
| Clare, | 64 | 17 | 37 | 21 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 49 | 52 | . | . | 174 | 103 | 277 |
| Cork County, | 413 | 58 | 73 | 47 | 16 | 8 | 42 | 37 | 252 | 199 | . | 3 | 796 | 347 | 1,143 |
| „ City, | 355 | 125 | 114 | 117 | 81 | 64 | 29 | 33 | 122 | 609 | . | . | 701 | 948 | 1,649 |
| Donegal, | 95 | 5 | 55 | 25 | 71 | 7 | 65 | 11 | 107 | 36 | . | . | 393 | 84 | 477 |
| Down, | 159 | 17 | 58 | 65 | 4 | . | 7 | . | 96 | 88 | . | . | 324 | 170 | 494 |
| Dublin County, | 356 | 187 | 78 | 112 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 240 | 255 | 5 | 7 | 688 | 568 | 1,256 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 1,867 | . | 645 | . | 3 | . | 19 | . | 1,045 | . | 27 | . | 3,606 | . | 9,036 |
| Grangegorman P. | . | 2,011 | . | 1066 | . | 10 | . | 8 | . | 2,327 | . | 8 | . | 5,430 | |
| Fermanagh, | 148 | 25 | 60 | 26 | . | . | . | . | 121 | 70 | . | . | 329 | 121 | 450 |
| Galway County, | 92 | 15 | 23 | 9 | . | . | . | . | 171 | 103 | . | . | 286 | 127 | 413 |
| „ Town, | 75 | 9 | 26 | 10 | 3 | . | . | . | 109 | 133 | . | . | 213 | 152 | 365 |
| Kerry, | 159 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 186 | 79 | . | . | 383 | 116 | 499 |
| Kildare, | 120 | 81 | 37 | 132 | . | 1 | . | . | 189 | 596 | . | . | 346 | 810 | 1,156 |
| Kilkenny County, | 69 | 9 | 35 | 11 | 10 | 3 | . | . | 93 | 33 | . | . | 207 | 56 | 263 |
| „ City, | 41 | 2 | 10 | 17 | . | . | . | . | 46 | 67 | . | . | 97 | 86 | 183 |
| King's, | 51 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 48 | 12 | 21 | 26 | 34 | 41 | 8 | 3 | 192 | 92 | 284 |
| Leitrim, | 88 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 5 | . | . | 64 | 36 | . | . | 172 | 54 | 226 |
| Limerick County, | 165 | 23 | 43 | 30 | 33 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 58 | 30 | 22 | 8 | 338 | 111 | 449 |
| „ City, | 121 | 20 | 125 | 53 | 46 | 15 | 37 | 18 | 238 | 137 | . | . | 567 | 243 | 810 |
| Londonderry, | 118 | 15 | 138 | 93 | 49 | 40 | 20 | 23 | 63 | 122 | . | . | 388 | 293 | 681 |
| Longford, | 76 | 6 | 39 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 65 | 27 | . | . | 205 | 69 | 274 |
| Louth, | 105 | 25 | 46 | 28 | 11 | . | 1 | . | 89 | 115 | . | . | 252 | 168 | 420 |
| Drogheda Town, | 33 | 6 | 40 | 11 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 37 | . | . | 124 | 62 | 186 |
| Mayo, | 160 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | 216 | 168 | 17 | 11 | 413 | 197 | 610 |
| Meath, | 64 | 8 | 16 | 2 | . | 5 | . | . | 104 | 56 | . | . | 184 | 71 | 255 |
| Monaghan, | 123 | 2 | 124 | 62 | 40 | 38 | 1 | 8 | 43 | 24 | . | . | 331 | 134 | 465 |
| Queen's, | 178 | 17 | 43 | 14 | 5 | 2 | . | . | 134 | 38 | 22 | 4 | 382 | 75 | 457 |
| Roscommon, | 76 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 8 | . | 69 | 42 | . | . | 184 | 85 | 269 |
| Sligo, | 84 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 104 | 47 | . | . | 253 | 84 | 337 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding. | 233 | 30 | 69 | 38 | 7 | 1 | . | . | 154 | 69 | . | . | 463 | 138 | 601 |
| „ S. Riding, | 154 | 29 | 143 | 102 | . | . | . | . | 352 | 274 | 5 | 1 | 654 | 406 | 1,060 |
| Tyrone, | 173 | 17 | 109 | 52 | 48 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 121 | 62 | . | . | 457 | 164 | 621 |
| Waterford County, | 23 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 20 | . | 3 | 65 | 42 | . | . | 117 | 90 | 207 |
| „ City, | 106 | 17 | 47 | 37 | 34 | 19 | . | . | 260 | 214 | . | . | 447 | 287 | 734 |
| Westmeath, | 140 | 10 | 26 | 21 | . | 1 | . | . | 113 | 104 | . | . | 279 | 136 | 415 |
| Wexford, | 87 | 31 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 16 | 67 | 48 | . | . | 205 | 123 | 328 |
| Wicklow, | 119 | 22 | 121 | 14 | 92 | 16 | 122 | 22 | . | . | . | . | 454 | 74 | 528 |
| Total Males, | 7,437 | . | 3354 | . | 1081 | . | 509 | . | 6,020 | . | 106 | . | 18,507 | . | . |
| Total Females, | . | 3,140 | . | 3213 | . | 485 | . | 275 | . | 7,074 | . | 45 | . | 14,232 | . |
| Total M. and F. | 10,577 | | 6,567 | | 1,566 | | 784 | | 13,094 | | 151 | | . | . | 32,739 |

TABLE VI., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—STATE of EDUCATION on Commitment of the Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865.

| CLASSES OF OFFENCES. | EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Read and Wrote. | | Read imperfectly. | | Knew Spelling. | | Knew Alphabet. | | Wholly illiterate. | | Could not be ascertained. | | | | |
| CONVICTED. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Felons, . . . At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, | 331 | 77 | 120 | 87 | 52 | 21 | 38 | 16 | 201 | 185 | . | . | 742 | 386 | 1,128 |
| Misdemeanants, . At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, | 360 | 26 | 111 | 30 | 37 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 183 | 60 | 17 | 3 | 717 | 126 | 843 |
| Criminal Lunatics, . At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, | 8 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | . | . | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Offenders under Larceny Act, Summary, | 434 | 136 | 233 | 210 | 95 | 62 | 35 | 52 | 325 | 365 | . | . | 1,122 | 825 | 1,947 |
| Misdemeanants, . . . Summary, | 2,910 | 1,595 | 1,361 | 1,306 | 507 | 186 | 209 | 104 | 2,367 | 3,243 | 2 | 3 | 7,356 | 6,437 | 13,793 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, . Summary, | 228 | 59 | 68 | 62 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 135 | 109 | 27 | 28 | 484 | 271 | 755 |
| Under Revenue Laws, „ | 40 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 7 | . | 11 | . | 54 | 32 | . | . | 127 | 41 | 168 |
| Under Poor Law Act, „ | 96 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 68 | 104 | . | . | 221 | 205 | 426 |
| Courts Martial and Deserters, „ | 193 | . | 74 | | 20 | . | 11 | . | 95 | . | . | . | 393 | . | 393 |
| Under Vagrant Acts, „ | 128 | 76 | 44 | 95 | 9 | 23 | 11 | 8 | 191 | 397 | 2 | . | 385 | 599 | 984 |
| Drunkards, „ | 1,548 | 923 | 857 | 1,178 | 198 | 121 | 114 | 48 | 1,687 | 2,096 | 3 | . | 4,407 | 4,366 | 8,773 |
| Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged, | 942 | 186 | 365 | 164 | 116 | 46 | 53 | 28 | 621 | 426 | 54 | 10 | 2,151 | 860 | 3,011 |
| Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1865, . | 219 | 19 | 65 | 31 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 92 | 53 | 1 | 1 | 391 | 111 | 502 |
| Total Males, . . . . . | 7,437 | . | 3,354 | . | 1,081 | . | 509 | . | 6,020 | . | 106 | . | 18,507 | . | . |
| Total Females, . . . . . | . | 3,140 | . | 3,213 | . | 485 | . | 275 | . | 7,074 | . | 45 | . | 14,232 | . |
| Total Males and Females, . . . | 10,577 | | 6,567 | | 1,566 | | 784 | | 13,094 | | 151 | | . | . | 32,739 |

C

TABLE VII., No. 1 (by Counties, &c.)—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Established Church. | | Presbyterian. | | Roman Catholic. | | Other Religions. | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Antrim, | 567 | 535 | 433 | 191 | 1,051 | 874 | *1 | . | . | . | 2,052 | 1,600 | 3,652 |
| Armagh, | 86 | 67 | 25 | 12 | 220 | 150 | . | . | . | . | 331 | 229 | 560 |
| Carlow, | 9 | . | . | . | 192 | 52 | . | . | . | . | 201 | 52 | 253 |
| Cavan, | 26 | 1 | 2 | . | 291 | 76 | . | . | . | . | 319 | 77 | 396 |
| Clare, | 1 | . | . | . | 173 | 103 | . | . | . | . | 174 | 103 | 277 |
| Cork County, | 131 | 11 | 5 | . | 660 | 333 | . | . | . | 3 | 796 | 347 | 1,143 |
| „ City, | 39 | 28 | . | 1 | 662 | 919 | . | . | . | . | 701 | 948 | 1,649 |
| Donegal, | 28 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 353 | 70 | . | . | . | . | 393 | 84 | 477 |
| Down, | 93 | 51 | 70 | 20 | 160 | 99 | . | . | 1 | . | 324 | 170 | 494 |
| Dublin County, | 62 | 52 | 23 | . | 599 | 511 | †1 | ‡1 | 3 | 4 | 688 | 568 | 1,256 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 306 | . | 28 | . | 3,232 | . | §5 | . | 35 | . | 3,606 | . | } 9036 |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 661 | . | 9 | . | 4,743 | . | . | . | 17 | . | 5,430 | |
| Fermanagh, | 81 | 38 | 2 | . | 246 | 83 | . | . | . | . | 329 | 121 | 450 |
| Galway County, | 16 | 4 | . | . | 270 | 123 | . | . | . | . | 286 | 127 | 413 |
| „ Town, | 6 | 4 | . | . | 207 | 148 | . | . | . | . | 213 | 152 | 365 |
| Kerry, | 5 | 6 | . | . | 378 | 110 | . | . | . | . | 383 | 116 | 499 |
| Kildare, | 36 | 100 | 2 | . | 308 | 710 | . | . | . | . | 346 | 810 | 1,156 |
| Kilkenny County, | 3 | 4 | . | . | 204 | 52 | . | . | . | . | 207 | 56 | 263 |
| „ City, | 4 | . | . | . | 93 | 86 | . | . | . | . | 97 | 86 | 183 |
| King's, | 6 | 2 | . | . | 186 | 90 | . | . | . | . | 192 | 92 | 284 |
| Leitrim, | 6 | 2 | . | . | 166 | 52 | . | . | . | . | 172 | 54 | 226 |
| Limerick County, | 13 | 3 | . | . | 325 | 107 | . | . | . | 1 | 338 | 111 | 449 |
| „ City, | 50 | 15 | . | . | 517 | 228 | . | . | . | . | 567 | 243 | 810 |
| Londonderry, | 47 | 72 | 68 | 18 | 272 | 203 | ‖1 | . | . | . | 388 | 293 | 681 |
| Longford, | 10 | 4 | . | . | 195 | 65 | . | . | . | . | 205 | 69 | 274 |
| Louth, | 17 | 7 | 1 | . | 233 | 161 | ‖1 | . | . | . | 252 | 168 | 420 |
| Drogheda Town, | 9 | . | . | . | 114 | 62 | . | . | 1 | . | 124 | 62 | 186 |
| Mayo, | 11 | . | 1 | . | 384 | 196 | . | . | 17 | 1 | 413 | 197 | 610 |
| Meath, | 11 | 6 | . | . | 173 | 65 | . | . | . | . | 184 | 71 | 255 |
| Monaghan, | 27 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 296 | 113 | . | . | . | . | 331 | 134 | 465 |
| Queen's, | 19 | 6 | . | . | 341 | 65 | . | . | 22 | 4 | 382 | 75 | 457 |
| Roscommon, | 6 | 2 | . | . | 178 | 83 | . | . | . | . | 184 | 85 | 269 |
| Sligo, | 13 | 5 | . | . | 240 | 79 | . | . | . | . | 253 | 84 | 337 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 20 | 2 | . | . | 443 | 136 | . | . | . | . | 463 | 138 | 601 |
| „ S. Riding, | 17 | 8 | . | . | 632 | 397 | . | . | 5 | 1 | 654 | 406 | 1,060 |
| Tyrone, | 85 | 36 | 38 | 1 | 334 | 127 | . | . | . | . | 457 | 164 | 621 |
| Waterford County, | 1 | 3 | . | . | 116 | 87 | . | . | . | . | 117 | 90 | 207 |
| „ City, | 7 | 1 | . | . | 440 | 286 | . | . | . | . | 447 | 287 | 734 |
| Westmeath, | 7 | 5 | . | . | 272 | 131 | . | . | . | . | 279 | 136 | 415 |
| Wexford, | 16 | 8 | 1 | . | 188 | 115 | . | . | . | . | 205 | 123 | 328 |
| Wicklow, | 29 | 15 | . | . | 425 | 59 | . | . | . | . | 454 | 74 | 528 |
| Total Males, | 1,926 | . | 719 | . | 15,769 | . | 9 | . | 84 | . | 18,507 | . | . |
| Total Females, | . | 1,788 | . | 263 | . | 12,149 | . | 1 | . | 31 | . | 14,232 | . |
| Total M. and F., | 3,714 | | 982 | | 27,918 | | 10 | | 115 | | . | . | 32,739 |

* A Jew. † A Baptist. ‡ A Quakeress. § 1 Unitarian, 3 Methodists, and 1 "No religion."
‖ Methodists.

TABLE VII., No. 2 (by Classes of Offences).—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the PRISONERS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865.

| CLASSES OF OFFENCES. | Established Church. | | Presbyterian. | | Roman Catholic. | | Other Religions. | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONVICTED. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Felons, . . . } At Assizes and | 85 | 39 | 31 | 9 | 625 | 338 | 1 | . | . | . | 742 | 386 | 1,128 |
| Misdemeanants, . } Quarter | 43 | 12 | 17 | 1 | 640 | 111 | . | . | 17 | 2 | 717 | 126 | 843 |
| Criminal Lunatics, . } Sessions. | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 8 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Offenders under Larceny Act, } Sum- | 148 | 115 | 44 | 33 | 930 | 677 | . | . | . | . | 1,122 | 825 | 1,947 |
| Misdemeanants, . . } mary. | 820 | 864 | 334 | 106 | 6,199 | 5,462 | 2 | . | 1 | 5 | 7,356 | 6,437 | 13,793 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, . } | 56 | 32 | 37 | 9 | 389 | 223 | . | . | 2 | 7 | 484 | 271 | 755 |
| Under Revenue Laws, ,, | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 115 | 38 | . | . | . | . | 127 | 41 | 168 |
| Under Poor Law Act, ,, | 14 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 204 | 197 | . | . | . | . | 221 | 205 | 426 |
| Courts Martial and Deserters, ,, | 118 | . | 19 | . | 255 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 393 | . | 393 |
| Under Vagrant Acts, ,, | 30 | 36 | 9 | 7 | 345 | 554 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 385 | 599 | 984 |
| Drunkards, ,, | 329 | 577 | 119 | 70 | 3,952 | 3,717 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | 4,407 | 4,366 | 8,773 |
| Acquitted, No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination and Discharged, . . . . | 238 | 87 | 87 | 20 | 1,765 | 740 | 2 | . | 59 | 13 | 2,151 | 860 | 3,011 |
| Remaining for Trial on 31st Dec., 1865, | 36 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 342 | 88 | . | . | . | 1 | 391 | 111 | 502 |
| Total Males, . . . . . | 1,926 | . | 719 | . | 15,769 | . | 9 | . | 84 | . | 18,507 | . | . |
| Total Females, . . . . . | . | 1,788 | . | 263 | . | 12,149 | . | 1 | . | 31 | . | 14,232 | . |
| Total Males and Females, . . | 3,714 | | 982 | | 27,918 | | 10 | | 115 | | . | . | 32739 |

TABLE VIII.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Pauper.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Master and Mistress. | | Pauper. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Antrim,* . . | 55 | 1 | 37 | 4 | 92 | 5 | 97 |
| Armagh, . . | 13 | 1 | 27 | 4 | 40 | 5 | 45 |
| Carlow, . . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 4 |
| Cavan, . . | 12 | . | 2 | . | 14 | . | 14 |
| Clare, . . | 5 | 1 | 3 | . | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Cork County, . | 30 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 50 | 4 | 54 |
| ,, City, . | 39 | . | 23 | 3 | 62 | 3 | 65 |
| Donegal, . . | 3 | 1 | 11 | . | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Down, . . . | 24 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 37 | 4 | 41 |
| Dublin County, . | 37 | 7 | 7 | . | 44 | 7 | 51 |
| Dublin City:* | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B. . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Grangegorman P. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Fermanagh, . . | 17 | . | 5 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| Galway County, . | 4 | . | 9 | . | 13 | . | 13 |
| ,, Town, . | 8 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 8 |
| Kerry, . . . | 23 | 1 | 5 | . | 28 | 1 | 29 |
| Kildare, . . | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Kilkenny County, . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | 4 |
| ,, City, . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 4 |
| King's, . . . | 6 | . | 3 | . | 9 | . | 9 |
| Leitrim, . . | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| Limerick County, . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| ,, City, . | 7 | . | 6 | . | 13 | . | 13 |
| Londonderry, . | 26 | . | 3 | . | 29 | . | 29 |
| Longford, . . | 6 | . | 3 | . | 9 | . | 9 |

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Master and Mistress. | | Pauper. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M.&F. |
| Louth, . . . | 8 | . | 2 | . | 10 | . | 10 |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Mayo, . . . | 9 | . | 4 | . | 13 | . | 13 |
| Meath, . . . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 6 |
| Monaghan, . . | 13 | 1 | 1 | . | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Queen's, . . . | 6 | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 7 |
| Roscommon, . . | 6 | . | 8 | . | 14 | . | 14 |
| Sligo, . . . | 16 | 1 | 1 | . | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding | 11 | . | 3 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| ,, S. Riding | 11 | 2 | 2 | . | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| Tyrone, . . | 10 | 2 | 19 | . | 29 | 2 | 31 |
| Waterford County, | 3 | . | 2 | . | 5 | . | 5 |
| ,, City, . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| Westmeath, . . | 10 | 1 | 1 | . | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Wexford, . . | 8 | . | 16 | . | 24 | . | 24 |
| Wicklow, . . | 9 | 1 | 2 | . | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Total 1865, Males, . | 475 | . | 252 | . | 727 | . | . |
| Total 1865, Females, . | . | 26 | . | 21 | . | 47 | . |
| Total 1865, M. and F., | 501 | | 273 | | . | . | 774 |
| Total 1864, Males, . | 531 | . | 344 | . | 875 | . | . |
| Total 1864, Females, . | . | 37 | . | 29 | . | 66 | . |
| Total 1864, M. and F., | 568 | | 373 | | . | . | 941 |

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts' Marshalsea.

TABLE IX.—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in the

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fever, Typhus, &c. | | Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections. | | Gastritis, Diarrhœa, and other Affections of the Stomach and Bowels | | Hepatic Diseases, Jaundice, &c. | | Dropsy. | | Apoplexy. | | Epilepsy. | | Paralysis. | | Other Affections of the Brain and Spinal Marrow. | | Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs. | | Venereal Diseases. | | Hysteria and other Nervous Affections. | | Purpura. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 13 | 13 | 157 | 45 | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 5 | . | 32 | 12 | . | . | 1 | . |
| Armagh, | 14 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 38 | 25 | 10 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 4 | 10 | 8 | . | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Carlow, | . | . | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| Clare, | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . |
| Cork County, | 6 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| „ City, | 8 | 16 | 2 | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Donegal, | 1 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Down, | . | . | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dublin County, | . | 1 | 14 | 18 | 30 | 55 | 4 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | 11 | 13 | 2 | . | 17 | . | . |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B. | 14 | . | 17 | . | 23 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 18 | . | 2 | . | 31 | . | 5 | . | 36 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Grangegorman P. | . | 10 | . | 34 | . | 27 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 15 | . | 5 | . | . |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Galway County, | 5 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 5 | 16 | 15 | . | . |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Kerry, | 11 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 10 | 5 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Kildare, | . | 1 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | . | . | . |
| Kilkenny County, | 6 | 1 | 6 | . | 71 | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 6 | . | 1 | . |
| „ City, | . | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | . | . | . |
| King's, | 8 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 7 | 1 | 13 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Limerick County, | 17 | 1 | 8 | . | 19 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . |
| „ City, | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | . | . |
| Londonderry, | 1 | . | 8 | 2 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . |
| Longford, | . | . | 8 | 2 | 9 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Louth, | . | . | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| Drogheda Town, | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Mayo, | 3 | 7 | 78 | 22 | 204 | 62 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 10 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . |
| Meath, | 4 | 6 | 5 | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Monaghan, | 1 | . | 5 | 1 | 10 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Queen's, | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Roscommon, | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| Sligo, | . | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Tipperary, N. Rid., | 3 | . | 36 | 27 | 58 | 43 | 14 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 20 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | . | . |
| „ S. Rid., | . | . | 28 | 19 | 7 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | . |
| Tyrone, | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 6 | . | . | . | . |
| Waterford County, | 4 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . |
| „ City, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Wexford, | . | 9 | 60 | 17 | 116 | 54 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | 5 | 9 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| Wicklow, | 1 | . | 15 | 9 | 49 | 17 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 11 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Total Males, | 124 | . | 442 | . | 933 | . | 43 | . | 13 | . | 2 | . | 67 | . | 9 | . | 48 | . | 66 | . | 170 | . | 31 | . | 6 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 93 | . | 256 | . | 430 | . | 19 | . | 5 | . | 7 | . | 27 | . | 3 | . | 7 | . | 49 | . | 125 | . | 58 | . | 2 |
| Total M. and F. | 217 | | 698 | | 1,363 | | 62 | | 18 | | 9 | | 94 | | 12 | | 55 | | 115 | | 295 | | 89 | | 8 | |

several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1865.

OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL.

| Hæmorrhages. | | Erysipelas. | | Eruptive Fevers. | | Cutaneous Diseases. | | Scrofula. | | Varicose Veins. | | Hæmorrhoids. | | Anthrax. | | Hernia. | | Tumours. Simple. | | Tumours. Malignant. | | Wounds, Contusions, Fractures, and Dislocations. | | Diseases of Bones and Joints. | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 19 | 2 | 6 | 3 | . | . | 9 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 8 | 3 | 1 | Antrim. |
| . | . | . | . | 4 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 4 | . | . | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Armagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Carlow. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | Cavan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | Clare. |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | Cork County. |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Donegal. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | Down. |
| . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 9 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | Dublin County. |
| 4 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 72 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 22 | . | 7 | . | Dublin City: Richmond B. |
| . | 7 | . | 3 | . | 6 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 7 | . | 2 | GrangegormanP. |
| . | . | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | 20 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | Galway County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ Town. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 2 | 40 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Kerry. |
| . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 13 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Kildare. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | Kilkenny County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | King's. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 35 | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | Leitrim. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Limerick County. |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | 8 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 6 | 4 | . | . | 16 | 4 | 3 | 1 | „ City. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | 6 | . | Londonderry. |
| . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 4 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | Longford. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | Louth. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Drogheda Town. |
| . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | . | . | 43 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 9 | . | 17 | 7 | . | . | 2 | . | 40 | 7 | 1 | . | 27 | 1 | 1 | . | Mayo. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | Meath. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | Monaghan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | Queen's. |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | Roscommon. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Sligo. |
| . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | 42 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | 7 | 2 | 2 | . | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | „ S. Rid. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | Tyrone. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | Waterford County |
| . | 2 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 14 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Westmeath. |
| 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 7 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 44 | 6 | . | . | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Wexford. |
| . | 4 | . | . | . | . | 31 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | Wicklow. |
| 11 | . | 14 | . | 21 | . | 365 | . | 126 | . | 22 | . | 57 | . | 8 | . | 26 | . | 125 | . | 3 | . | 148 | . | 39 | . | Total Males. |
| . | 36 | . | 13 | . | 13 | . | 80 | . | 25 | . | 3 | . | 25 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 28 | . | . | . | 45 | . | 11 | Total Females. |
| 47 | | 27 | | 34 | | 445 | | 151 | | 25 | | 82 | | 11 | | 28 | | 153 | | 3 | | 193 | | 50 | | Total M. and F. |

[*continued.*

TABLE IX. *concluded.*—CASES of SICKNESS and DISEASE in

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | DISEASES CLASSIFIED *IN* OR *OUT* OF HOSPITAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of slight cases of indisposition prescribed for *out* of Hospital, but *not* included in foregoing classification | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Burns and Scalds. | | Ulcers. | | Disease of Heart. | | Diseases of Eye. | | Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Mouth. | | Parturition. | Disease of Uterus and Appendages. | Abortion. | Delirium Tremens. | | Rheumatism. | | Attempts at Suicide. | | Other Diseases | | Malingering. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | F. | F. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 12 | 3 | 1 | . | 9 | 5 | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | . | 5 | . | 56 | 15 | . | . | 42 | 4 | 13 | 6 | . | . |
| Armagh, | . | . | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | 10 | 6 | . | . | 5 | 20 | 1 | . | 3 | 24 |
| Carlow, | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 11 |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Clare, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cork County, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 996 | 487 |
| „ City, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 13 | 5 | . | . | 379 | 351 |
| Donegal, | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | 110 | 38 |
| Down | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 62 | 34 |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 13 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 19 | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 77 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | . | . | 32 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 25 | . | 4 | . | 49 | . | 5 | . | 3524 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 2 | . | 9 | . | 2 | . | 5 | . | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 7 | . | 30 | . | 42 | . | 2 | . | 3135 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 39 | 37 |
| Galway County, | . | 2 | . | 14 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 124 | 58 |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 43 | 35 |
| Kerry, | . | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 19 | 7 |
| Kildare, | . | . | . | 11 | 7 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 7 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | 66 | 62 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | . | . | . | 26 | 4 | 1 | . | 65 | 30 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 11 | . | 1 | 10 | 40 |
| King's, | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 90 | 40 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 13 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 37 | 1 |
| Limerick County, | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 17 | 2 | . | . | 34 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 53 | 26 |
| „ City, | . | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 14 | 3 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 88 | 14 |
| Londonderry, | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 6 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 6 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | 5 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . |
| Longford, | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | 23 | 21 |
| Louth, | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 2 |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | 3 | . | . | 14 | 9 |
| Mayo, | . | 12 | 4 | 15 | 6 | . | . | 19 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 | 31 | 5 |
| Meath, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 28 | 14 |
| Monaghan, | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 8 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Queen's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 133 | 30 |
| Roscommon, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 168 | 101 |
| Sligo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 77 | 22 |
| Tipperary, N. Rid., | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 8 | . | . | 11 | 6 | 31 | 11 | 81 | 135 |
| „ S. Rid., | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | 10 | 4 | 5 | . | 300 | 256 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 129 | 134 |
| Waterford County, | 1 | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 172 | 54 |
| „ City, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westmeath, | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 245 | 37 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 5 | . | . | 2 | 6 | . | 19 | 3 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 5 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . |
| Wicklow, | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 5 | . | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 7 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Total Males, | 23 | . | 189 | . | 15 | . | 101 | . | 65 | . | . | . | . | 33 | . | 223 | . | 8 | . | 263 | . | 121 | . | 7160 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 9 | . | 69 | . | 8 | . | 36 | . | 41 | 46 | 26 | 3 | . | 5 | . | 68 | . | 30 | . | 127 | . | 31 | . | 5329 |
| Total M. and F., | 32 | | 258 | | 23 | | 137 | | 109 | | 75 | | | 38 | | 291 | | 38 | | 390 | | 152 | | 12,489 | |

the several County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1865.

| Lunatics in Custody during Year. | | | | | | | | Hospital. | | | | | | | | Number of cases prescribed for *out* of Hospital. | | Daily average Number prescribed for *out* of Hospital. | | Greatest Number Sick at any one time in and out of Hospital. | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal. | | Dangerous. | | Of other classes. | | Average daily Number. | | No. of Patients in Hospital on 1st January. | | Number admitted during year. | | Total. | | Daily average Number. | | | | | | | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1 | . | 35 | 11 | . | . | 9·9 | 1·5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 2· | 1·5 | 420 | 127 | 3·2 | 1·6 | 8 | 13 | Antrim. |
| . | . | 24 | 13 | . | . | 10·2 | 2·9 | 2 | . | 58 | 48 | 60 | 48 | 1·8 | 1·5 | 112 | 137 | 3·3 | 4·2 | 11 | 6 | Armagh. |
| . | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | . | 0·3 | 0·9 | . | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 38 | 18 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 2 | 3 | Carlow. |
| 5 | 4 | 23 | 3 | . | . | 16·1 | 4·9 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 2·6 | 0·6 | 36 | 21 | . | . | 4 | 1 | Cavan. |
| . | . | 16 | 11 | . | . | 2·6 | 1·5 | . | . | 16 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 0·5 | 0·9 | 436 | 457 | 1·2 | 1·3 | 8 | 9 | Clare. |
| . | . | 14 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 2 | 3 | 48 | 36 | 50 | 39 | 2·0 | 1·0 | 996 | 487 | 2·8 | 1·3 | 5 | 2 | Cork County. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 0·1 | 0·0 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 48 | 28 | 53 | 1·0 | 1·5 | 379 | 351 | 1·0 | 1·0 | 7 | 8 | „ City. |
| 4 | 1 | 60 | 19 | . | . | 30·2 | 7·8 | 3 | . | 20 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 0·7 | 0·1 | 110 | 38 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 5 | 1 | Donegal. |
| . | 1 | 49 | 17 | . | . | 27·6 | 12·9 | 4 | . | 8 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 2·8 | 0·3 | 4 | . | 0·2 | 0·9 | 4 | 1 | Down. |
| 4 | . | 23 | 18 | 1 | . | 7·3 | 5·7 | 2 | . | 22 | 17 | 21 | 17 | 1·0 | 1·1 | 122 | 130 | 2·4 | 2·5 | 4 | 5 | Dublin County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Dublin City: |
| 1 | . | 115 | . | 1 | . | 47·0 | . | 58 | . | 467 | . | 525 | . | 62·0 | . | 3,524 | . | 9·6 | . | 44 | . | Richmond B. |
| | . | . | 105 | . | 20 | . | 56·0 | . | 30 | . | 258 | . | 288 | . | 26·0 | . | 3135 | . | 10·0 | . | 39 | Grangegorman P. |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | . | . | 0·7 | 0·5 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 1·4 | 1·8 | 39 | 37 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 4 | 4 | Fermanagh. |
| 1 | . | 12 | 9 | . | . | 14·7 | 6·2 | 6 | 6 | 81 | 28 | 87 | 34 | 5·0 | 3·3 | 124 | 58 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 10 | 7 | Galway County. |
| 1 | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | 2·0 | 0·2 | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 43 | 35 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 2 | 3 | „ Town. |
| . | . | 8 | 2 | . | . | 0·3 | 0·0 | 2 | . | 58 | 22 | 60 | 22 | 2·4 | 0·8 | 90 | 10 | 0·2 | 0·0 | 6 | 5 | Kerry. |
| 2 | . | 22 | 12 | . | . | 16·0 | 5·1 | . | 1 | 10 | 29 | 10 | 30 | 0·4 | 1·3 | 113 | 102 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 4 | 5 | Kildare. |
| . | . | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 3 | . | 17 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 2·2 | 1·3 | 130 | 14 | 2·0 | 1·0 | 7 | 3 | Kilkenny Co. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 18 | 34 | 0·8 | 1·0 | 2 | 4 | „ City. |
| . | . | 11 | 2 | . | . | 1·0 | 0·1 | . | 1 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 0·7 | 0·5 | 119 | 34 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 2 | 5 | King's. |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 0·2 | 0·0 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 6 | 49 | 8 | 0·1 | 0·0 | 233 | 28 | 0·6 | 0·1 | 15 | 2 | Leitrim. |
| . | . | 24 | 6 | . | 2 | 5·8 | 0·8 | . | . | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0·4 | 0·1 | 119 | 20 | 1·5 | 0·2 | 6 | 3 | Limerick Co. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 0·7 | 0·1 | 187 | 50 | 1·5 | 0·4 | 5 | 4 | „ City. |
| . | . | 16 | 3 | . | . | 15·7 | 0·3 | . | . | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 0·6 | 0·1 | 46 | 24 | . | . | . | . | Londonderry. |
| . | . | 8 | 2 | . | . | 2·8 | 0·2 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 3·2 | 0·8 | 57 | 41 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 3 | 2 | Longford. |
| . | . | 14 | 5 | . | . | 2·2 | 1·4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 31 | 19 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 1 | 1 | Louth. |
| . | . | 4 | 3 | . | . | 0·3 | 0·5 | . | . | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 7 | 14 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 2 | 3 | Drogheda Town. |
| . | . | 43 | 24 | . | . | 19·5 | 8·3 | 4 | 1 | 27 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 1,045 | 275 | 2·9 | 0·8 | 15 | 7 | Mayo. |
| 1 | . | 10 | 7 | . | . | 4·3 | 0·8 | 4 | . | 50 | 14 | 54 | 14 | 3·7 | 1·8 | 28 | 14 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 5 | 5 | Meath. |
| . | . | 25 | 21 | . | . | 9·1 | 11·2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2·5 | 2·5 | 41 | 9 | 0·1 | 0·0 | 3 | 3 | Monaghan. |
| . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 0·5 | 0·1 | 1 | . | 26 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 1·4 | 0·4 | 133 | 30 | 0·4 | 0·1 | 5 | 3 | Queen's. |
| 2 | . | 21 | 17 | . | . | 11·5 | 8·7 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 5 | 1·6 | 1·3 | 5 | 5 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 7 | 4 | Roscommon. |
| . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 0·0 | 0·1 | 1 | . | 15 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 0·6 | 0·3 | 77 | 22 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 11 | 4 | Sligo. |
| . | 1 | 14 | 7 | . | . | 0·5 | 0·6 | . | . | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 288 | 160 | 1·0 | 0·8 | 9 | 6 | Tipperary, N. R. |
| . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | 0·3 | 0·0 | 2 | 1 | 74 | 45 | 76 | 46 | 2·0 | 0·9 | 300 | 256 | 0·8 | 0·7 | 7 | 4 | „ S. R. |
| . | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 0·4 | 0·1 | . | . | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 163 | 155 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 5 | 5 | Tyrone. |
| . | . | 8 | 10 | . | . | 0·8 | 0·6 | 4 | 2 | 70 | 58 | 74 | 55 | 2·0 | 1·9 | 172 | 54 | 0·5 | 0·1 | 13 | 6 | Waterford Co. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | „ City. |
| . | . | 9 | 3 | . | . | 0·8 | 0·1 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 1·2 | 1·0 | 245 | 37 | 0·7 | 0·1 | 4 | 3 | Westmeath. |
| 4 | 1 | 62 | 11 | . | . | 49·9 | 3·9 | 4 | . | 17 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 3·8 | 0·5 | 316 | 111 | 0·9 | 0·3 | 11 | 2 | Wexford. |
| 1 | . | 14 | 8 | . | . | 8·5 | 1·7 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0·0 | 0·1 | 151 | 49 | 0·4 | 0·1 | 1 | 1 | Wicklow. |
| 29 | . | 734 | . | 15 | . | 319·9 | . | 126 | . | 1329 | . | 1455 | . | 113·6 | . | 10,497 | . | 40·5 | . | 267 | . | Total Males. |
| . | 11 | . | 391 | . | 28 | . | 146·6 | . | 63 | . | 765 | . | 828 | . | 55·7 | . | 6598 | . | 30·8 | . | 192 | Total Females. |
| 40 | | 1,125 | | 43 | | 466·5 | | 189 | | 2,094 | | 2,283 | | 169·3 | | 17,095 | | 71·3 | | 459 | | Total M. and F. |

## Table X.—Deaths, and their Causes, during the Year 1865.

| County and Borough Gaols in which Deaths occurred. | No. | Initials of Name. | Sex. | Age. | Crime, &c., for which Committed. | Date of Committal. | Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector. | Date of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antrim, . . | 1 | J. W. | M. | 45 | Uttering base coin. | 19 July, 1864, | Peritonitis after Dysentery, | 24 Mar. |
| Armagh, . . | 2 | E. C. | F. | 25 | Murder of her infant (a lunatic). | 15 July, 1865, | Nervous excitement, . | 24 July. |
| Cork County, . | 3 | J. M. | M. | 22 | Assault, &c., . | 19 Dec. 1864, | Paralysis and Disease of Bladder. | 19 Jan. |
| „ . . | 4 | M. L. | M. | 24 | Murder (of his Father). | 17 Sept. 1864, | *Executed*, . . . | 20 April. |
| Cork City, . | 5 | T. O'L | M. | 80 | Begging. . . | 16 Dec. 1864, | Debility, &c., from old age, | 8 Jan. |
| „ . . | 6 | M. C. | F. | 40 | Larceny, . . | 15 Feb. 1865, | Consumption, . . | 19 July. |
| „ . . | 7 | J. C. | M. | 36 | Do., . . | 30 Aug. 1865, | Inflammation of Lungs, . | 23 Sept. |
| Donegal, . . | 8 | P. M. | M. | 25 | Dangerous lunacy | 28 June, 1863, | Diarrhœa, . . . | 3 Feb. |
| „ . . | 9 | P. M'G | M. | 36 | Do., . . | 8 Mar. 1865, | General Debility, . . | 8 Mar. |
| Down, . . | 10 | S. C. | M. | 20 | Do., . . | 13 April, 1863, | Diseased Brain and Lungs, | 2 Jan. |
| „ . . | 11 | J. R. | M. | 27 | Do., . . | 22 Dec. 1865, | Suicide, . . . | 24 Dec. |
| Dublin County, . | 12 | J. D. | F. | 42 | Do., . . | 7 Aug. 1863, | Organic Disease of Stomach, | 2 Aug. |
| „ . . | 13 | P. K. | M. | 35 | Murder, . . | 10 June, 1865, | *Executed*, . . . | 20 July. |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., . | 14 | R. F. | M. | 29 | Stealing money, | 2 Dec. 1864, | Pulmonary Consumption, | 29 Jan. |
| „ „ | 15 | C. M. | M. | 41 | Dangerous lunacy | 16 Jan. 1865, | Disease of Brain, . . | 24 May. |
| „ „ | 16 | J. K. | M. | 17 | Stealing pistols, | 2 Feb. 1865, | Strumous Cachexia, . | 25 June. |
| „ „ | 17 | P. B. | M. | 35 | Dangerous lunacy | 9 Oct. 1863, | Softening of Brain, . . | 1 Aug. |
| „ „ | 18 | S. D. | M. | 34 | Do., . . | 31 May, 1865, | Disease of Heart, . . | 30 Aug. |
| „ „ | 19 | W. B. | M. | 34 | Stealing a watch, | 15 Aug. 1865, | Nephria, . . . | 16 Sept. |
| „ „ | 20 | T. L. | M. | 60 | Dangerous lunacy | 8 July, 1865, | Meningitis, . . . | 4 Nov. |
| „ „ | 21 | T. W. | M. | 45 | Do., . . | 20 Nov. 1865, | Chronic Meningitis, . | 7 Dec. |
| Grangegorman P. | 22 | M. F. | F. | 60 | Do., . . | 24 Feb. 1862, | Congestion of Brain, . | 13 May. |
| „ „ | 23 | B. S. | F. | 24 | Stealing a cloak, | 16 June, 1865, | Pulmonary Consumption, | 10 Sept. |
| „ „ | 24 | J. D. | F. | 28 | Dangerous lunacy | 7 June, 1864, | Softening of Brain, . . | 20 Sept. |
| „ „ | 25 | C. B. | F. | 35 | Larceny from Person. | 21 April, 1865, | Disease of Heart, . . | 26 Sept. |
| „ „ | 26 | M. L. | F. | 40 | Dangerous lunacy | 21 Oct. 1865, | Diarrhœa and Debility, . | 24 Oct. |
| „ „ | 27 | M. B. | F. | 24 | Do., . . | 14 Nov. 1865, | Apoplexy, . . . | 23 Nov. |
| „ „ | 28 | W. R. | F. | 52 | Do., . . | 23 Oct. 1865, | Cerebral Disease, . . | 19 Dec. |
| Galway County, . | 29 | M. L. | M. | 38 | Assault, . . | 13 May, 1862, | Infirmity, . . . | 7 Mar. |
| „ . . | 30 | T. M. | M. | 27 | Do., . . | 29 June, 1865, | Disease of Heart, . . | 12 July. |
| „ . . | 31 | F. B. | M. | 38 | Dangerous lunacy | 29 Sept. 1865, | Epilepsy, . . . | 20 Dec. |
| „ . . | 32 | M. C. | M. | 29 | Do., . . | 18 Feb. 1863, | Do., . . . | 22 Dec. |
| Kerry, . . | 33 | B. W. | F. | 50 | Stealing wearing apparel. | 12 Dec. 1864, | Dropsy and Debility, . | 16 June. |
| Kildare, . . | 36 | P. F. | M. | 60 | Dangerous lunacy | 17 Nov. 1862, | Prostration and Natural Decay. | 2 Feb. |
| Kilkenny County, | 34 | N. B. | M. | 60 | Debtor, . . | 22 July, 1864, | Old Age and Debility, . | 30 Mar. |
| „ . . | 35 | R. B. | F. | 34 | Dangerous lunacy | 4 Mar. 1865, | Exhaustion, . . . | 9 Mar. |
| King's County, . | 37 | J. H. | M. | 22 | Do., . . | 9 May, 1865, | Apoplexy, . . . | 22 May. |
| „ . . | 38 | T. H. | M. | 51 | Murder, . . | 26 May, 1865, | *Executed*, . . . | 23 Aug. |
| „ . . | 39 | L. K. | M. | 20 | Do., . . | 13 July, 1865, | *Executed*, . . . | 6 Sept. |
| Limerick City, . | 40 | M. B. | F. | 54 | Larceny, . . . | 1 June, 1865, | Debility, . . . | 30 Dec. |
| Londonderry, . | 41 | J. M. | M. | 61 | Attempted rape, | 17 Jan. 1865, | General Debility, . . | 24 Feb. |
| „ . . | 42 | M. T. | F. | 22 | Assault, . . | 25 May, 1865, | Phthisis, . . . | 23 June. |
| Louth, . . | 43 | P. C. | M. | 31 | Do. (a lunatic), | 9 July, 1865, | Effusion on Brain, . . | 24 July. |
| „ . . | 44 | W. G. | M. | 43 | Stealing a shawl, | 29 Aug. 1865, | Debility from Intemperance, | 31 Aug. |

[*continued.*

TABLE X. *concluded.*—DEATHS, and their CAUSES, during the Year 1865.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED. | No. | Initials of Name. | Sex. | Age. | Crime, &c., for which Committed. | Date of Committal. | Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector. | Date of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mayo, . . | 45 | M. B. | M. | 80 | Dangerous lunacy | 15 Sept. 1863, | Debility, . . . | 18 Feb. |
| ,, . . | 46 | G. W. | M. | 20 | Do., . . | 26 Mar. 1863, | Epilepsy, . . . | 28 Mar. |
| ,, . . | 47 | M. P. | F. | 70 | Do., . . | 8 Sept. 1864, | Bronchitis, . . . | 14 May. |
| ,, . . | 48 | M. D. | M. | 29 | Murder, . . | 14 July, 1864, | Phthisis, . . . | 18 Dec. |
| ,, . . | 49 | P. G. | M. | 19 | Dangerous lunacy | 9 June, 1865, | Dysentery, . . . | 19 Dec. |
| Monaghan, . | 50 | T. S. | M. | 35 | Do., . . | 6 July, 1863, | Feverish attack, . . | 20 Feb. |
| ,, . . | 51 | A. S. | F. | 24 | Do., . . | 21 Dec. 1861, | Diarrhœa, . . . | 20 Mar. |
| ,, . . | 52 | B. D. | M. | 48 | Do., . . | 24 Jan. 1865, | Suicide, . . . | 9 April. |
| ,, . . | 53 | P. H. | M. | 20 | Do., . . | 21 Oct. 1861, | Epilepsy, . . . | 23 April. |
| ,, . . | 54 | B. R. | F. | 55 | Do., . . | 27 Mar. 1865, | Effusion on Brain, . . | 4 Dec. |
| Queen's County, | 55 | J. W. | M. | 60 | Stealing a horse, | 6 Jan. 1865, | Hæmoptysis, . . . | 24 July. |
| Roscommon, . | 56 | W. F. | M. | 40 | Dangerous lunacy | 11 June, 1864, | Apoplexy, . . . | 22 Jan. |
| ,, . | 57 | P. R. | M. | 54 | Debt, . . | 7 Mar. 1865, | Bronchitis, . . . | 27 Mar. |
| ,, . | 58 | B. B. | F. | 40 | Dangerous lunacy | 5 April, 1865, | Cerebral Apoplexy, . . | 1 July. |
| Tipperary, S.R., Clonmel, | 59 | J. H. | M. | 75 | Drunkenness, . | 28 Jan. 1865, | Old Age and Debility, . | 29 Jan. |
| Waterford, . | 60 | M. K. | F. | 28 | Do., . . | 2 Jan. 1865, | Cholera, . . . | 14 Jan. |
| ,, . . | 61 | M. K. | F. | 27 | Do., . . | 21 Jan. 1865, | Bronchitis, . . . | 10 Mar. |
| Westmeath, . | 62 | P. R. | M. | 25 | Dangerous lunacy | 24 Aug. 1865, | Disease of Brain, . . | 3 Sept. |
| Wexford, . . | 63 | J. N. | M. | 38 | Do., . . | 2 Oct. 1862, | Epilepsy, . . . | 12 Mar. |
| ,, . . | 64 | J. Q. | M. | 68 | Do., . . | 16 May, 1864, | Disease of Heart & Lungs, | 26 May. |
| ,, . . | 65 | W. H. | M. | 38 | Do., . . | 18 Aug. 1865, | Dysentery, . . . | 18 Aug. |
| ,, . . | 66 | P. W. | M. | 49 | Do., . . | 12 Oct. 1863, | Disease of Stomach, . | 29 Nov. |
| Wicklow, . . | 67 | M. C. | M. | 54 | Sedition, . . | 23 Oct. 1865, | Fever, . . . . | 7 Nov. |
| ,, . . | 68 | J. K. | M. | 40 | Dangerous lunacy | 18 Nov. 1865, | Disease of Brain, . . | 15 Dec. |

TABLE. XI.—ESCAPES from Gaols and Bridewells in the Year 1865.

| From whence. | Date. | Sex. | Age. | Offence. | Tried or Untried. | Whether confined separately or with others. | Whether retaken or not. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fermoy Bridewell, Co. Cork. | 8 July, | M. | 30 | Burglary and robbery. | Tried, . | With others, . . | Yes. |
| Richmond Bridewell, City Dublin. | 24 Nov. | M. | 41 | High treason, . | Untried, . | Separately, . . | No. |
| Portumna Bridewell, Co. Galway. | 15 Feb. | F. | 30 | Larceny, . . | Do., . | With others, . . | No. |
| Kilkenny Gaol, . | 25 June, | M. | 22 | Do., . . | Do., . | Separately, . . | Yes. |
| ,, ,, . | Do., | M. | 17 | Do., . . | Do., . | Do., . . . | Yes. |
| Meath Gaol, . | 5 July, | M. | 27 | Do., . . | Tried, . | Do., . . | Yes. |
| Enniscorthy Bridewell, Co. Wexford. | 18 April, | M. | 19 | Cattle stealing, . | Untried, . | With others, . . | Yes. |

TABLE XII.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the Year 1865, in the several County and Borough Gaols.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Handcuff or Irons. | | Dark or Refractory Cells. | | Stoppage of Diet. | | Other Punishments. | | TOTAL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Antrim, | . | 1 | 46 | . | 211 | 1 | 4 | . | 261 | 2 | 263 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 17 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Cork County, | . | . | 218 | 65 | . | . | 11 | 1 | 229 | 66 | 295 |
| „ City, | . | 1 | . | . | 85 | 80 | . | . | 85 | 81 | 166 |
| Donegal, | . | . | 46 | 2 | . | . | 25 | . | 71 | 2 | 73 |
| Down, | 4 | 2 | 15 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 20 | 8 | . | . | . | . | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond Bridewell, | 3 | . | 247 | . | . | . | 15 | . | 265 | . | 265 |
| Grangegorman Penitentiary, | . | 1 | . | . | . | 9 | . | 20 | . | 30 | 30 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | 9 | . | 9 |
| Galway County, | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 4 |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | 15 | 8 | . | . | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Kerry, | 3 | . | 11 | 4 | 9 | 2 | . | . | 23 | 6 | 29 |
| Kildare, | . | . | 15 | 6 | . | . | 9 | 5 | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| King's, | . | . | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | . | 15 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Limerick County, | 1 | 1 | 17 | . | 12 | . | . | . | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| „ City, | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | 11 |
| Londonderry, | . | . | *25 | 26 | . | . | . | . | 25 | 26 | 51 |
| Longford, | . | . | 61 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 61 | 5 | 66 |
| Louth, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Mayo, | . | . | 12 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Meath, | . | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 7 |
| Roscommon, | . | . | 16 | 6 | 8 | . | . | . | 24 | 6 | 30 |
| Sligo, | . | . | 9 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Tipperary, North Riding, | . | . | 12 | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| „ South Riding, | 1 | 1 | 42 | 9 | . | . | . | . | 43 | 10 | 53 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 37 | 10 | . | . | . | . | 37 | 10 | 47 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | 10 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| „ City, | . | . | 12 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 8 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 19 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| Wicklow, | . | . | 18 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| Total Males, | 12 | . | 985 | . | 347 | . | 81 | . | 1,425 | . | . |
| Total Females, | . | 7 | . | 192 | . | 104 | . | 35 | . | 338 | . |
| Total Males and Females, | 19 | | 1,177 | | 451 | | 116 | | . | . | 1,763 |

* With stoppage of Diet.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL PRISONERS who attended at the several Gaol Schools in the Year 1865, with the Number of Teachers, &c.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School. | | Number of days School was held. | | Average Daily Number of Pupils. | | Number of Teachers. | | Number of Hours allotted daily for Instruction of each Pupil. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 216 | 49 | 130 | 79 | 10· | 7· | 1 | . | 3 | 1½ |
| Armagh, | 91 | 75 | 277 | 260 | 13·1 | 7·2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | 212 | 40 | 312 | 262 | 15· | 4·5 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 |
| Clare, | 149 | 45 | 250 | 257 | 14·6 | 6· | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cork County, | 39 | 39 | 293 | 309 | 11· | 6· | 1 | . | 2 | 1½ |
| „ City, | 123 | 89 | 306 | 306 | 14· | 7· | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Donegal, | 288 | 58 | 258 | 214 | 33·7 | 4·7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Down, | 42 | 46 | 299 | 183 | 3·2 | 3· | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dublin County, | 46 | 53 | 207 | 225 | 10·2 | 5·6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond Bridewell, | 124 | . | 244 | . | 18· | . | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| Grangegorman Penitentiary, | . | 284 | . | 276 | . | 15· | . | 1 | . | 6 |
| Fermanagh, | 162 | 69 | 365 | 365 | 19·1 | 9·2 | 1 | . | 2½ | 1 |
| Galway County, | 57 | . | 272 | . | 8·6 | . | 1 | . | 0½ | . |
| „ Town, | 28 | . | 212 | . | 5· | . | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| Kerry, | 39 | 6 | 194 | 144 | 8·2 | 1·1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1½ |
| Kildare, | 46 | 14 | 255 | 42 | 10·4 | 4·1 | 1 | . | 2 | 1½ |
| Kilkenny County, | 88 | 17 | 259 | 207 | 18·7 | 1·9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| „ City, | 21 | 37 | 259 | 207 | 2·4 | 3·8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| King's, | 20 | 16 | 208 | 156 | 3· | 2· | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Leitrim, | 135 | 8 | 289 | 181 | 10·3 | 1·4 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 |
| Limerick County, | 42 | 17 | 23 | 38 | 9·4 | 4·4 | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| „ City, | 55 | 26 | 192 | 204 | 14· | 6·0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Londonderry, | 104 | 50 | 227 | 276 | 22·8 | 9·3 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 |
| Longford, | 155 | 29 | 310 | 169 | 19·9 | 4·0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Louth, | 41 | 28 | 274 | 254 | 6·5 | 3·4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Drogheda Town, | 71 | . | 290 | . | 5·9 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| Mayo, | 113 | 12 | 248 | 255 | 15· | 3·3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Meath, | 96 | 41 | 300 | 240 | 6· | 3·6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Monaghan, | 52 | 17 | 288 | 280 | 8· | 3· | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Queen's, | 126 | 53 | 238 | 254 | 26·2 | 10·3 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Roscommon, | 201 | 44 | 205 | 271 | 25·5 | 8·2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sligo, | 254 | 50 | 261 | 261 | 11·8 | 3·3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Tipperary, North Riding, | 188 | 94 | 263 | 264 | 18· | 7·4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| „ South Riding, | 40 | . | 233 | . | 4·6 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| Tyrone, | 407 | 116 | 365 | 365 | 34·7 | 18·8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | 22 | 10 | 209 | 238 | 7·5 | 2·4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| „ City, | 10 | 15 | 209 | 238 | 3·8 | 3·6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Westmeath, | 78 | 20 | 293 | 186 | 13·9 | 2·9 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 |
| Wexford, | 31 | 13 | 295 | 284 | 6·3 | 4·7 | 1 | . | 1½ | 1½ |
| Wicklow, | 165 | 60 | 300 | 295 | 24·5 | 5·8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total Males, | 4,177 | . | . | . | 507·8 | . | 48 | . | . | . |
| Total Females, | . | 1,590 | . | . | . | 193·9 | . | 30 | . | . |
| Total Males and Females, | 5,767 | | . | | 701·7 | | 78 | | . | . |

TABLE XIV.—PRISON STOCK of BEDDING and CLOTHING in the several County

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | BEDDING. | | | | | | CLOTHING. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | For Males. | | | | | | |
| | Blankets, Pairs of. | Sheets, Pairs of. | Rugs. | Hammocks or Cots. | Bedticks. | Bedsteads. | Shirts. | Jackets. | Vests. | Trowsers. | Caps. | Stockings or Socks (pairs). | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs). |
| Antrim, | 529 | 707½ | 400 | 350 | 415 | 63 | 453 | 303 | 273 | 338 | 280 | 56 | 790 |
| Armagh, | 179 | 487 | 160 | 61 | 140 | 110 | 60 | 40 | 45 | 53 | 30 | 34 | 42 |
| Carlow, | 142 | 76 | . | 16 | 100 | 96 | 40 | 29 | 22 | 46 | 22 | . | 26 |
| Cavan, | 126 | 172 | 115 | . | 133 | 123 | 96 | 90 | 96 | 96 | 60 | 12 | 102 |
| Clare, | 80 | 120 | 170 | 180 | 16 | . | 40 | 220 | 120 | 100 | 60 | . | 40 |
| Cork County, | 314 | 352 | 345 | 89 | 229 | 285 | 295 | 186 | 148 | 177 | 186 | 241 | 292 |
| „ City, | 249½ | 163 | 256 | 45 | 182 | 298 | 115 | 110 | 76 | 98 | 82 | . | 79 |
| Donegal, | 153 | 169 | 139 | . | 161 | 134 | 244 | 189 | 159 | 154 | 118 | 36 | 95 |
| Down, | 258 | 235 | 208 | 2 | 223 | 203 | 212 | 150 | 138 | 110 | 89 | . | 103 |
| Dublin County, | 183 | 371 | 183 | 121 | 172 | 50 | 115 | 138 | 115 | 130 | 139 | 10 | 95 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 472½ | 701 | 466 | 278 | 164 | 94 | 851 | 697 | 426 | 704 | 442 | 155 | 452 |
| Grangegorman P. | 433 | 655½ | 496 | . | 385 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Fermanagh, | 110 | 162 | 82 | . | 105 | 106 | 77 | 45 | 38 | 40 | 12 | 15 | 35 |
| Galway County, | 272 | 162 | 172 | 221 | 254 | . | 177 | 70 | 59 | 90 | 96 | . | 63 |
| „ Town, | 146 | 143 | . | . | 80 | 68 | 55 | 45 | 48 | 81 | 63 | . | 41 |
| Kerry, | 212 | 126 | . | . | 178 | 202 | 86 | 81 | 31 | 46 | 32 | . | 36 |
| Kildare, | 185½ | 199½ | 239 | 98 | 87 | 32 | 133 | 145 | 129 | 161 | 138 | 314 | 134 |
| Kilkenny County and City, | 149 | 184 | 124 | 104 | 77 | 107 | 91 | 102 | 95 | 80 | 8 | . | 46 |
| King's, | 241 | 118 | 8 | 8 | 158 | . | 40 | 34 | 38 | 32 | 41 | . | 35 |
| Leitrim, | 120 | 171 | 103 | 7 | 177 | 139 | 147 | 64 | . | 74 | 77 | . | 88 |
| Limerick County, | 210 | 151 | 179 | 113 | 132 | 96 | 120 | 108 | 138 | 103 | 88 | 261 | 88 |
| „ City, | 122 | 198 | 88 | 22 | 146 | 129 | 46 | 48 | . | 56 | . | . | 28 |
| Londonderry, | 330 | 188 | 21 | 59 | 176 | 37 | 115 | 88 | 114 | 105 | 173 | 217 | 160 |
| Longford, | 143 | 162½ | 117 | 56 | 113 | 54 | 172 | 80 | 92 | 73 | 93 | . | 172 |
| Louth, | 120 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 88 | 58 | 55 | 66 | 48 | 50 | 65 |
| Drogheda Town, | 37 | 60 | 37 | 18 | 37 | 19 | 33 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 12 | 30 | 13 |
| Mayo, | 294 | 153 | 249 | . | 254 | 244 | 121 | 82 | 70 | 87 | 46 | 7 | 116 |
| Meath, | 113 | 216 | 110 | . | 110 | 138 | 76 | 60 | 45 | 68 | 41 | . | 41 |
| Monaghan, | 142 | 153 | 80 | 60 | 91 | 29 | 121 | 90 | 83 | 87 | 14 | 40 | 40 |
| Queen's, | 167 | 103 | 187 | 30 | 140 | 114 | 90 | 62 | 40 | 71 | 67 | 30 | 24 |
| Roscommon, | 107 | 150 | 116 | . | 107 | 123 | 69 | 74 | 76 | 64 | 40 | . | 100 |
| Sligo, | 128 | 151 | 127 | . | 130 | 112 | 66 | 97 | 55 | 44 | 25 | . | 129 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 352 | 228½ | 256 | 28 | 245 | 196 | 229 | 100 | 111 | 196 | 95 | 261 | 157 |
| „ S. Riding, | 230 | 249 | 170 | . | 184 | 428 | 167 | 202 | 107 | 151 | 162 | . | 145 |
| Tyrone, | 160 | 137 | 182 | 50 | 130 | 136 | 205 | 151 | 71 | 111 | 150 | 34 | 88 |
| Waterford County and City, | 165 | 153 | 120 | 103 | 166 | 59 | 86 | 60 | 79 | 96 | 50 | . | 85 |
| Westmeath, | 114 | 140 | 124 | . | 100 | 136 | 75 | 80 | 46 | 66 | 34 | . | 39 |
| Wexford, | 341 | 219 | 17 | 44 | 256 | 157 | 392 | 139 | 144 | 100 | 130 | 131 | 213 |
| Wicklow, | 97 | 96 | 106 | . | 97 | 89 | 130 | 113 | 73 | 103 | 73 | 20 | 63 |
| Total, | 7,926½ | 8,472½ | 6,052 | 2,263 | 6,150 | 4,431 | 5,728 | 4,450 | 3,475 | 4,282 | 3,316 | 1,954 | 4360 |
| Total Males, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total Females, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total M. and F., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

and Borough Gaols, on the 31st of December, 1865 (both in Use and Store).

| Clothing. For Females. Shifts. | Jackets. | Gowns. | Petticoats. | Aprons. | Neckerchiefs. | Caps. | Stockings (pairs). | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs (pairs). | Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors. M. | F. | Highest Number of Prisoners of each Sex in Custody, exclusive of Debtors. M. | F. | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 144 | 173 | . | 245 | 232 | 96 | 104 | . | 181 | 173·3 | 65·3 | 250 | 101 | Antrim. |
| 44 | . | 92 | 105 | 76 | . | 53 | 19 | 28 | 43·8 | 23·5 | 57 | 42 | Armagh. |
| 13 | 19 | . | 19 | 15 | 29 | 30 | . | 16 | 14·1 | 4·6 | 25 | 10 | Carlow. |
| 21 | 49 | 8 | 49 | 33 | 9 | 39 | 36 | 20 | 44·7 | 13·6 | 55 | 22 | Cavan. |
| 24 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 36 | 36 | 30 | . | 12 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 18 | Clare. |
| 113 | 93 | . | 183 | 107 | 227 | 203 | 225 | 50 | 103·6 | 43·3 | 130 | 60 | Cork County. |
| 80 | . | 141 | 88 | 108 | 105 | 179 | . | 40 | 49·7 | 45·2 | 69 | 69 | „ City. |
| 43 | . | 40 | 77 | 50 | 55 | 50 | 19 | 26 | 78·8 | 16·9 | 106 | 24 | Donegal. |
| 98 | 88 | . | 178 | 120 | 78 | 96 | . | 58 | 63·6 | 30·3 | 95 | 43 | Down. |
| 101 | 95 | . | 116 | 113 | 54 | 98 | 12 | 53 | 55·1 | 28·4 | 73 | 51 | Dublin County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 243·6 | . | 312 | . | Dublin City: Richmond B. |
| 936 | 731 | . | 624 | 1,443 | 883 | 1,758 | 145 | 683 | . | 209·3 | . | 266 | Grangegorman P. |
| 35 | 32 | . | 34 | . | . | 20 | 20 | 20 | 22·3 | 15 | 33 | 23 | Fermanagh. |
| 51 | 33 | . | 25 | 23 | 25 | 3 | 48 | 33 | 45·3 | 19·4 | 66 | 27 | Galway County. |
| 32 | 47 | . | 33 | 20 | 40 | . | . | 21 | 9·6 | 6·6 | 16 | 16 | „ Town. |
| 30 | 27 | . | 53 | 9 | 7 | 12 | . | 14 | 40·1 | 12·7 | 58 | 24 | Kerry. |
| 58 | 70 | . | 60 | 107 | 40 | 97 | 151 | 102 | 55·4 | 25·9 | 65 | 44 | Kildare. |
| 23 | 24 | . | 31 | 42 | 70 | . | 12 | 9 | 32·4 | 6·1 | 47 | 12 | Kilkenny County. |
| | | | | | | | | | 4·8 | 6·8 | 10 | 10 | „ City. |
| 24 | 20 | . | 32 | 30 | 16 | 40 | . | 15 | 26·4 | 10·1 | 41 | 17 | King's. |
| 35 | 29 | . | 23 | 21 | . | . | . | 15 | 19·1 | 2·8 | 27 | 7 | Leitrim. |
| 45 | 57 | . | 24 | 60 | 28 | . | 75 | 30 | 38·6 | 13·2 | 65 | 26 | Limerick County. |
| 22 | 24 | . | 21 | . | . | . | . | 23 | 30·2 | 11·9 | 50 | 27 | „ City. |
| 60 | . | 83 | 104 | 86 | 120 | 103 | 53 | 92 | 56·7 | 18·2 | 76 | 27 | Londonderry. |
| 36 | 53 | . | 49 | 59 | 52 | . | . | 41 | 29 | 5·9 | 37 | 12 | Longford. |
| 30 | 40 | . | 50 | 24 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 18 | 16·7 | 10·7 | 29 | 20 | Louth. |
| 29 | 30 | . | 20 | 17 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 12 | 6·9 | 4·8 | 18 | 12 | Drogheda Town. |
| 58 | 40 | . | 39 | 16 | 10 | 17 | . | 31 | 61·2 | 25·8 | 74 | 40 | Mayo. |
| 36 | 38 | . | 50 | 60 | 18 | 110 | . | 28 | 20 | 8·6 | 40 | 18 | Meath. |
| 69 | 32 | . | 61 | 33 | 28 | 33 | . | 20 | 38·6 | 19·1 | 61 | 24 | Monaghan. |
| 42 | 26 | 76 | 51 | 40 | 50 | 82 | 26 | 29 | 34·8 | 11·8 | 49 | 20 | Queen's. |
| 36 | 36 | 36 | 46 | . | . | . | . | 20 | 40·9 | 16·8 | 65 | 27 | Roscommon. |
| 38 | 47 | . | 37 | 24 | . | 4 | . | 22 | 16·4 | 5·4 | 29 | 10 | Sligo. |
| 110 | 110 | . | 94 | 251 | 62 | 165 | 140 | 58 | 44·7 | 14·3 | 70 | 23 | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| 80 | 45 | 45 | 83 | 75 | 60 | 80 | . | 91 | 50·2 | 24·9 | 68 | 39 | „ S. Rid. |
| 46 | . | 73 | 130 | 69 | 60 | 56 | 57 | 34 | 35·6 | 19·1 | 50 | 28 | Tyrone. |
| 45 | . | 33 | 77 | 55 | . | 50 | . | 30 | 19·9 | 10 | 33 | 21 | Waterford County. |
| | | | | | | | | | 23·2 | 17·3 | 38 | 26 | „ City. |
| 36 | 30 | . | 26 | 28 | 26 | . | 30 | 18 | 28·5 | 11·7 | 42 | 18 | Westmeath. |
| 106 | 116 | . | 106 | 117 | 95 | 85 | 101 | 48 | 73 | 21 | 86 | 30 | Wexford. |
| 74 | 37 | . | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 25 | 27 | 33·5 | 7·2 | 47 | 16 | Wicklow. |
| 2,903 | 2,315 | 651 | 3,138 | 3,673 | 2,496 | 3,735 | 1,249 | 2,068 | . | . | . | . | Total. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1844·3 | . | 2,593 | . | Total Males. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 874·5 | . | 1,350 | Total Females. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2718·8 | | . | . | Total M. and F. |

TABLE XV.—AMOUNT of ACCOMMODATION in the several

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Wards. | | Yards. | | Day Rooms. | | Solitary Cells. | | Cells. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling, *or* containing 432 cubic feet. | | Of Larger Size. | | Of Smaller Size. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 11 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 8 | . | . | 322 | 103 | . | . |
| Armagh, | 3 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 61 | 38 | . | . |
| Carlow, | 4 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 | . | . | 22 | . | . | 47 | 19 |
| Cavan, | . | . | 8 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 70 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Clare, | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 103 | 12 | . | . | . | . |
| Cork County, | 12 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 16 | 9 | . | . | . | . | 85 | 10 | 74 | 85 |
| „ City, | 9 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 22 | 8 | 56 | 54 | . | . | . | . |
| Donegal, | 6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 64 | 19 |
| Down, | 8 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 150 | 49 | 14 | 10 | . | . |
| Dublin County, | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | . | 4 | 3 | 96 | 43 | . | . | . | . |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 15 | . | 19 | . | 34 | . | 13 | . | 143 | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 13 | . | 13 | . | 12 | . | 2 | . | 111 | . | . | . | . |
| Fermanagh, | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 66 | 36 | . | . | . | . |
| Galway County, | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | . | 81 | 15 | . | . | 3 | 2 |
| „ Town, | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 4 | 7 | 24 | . |
| Kerry, | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 79 | 15 | . | . |
| Kildare, | . | . | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 60 | 24 | . | . | 16 | 16 |
| Kilkenny County, | 14 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | 4 | 47 | . | 100 | 83 | . | . |
| „ City, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| King's, | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | . | 42 | 16 | . | 8 | . | . |
| Leitrim, | 5 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 56 | 19 | 2 | 2 | . | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 4 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 62 | 38 | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Londonderry, | 11 | . | 13 | 2 | 5 | . | 10 | 2 | 136 | 34 | . | . | . | . |
| Longford, | 8 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 8 | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 48 | 12 |
| Louth, | 3 | 1 | 18 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 83 | 21 | 2 | 1 | . | . |
| Drogheda Town, | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 24 | 8 | . | 1 | . | . |
| Mayo, | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 98 | 30 |
| Meath, | . | . | 11 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 50 | 30 |
| Monaghan, | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 59 | 39 | . | . |
| Queen's, | 6 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 91 | 20 | . | . | . | . |
| Roscommon, | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 58 | 16 | . | . | . | . |
| Sligo, | 8 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 74 | 17 | . | . | . | . |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 8 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | 35 | 15 | 114 | 18 |
| „ S. Riding, | 24 | . | 13 | 1 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 39 | . | . | . |
| Tyrone, | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 24 | 37 | 51 | . |
| Waterford County and City, | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 73 | 30 | . | . | . | . |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 10 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 89 | 14 | . | . | . | . |
| Wexford, | . | . | 11 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 89 | 57 | 3 | . | . | . |
| Wicklow, | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | . | 56 | 23 | . | . | . | . |
| Total for Males, | 223 | . | 322 | . | 230 | . | 150 | . | 1,749 | . | 891 | . | 593 | . |
| Total for Females, | . | 99 | . | 140 | . | 84 | . | 64 | . | 641 | . | 410 | . | 231 |
| Total for M. and F., | 322 | | 462 | | 314 | | 214 | | 2,390 | | 1,301 | | 824 | |

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st of December, 1865.

| Cells to contain 3 Persons. | | Sleeping Rooms. Number. | | No. of Beds in same. | | Hospital. No. of Rooms or Wards. | | No. of Beds in same. | | No. of Water Closets. | | No. of Baths. | | Chapels. | School Rooms. | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. | |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | Antrim. |
| 11 | . | 5 | . | 10 | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | Armagh. |
| . | . | 13 | . | 6 | . | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | Carlow. |
| . | 18 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | Cavan. |
| . | . | 9 | . | 9 | . | 2 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Clare. |
| . | . | 4 | . | 12 | . | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | Cork County. |
| . | . | 6 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | „ City. |
| 2 | . | 8 | 3 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Donegal. |
| 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 9 | 6 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | Down. |
| . | . | 6 | 2 | 4 | . | 5 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Dublin County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Dublin City: |
| 115 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 70 | . | 5 | . | 3 | . | 2 | 1 | . | Richmond Bridewell. |
| . | 2 | . | 3 | . | 36 | . | 5 | . | 44 | . | 5 | . | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | Grangegorman P. |
| . | . | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | Fermanagh. |
| 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | Galway County. |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | „ Town. |
| . | . | 4 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | Kerry. |
| 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | Kildare. |
| . | . | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | Kilkenny County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | King's. |
| . | 2 | 7 | . | 12 | . | 5 | 3 | 10 | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Leitrim. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | Limerick County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | 7 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Londonderry. |
| 2 | . | 6 | 2 | 4 | . | 2 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | Longford. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | Louth. |
| . | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | Drogheda Town. |
| 14 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | Mayo. |
| 10 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | Meath. |
| . | . | 4 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | Monaghan. |
| 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | Queen's. |
| 3 | . | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | Roscommon. |
| . | . | 10 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | . | Sligo. |
| . | . | 13 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 14 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | Tipperary, N. Riding. |
| 57 | . | 6 | 4 | 25 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 19 | 8 | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | „ S. Riding. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 6 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | Tyrone. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | Waterford County and City. |
| 6 | . | . | 6 | . | 12 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Westmeath. |
| 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 48 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | Wexford. |
| . | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Wicklow. |
| 244 | . | 161 | . | 294 | . | 120 | . | 346 | . | 50 | . | 39 | . | . | 23 | . | Total for Males. |
| . | 49 | . | 62 | . | 179 | . | 84 | . | 259 | . | 40 | . | 23 | . | . | 17 | Total for Females. |
| 293 | | 223 | | 473 | | 204 | | 605 | | 90 | | 62 | | 45 | 40 | | Total for M. and F. |

[*continued.*

TABLE XV. *concluded*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION in the several

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Work-shops. | | Work-sheds. | | Kitchens. | Bakeries. | Store Rooms. | | Laundries. | Drying Rooms. | Lavatories. | | Privies. | | Exclusive of Hospital. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Water-closets. | | Baths. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | M. | F. | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M | F. |
| Antrim, | 1 | . | 102 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 285 | 108 | 1 | 1 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 10 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 4 | . | 66 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Carlow, | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 15 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . |
| Cavan, | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 9 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . |
| Clare, | 3 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 20 | 6 | 2 | . |
| Cork County, | 1 | . | 9 | 6 | 1 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 16 | 9 | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| „ City, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Donegal, | 4 | 1 | 4 | . | 2 | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | . |
| Down, | 15 | . | 24 | . | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Dublin County, | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | . | . | 12 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 8 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 24 | . | 1 | 1 | 15 | . | . | . | 46 | . | 4 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 13 | . | 5 | . | 1 |
| Fermanagh, | 1 | . | 20 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Galway County, | 1 | . | 1 | 13 | 1 | . | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | 11 | 3 | 8 | . | 1 | 1 |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . |
| Kerry, | 6 | . | 21 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | . |
| Kildare, | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
| Kilkenny County and City, | 3 | . | 13 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 |
| King's, | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| Leitrim, | 1 | 1 | 24 | . | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | . | 12 | 5 | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | 1 | . | 13 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 10 | . | . | 20 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Londonderry, | 1 | . | 50 | . | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | . | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Longford, | 5 | . | 16 | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Louth, | 2 | . | 24 | . | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 8 | . | 5 | . | 1 | 1 |
| Drogheda Town, | 1 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Mayo, | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 12 | 5 | 1 | . | 8 | 1 |
| Meath, | 3 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 4 | . | . | . | . |
| Monaghan, | 2 | . | 24 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Queen's, | 10 | . | 12 | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Roscommon, | 2 | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 7 | . | . | 3 | . | . |
| Sligo, | 6 | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 20 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 2 | . | 4 | . | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 22 | 5 | . | . | 12 | 8 |
| „ S. Riding, | . | . | 27 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 2 | 4 | 4 | . | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Tyrone, | 4 | . | 29 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | . | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Waterford County and City, | 2 | 2 | 6 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Westmeath, | 6 | . | 16 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | 14 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Wexford, | 11 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Wicklow, | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Total for Males, | 115 | . | 480 | . | . | . | 139 | . | . | . | 162 | . | 310 | . | 577 | . | 67 | . |
| Total for Females, | . | 7 | . | 22 | . | . | . | 46 | . | . | . | 86 | . | 92 | . | 204 | . | 36 |
| Total for M. & F., | 122 | | 502 | | 49 | 14 | 185 | | 42 | 38 | 248 | | 402 | | 781 | | 103 | |

County and Borough Gaols on the 31st December, 1865.

| Fumigating Rooms. | | Reception Rooms. | | Pumps. | Wells. | Treadwheels. | Capstan Mills. | Crank Mills. | Other Machines for Labour. | Tell-Tale Clocks. | Total amount of sleeping accommodation, including that for Debtors, but *exclusive* of Beds in Hospital. | | Number Gaol can accommodate. | | | | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Debtors. | | Criminals. | | Total. | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. | |
| . | . | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 322 | 103 | 40 | 1 | 287 | 107 | 435 | Antrim. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 98 | 38 | 10 | . | 88 | 38 | 136 | Armagh. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 60 | 41 | 7 | . | 53 | 41 | 101 | Carlow. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 88 | 58 | 18 | 3 | 94 | 61 | 176 | Cavan. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 10 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 139 | . | 12 | . | 115 | 12 | 139 | Clare. |
| 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 162 | 64 | 17 | 3 | 320 | 107 | 447 | Cork County. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 78 | 64 | 36 | 3 | 166 | 170 | 375 | „ City. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 94 | 31 | 12 | 2 | 82 | 29 | 125 | Donegal. |
| 1 | . | 4 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 174 | 63 | 32 | . | 142 | 63 | 237 | Down. |
| 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 108 | 43 | 12 | 4 | 96 | 43 | 155 | Dublin County. |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | 5 | 492 | . | . | . | 562 | . | 562 | Dublin City : Richmond B. |
| . | 1 | . | 1 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | 147 | . | . | . | 294 | 294 | Grangegorman P.* |
| . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 78 | 38 | 8 | 4 | 66 | 36 | 114 | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 81 | 33 | 14 | . | 95 | 41 | 150 | Galway County. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 40 | 23 | 4 | . | 36 | 23 | 63 | „ Town. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 91 | 21 | 12 | 6 | 79 | 15 | 112 | Kerry. |
| 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 85 | 56 | 12 | 3 | 82 | 58 | 155 | Kildare. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 116 | 59 | 8 | 4 | 147 | 83 | 242 | Kilkenny County and City. |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 42 | 24 | 10 | . | 32 | 24 | 66 | King's.* |
| . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 66 | 16 | 21 | 2 | 72 | 29 | 124 | Leitrim. |
| 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 78 | 42 | 10 | 4 | 68 | 38 | 120 | Limerick County.* |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City.* |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 172 | 40 | 20 | 6 | 136 | 34 | 196 | Londonderry. |
| 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 27 | 2 | 56 | 17 | 30 | 8 | 60 | 21 | 119 | Longford. |
| . | . | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 75 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 80 | 27 | 113 | Louth. |
| 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 28 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 11 | 43 | Drogheda Town. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | 148 | 52 | 8 | 4 | 140 | 48 | 200 | Mayo. |
| 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 76 | 24 | 18 | 1 | 98 | 54 | 171 | Meath. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 70 | 49 | 11 | 10 | 59 | 39 | 119 | Monaghan. |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 98 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 108 | 20 | 152 | Queen's. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 76 | 24 | 8 | . | 78 | 30 | 116 | Roscommon. |
| 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 94 | 37 | 36 | 6 | 82 | 49 | 173 | Sligo. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 188 | 55 | 19 | . | 235 | 84 | 338 | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | 11 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 178 | 44 | 10 | . | 300 | 40 | 350 | „ S. Rid. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 90 | 37 | 20 | 2 | 70 | 37 | 129 | Tyrone. |
| . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 88 | 36 | 15 | 6 | 73 | 30 | 124 | Waterford County and City. |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | 6 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 101 | 26 | 10 | 4 | 109 | 49 | 172 | Westmeath. |
| 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 14 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 113 | 50 | 16 | . | 101 | 81 | 198 | Wexford. |
| 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 58 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 52 | 23 | 83 | Wicklow. |
| 22 | . | 39 | . | | | | | | | | 4,201 | . | 550 | . | 4,489 | . | . | Total for Males. |
| . | 9 | . | 27 | | | | | | | | . | 1,537 | . | 96 | . | 1,989 | . | Total for Females. |
| 31 | | 66 | | 112 | 38 | 26 | 5 | 9 | 44 | 46 | 5,738 | | 646 | | 6,478 | | 7,124 | Total for M. and F. |

Those marked thus (*) are in process of alteration.

TABLE XVI.—TRADES' WORK and HARD LABOUR in the several County and and the Profits

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | MALES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Masons or Stonecutters. | Carpenters. | Tailors. | Shoemakers. | Weavers and Winders. | Smiths. | Painters. | Mat-making. | Other Trades. | TOTAL AT TRADES. | Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture. | Stone-breakers, Bone-breakers, and Labourers. | Treadwheel, Capstan Mill, or Shot Drill. | Prison Duties. | Unemployed or Sick. | TOTAL CONFINED. | Needlework & Weaving. | Knitting, Spinning, Dressing Flax, and Picking Oakum. | Washing, Ironing, and Mangling. | Shoemaking. | Prison Duties. | Unemployed or Sick. | TOTAL CONFINED. |
| Antrim, | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 5 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 86 | . | 29 | 40 | 174 | 8 | 1 | 29 | . | 6 | 16 | 60 |
| Armagh, | . | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 20 | . | 6 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 8 | 5 | . | 3 | 5 | 27 |
| Carlow, | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | 6 | 2 | 6 | 17 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Cavan, | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 7 | . | 6 | 19 | 35 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 7 | . | 2 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 6 | 10 |
| Cork County, | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | . | . | 6 | 1 | 20 | 29 | . | 27 | 20 | 14 | 110 | 4 | 10 | 12 | . | 8 | 3 | 37 |
| „ City, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 42 | 5 | 6 | 16 | . | 8 | 1 | 36 |
| Donegal, | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 18 | . | 12 | 37 | 69 | 3 | . | 4 | . | 2 | 11 | 20 |
| Down, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | 15 | 13 | 47 | 84 | 4 | . | 2 | . | 6 | 17 | 29 |
| Dublin County, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 11 | . | 12 | 6 | 41 | 71 | 6 | . | 5 | . | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 2 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 4 | . | 31 | 50 | 15 | 27 | 21 | 73 | 217 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Grangegorman P. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 25 | 84 | 142 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 13 | . | 5 | 6 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 2 | 8 | 18 |
| Galway County, | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 8 | . | . | . | 22 | 30 | 52 | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | 14 | 19 |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Kerry, | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | . | 10 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 44 | 1 | 4 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Kildare, | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 6 | . | 7 | 22 | 54 | 3 | 10 | 4 | . | 4 | 11 | 32 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 31 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | 5 | 5 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| King's, | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 17 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| Limerick County, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 14 | 13 | . | 11 | 16 | 55 | 2 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 8 |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 25 | . | 6 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 3 | 6 | 16 |
| Londonderry, | . | . | 1 | 8 | . | . | 11 | . | 20 | 18 | 16 | . | 3 | 24 | 81 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | . | 16 |
| Longford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | 2 | 31 | . | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | 5 |
| Louth, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 9 | . | 2 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 5 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Drogheda Town, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Mayo, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | 8 | . | 5 | 12 | . | 30 | 55 | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 4 | 16 | 28 |
| Meath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 8 | 12 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 2 | 7 | 13 |
| Monaghan, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 2 | . | 2 | 10 | 19 |
| Queen's, | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | . | 20 | . | . | 6 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 4 | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | . | 10 |
| Roscommon, | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | 12 | 10 | 21 | 46 | 1 | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | 10 | 22 |
| Sligo, | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 8 | . | 7 | 3 | 20 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 6 |
| Tipperary, N. Rid., | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 4 | . | 10 | 9 | 51 | 2 | . | 6 | . | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| „ S. Rid., | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 10 | 15 | . | . | 18 | 7 | 16 | 56 | 13 | . | 10 | . | 3 | 7 | 33 |
| Tyrone, | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 16 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 51 | 12 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 15 |
| Waterford County and City, | . | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | 11 | 9 | . | 10 | 3 | . | 44 | 4 | 5 | 8 | . | 4 | 1 | 22 |
| Westmeath, | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | 6 | . | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 2 | . | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| Wexford, | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 49 | 9 | . | 4 | 20 | 86 | 3 | 5 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | 17 |
| Wicklow, | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 4 | . | . | 7 | . | . | 7 | 6 | 12 | 32 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Total, | 3 | 14 | 30 | 44 | 54 | 10 | 14 | 49 | 29 | 247 | 231 | 315 | 244 | 295 | 566 | 1,901 | 121 | 91 | 159 | 20 | 121 | 264 | 77 |

Borough Gaols on the 29th December, 1865, the Cost of Work during the year derived therefrom.

| Amount of Cost of Work during the Year, including Estimated Value of Works on hand. | | | | | | Estimated Amount of Return of Work during the Year. | | | | | | Estimated Profit on Works during the Year. | | | No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol. | Tread Wheel: No. of feet Ascent per day. | Number of Hours worked per day. | Total No. of Trades in which Prisoners were instructed. | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | | | Females. | | | Males. | | | Females. | | | | | | | | | | |
| £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | | | | | |
| 591 | 18 | 1 | 123 | 16 | 0 | 820 | 5 | 11 | 763 | 7 | 6 | 867 | 19 | 4 | 11 | . | . | . | Antrim. |
| 20 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 52 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 39 | 7 | 7 | 4 | . | . | 5 | Armagh. |
| — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | . | 12,774 | 9 | 5 | Carlow. |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | — | | | 10 | 13 | 6 | — | | | 4 | 12 | 6 | . | 6,480 | 5 | 3 | Cavan. |
| 10 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 32 | 14 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 5,120 | 2 | 2 | Clare. |
| 39 | 4 | 4 | — | | | 91 | 10 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 6 | 0 | 46 | 11,480 | . | 4 | Cork County. |
| 61 | 19 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 76 | 4 | 3 | 47 | 11 | 10 | 49 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 11,560 | 8 | 5 | „ City. |
| 111 | 8 | 9 | — | | | 127 | 9 | 0 | — | | | 16 | 0 | 3 | . | . | . | . | Donegal. |
| 11 | 2 | 9 | — | | | 12 | 19 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | Down. |
| 119 | 5 | 9½ | 24 | 4 | 5 | 151 | 10 | 1½ | 29 | 14 | 5 | 37 | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | Dublin County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Dublin City. |
| 2,687 | 16 | 8½ | — | | | 3,134 | 17 | 5½ | — | | | 447 | 0 | 9 | 145 | 7,650 | 6½ | 3 | Richmond B. |
| — | | | 14 | 2 | 4½ | — | | | 50 | 9 | 1½ | 36 | 6 | 9 | . | . | . | . | Grangegorman P. |
| 9 | 12 | 6 | — | | | 16 | 14 | 6 | — | | | 7 | 2 | 0 | . | . | . | . | Fermanagh. |
| 148 | 9 | 3 | 26 | 13 | 1 | 171 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 13 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 3000W. 4200 S. | 5 7 | 2 | Galway County. |
| 110 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 118 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | „ Town. |
| 203 | 16 | 3½ | 3 | 8 | 4 | 234 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 31 | 19 | 1½ | 7 | 2,560 | 2 | 6 | Kerry. |
| 65 | 13 | 7 | — | | | 82 | 15 | 3 | — | | | 17 | 1 | 8 | 15 | . | 6¾ | 5 | Kildare. |
| — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | . | 4,609½ | 1½ | . | Kilkenny County |
| — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | — | | | . | 4,609½ | 1½ | . | „ City. |
| 20 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 6 | — | | | 5 | . | . | . | King's. |
| 2 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 3 | . | 7,640 | 5 | . | Leitrim. |
| 42 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 92 | 15 | 9 | 20 | 19 | 0 | . | . | . | . | Limerick County. |
| 22 | 10 | 0 | — | | | 33 | 0 | 1 | — | | | 10 | 10 | 1 | . | 5180W. 3900 S. | 2 | . | „ City. |
| 799 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 15 | 8 | 1,003 | 8 | 7 | 48 | 9 | 4 | 217 | 0 | 1 | 19 | . | 8 | 3 | Londonderry. |
| 16 | 9 | 9½ | 6 | 4 | 3½ | 23 | 16 | 3½ | 8 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 4½ | 1 | 5,760 | 3 | 1 | Longford. |
| 1 | 0 | 7 | — | | | 15 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 5 | . | . | . | . | Louth. |
| 9 | 6 | 10 | — | | | 18 | 18 | 1 | — | | | 9 | 11 | 3 | . | . | . | . | Drogheda Town. |
| 0 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 11½ | 3 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 3½ | 9 | 4,500 | 3 | 4 | Mayo. |
| 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | . | 11,520 | 1 | . | Meath. |
| 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 0 | . | . | . | . | Monaghan. |
| 35 | 0 | 10 | — | | | 47 | 19 | 5 | — | | | 12 | 18 | 7 | 38 | 11,520 | 8 | 8 | Queen's. |
| 3 | 7 | 8 | — | | | 8 | 13 | 8 | — | | | 5 | 4 | 0 | . | 9,600 | 6 | 2 | Roscommon. |
| 25 | 18 | 4½ | — | | | 39 | 7 | 9½ | — | | | 13 | 9 | 5 | . | 6,400 | 5 | 3 | Sligo. |
| 56 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 60 | 9 | 1 | 40 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 25 | . | 1 | 7 | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| 303 | 0 | 4½ | 112 | 19 | 6½ | 418 | 5 | 11½ | 155 | 17 | 7½ | 158 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 11,000 | 6 | 2 | „ S. Rid. |
| 89 | 19 | 5½ | 20 | 10 | 10 | 103 | 1 | 3½ | 29 | 9 | 10 | 22 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 6,380 | 5 | 4 | Tyrone. |
| 73 | 19 | 2 | 39 | 4 | 8 | 149 | 2 | 4 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 108 | 19 | 7 | 9 | . | 1½ | 3 | Waterford County and City. |
| 86 | 13 | 3 | — | | | 135 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 52 | 3 | 11 | 3 | . | . | 3 | Westmeath. |
| 73 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 159 | 19 | 0 | 48 | 6 | 10 | 131 | 10 | 5 | 16 | . | . | 5 | Wexford. |
| 33 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 6 | 45 | 5 | 6 | 48 | 3 | 6 | 29 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 1,280 | 1 | . | Wicklow. |
| 5,906 | 10 | 3¼ | 525 | 16 | 4½ | 7,474 | 10 | 2½ | 1,579 | 4 | 4 | | | | 394 | . | . | . | Total. |
| 6,432 | 6 | 7¾ | | | | 9,053 | 14 | 6½ | | | | 2,586 | 3 | 9½ | | | | | |

TABLE XVII.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the severa

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Nature of Dietary. | Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner (exclusive of Hospital.) | | Average No. of Prisoners Dieted Daily, exclusive of Hospital. | Nature of Fuel. | No. of Fires for use of Prison-ers. | COST OF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Per diem. | Per Annum. | | | | Prisoners' Ordinary Diet. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |
| | | *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* | | | | £ *s.* *d.* |
| Antrim, | Mixed. | 2·70 | 4 0 10·17 | 221 | Coal. | 17 | 893 7 3 |
| Armagh, | Do. | 2·60 | 3 19 1 | 67·27 | Do. | 11 | 265 19 11 |
| Carlow, | Do. | 2·06 | 3 2 9·38 | 18·66 | Do. | 11 | 58 11 11 |
| Cavan, | Do. | 2·05 | 3 2 2·81 | 59·13 | Do. | 23 | 184 0 4 |
| Clare, | Do. | 3·17 | 4 16 7·20 | 29 | Do. | 9 | 140 1 5 |
| Cork County, | Do. | 2·34 | 3 11 2·65 | 145 | Do. | 12 | 516 7 1 |
| „ City, | Do. | 2·49 | 3 15 9·77 | 89 | Do. | 39 | 333 7 7 |
| Donegal, | Do. | 2·85 | 4 6 10·20 | 99·65 | Do. | 30 | 432 14 7 |
| Down, | Do. | 2·42 | 3 13 8·78 | 96·65 | Do. | 25 | 356 6 4 |
| Dublin County, | Do. | 2·80 | 4 4 9·60 | 62·52 | Do. | 18 | 265 5 2 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | Do. | 2·64 | 4 0 5 | 165 | Do. | 20 | 663 9 8 |
| Grangegorman P. | Do. | 2·40 | 3 13 1 | 174 | Do. | 22 | 636 0 2 |
| Fermanagh, | Do. | 2·57 | 3 18 2·64 | 39 | Do. | 11 | 152 10 7 |
| Galway County, | Do. | 2·07 | 3 2 11·68 | 58 | Turf, Coal, and Coke. | 13 | 182 12 6 |
| „ Town, | Do. | 1·92 | 2 18 8·28 | 15·80 | Turf. | 12 | 46 7 4 |
| Kerry, | Do. | 1·87 | 2 16 11·30 | 48·70 | Coal. | 23 | 138 13 4 |
| Kildare, | Do. | 2·80 | 4 4 10 | 79·70 | Do. | 12 | 338 1 11 |
| Kilkenny County, | Do. | 2·39 | 3 12 10·37 | 26·81 | Coal and Turf. | .* | 97 13 8 |
| „ City, | Do. | 2·08 | 3 3 3·19 | 9·62 | | .* | 30 8 11 |
| King's, | Do. | 2·43 | 3 14 3·58 | 36·25 | Turf. | 25 | 134 13 4 |
| Leitrim, | Do. | 2·65 | 4 0 7·50 | 19·88 | Coal and Turf. | 35 | 80 3 4 |
| Limerick County, | Do. | 2·40 | 3 13 3·50 | 49·37 | Coal. | 9 | 180 18 6 |
| „ City, | Do. | 2·80 | 4 5 5·36 | 42·50 | Do. | 16 | 181 11 6 |
| Londonderry, | Do. | 3·06 | 4 13 3·84 | 74·45 | Do. | 8 | 346 4 4 |
| Longford, | Do. | 2·43 | 3 14 1·34 | 31·64 | Coal, Turf, and Charcoal. | 19 | 117 4 11 |
| Louth, | Do. | 3·28 | 4 19 11·25 | 27·14 | Coal. | .* | 135 12 4 |
| Drogheda Town, | Do. | 2·14 | 3 5 4·29 | 9·20 | Do. | .* | 30 1 3 |
| Mayo, | Do. | 2·19 | 3 6 8·44 | 83·77 | Do. | 25 | 279 8 3 |
| Meath, | Do. | 2·65 | 4 0 8·88 | 23·49 | Coal and Turf. | 35 | 94 16 7 |
| Monaghan, | Do. | 2·50 | 3 16 1·10 | 53 87 | Coal. | 8 | 204 19 2 |
| Queen's, | Do. | 2·48 | 3 15 8·40 | 44·73 | Coal and Turf. | 15 | 169 6 1 |
| Roscommon, | Do. | 2·50 | 3 16 0·52 | 64·01 | Do. | 20 | 243 7 8 |
| Sligo, | Do. | 2·41 | 3 13 4·90 | 20·32 | Coal. | 21 | 74 11 3 |
| Tipperary, N.R., | Do. | 3·34 | 5 1 8·44 | 56·26 | Do. | 33 | 286 2 2 |
| „ S.R., | Do. | 2·57 | 3 18 3·31 | 71·60 | Do. | 40 | 280 4 8 |
| Tyrone, | Do. | 2·58 | 3 18 8·67 | 59·51 | Coal and Turf. | 8 | 234 5 0 |
| Waterford County and City, | Do. | 2·37 | 3 12 2·88 | 70·30 | Coal. | 20 | 253 18 8 |
| Westmeath, | Do. | 2·58 | 3 18 7·96 | 36·60 | Coal and Turf. | 21 | 143 19 2 |
| Wexford, | Do. | 3·35 | 5 1 11·35 | 90·05 | Coal. | 15 | 461 5 5 |
| Wicklow, | Do. | 3·23 | 4 18 3·91 | 40·70 | Do. | 14 | 200 1 11 |
| Total 1865, | | 2·6 | 3 18 7·17 | 2510·15 | | . | 9,864 15 4 |
| Total 1864, | | 2·54 | 3 17 7·16 | 2652·95 | | . | 10,293 8 2 |

Marked thus (*) generally heated by hot air.

## County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1865.

| COST OF | | | | | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuel for use of Prisoners. | Soap, Candles, and Gas. | Medicines, &c. | Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital. | Extra Diet for Lunatics. | Extra Diet for Prisoners attendant on Lunatics. | |
| 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 103 15 0 | 104 2 3 | 31 4 4 | 24 0 4 | 12 3 0 | 5 9 0 | Antrim. |
| 84 1 11 | 42 4 11 | 38 6 4 | 13 17 4 | 46 10 11 | — | Armagh. |
| 39 18 10 | 34 15 2 | 4 4 7 | 0 18 4 | — | — | Carlow. |
| 50 18 0 | 30 2 6 | 23 4 2 | 14 1 10 | 26 2 3 | 3 18 7 | Cavan. |
| 82 5 6 | 26 19 9 | 7 12 2 | 4 5 9 | 10 0 0 | — | Clare. |
| 118 19 3 | 70 1 11 | 15 10 6 | 14 19 2 | 4 8 3 | 2 2 3 | Cork County. |
| 59 12 0 | 54 11 3 | 17 7 5 | 25 11 8 | — | — | „ City. |
| 115 7 5 | 32 18 9 | 25 9 11 | 2 17 1 | 122 14 0 | 17 14 1 | Donegal. |
| 123 15 10 | 53 1 7 | 1 1 5 | 3 7 5 | 63 11 10 | 11 3 0 | Down. |
| 178 10 6 | 178 7 8 | 80 15 6 | 80 8 9 | 117 0 11 | 19 6 6 | Dublin County. |
| | | | | | | Dublin City: |
| 167 19 0 | 255 17 11 | 100 16 3 | 419 9 3 | 89 14 10 | 31 7 6 | Richmond B. |
| 228 3 3 | 192 2 4 | 166 11 9½ | 196 17 5 | 125 2 6 | 11 9 1 | Grangegorman P. |
| 69 13 6 | 19 17 0 | 22 19 9 | 17 6 7 | 0 15 9 | 1 11 0 | Fermanagh. |
| 60 3 2 | 34 14 2 | 15 18 8 | 79 13 10 | 121 5 7 | 12 15 0 | Galway County. |
| 28 11 3 | 12 6 6 | 0 16 10 | 1 10 2 | 15 13 5 | — | „ Town. |
| 125 15 9 | 34 18 7 | 9 16 2 | 14 13 9 | 0 7 7 | 0 5 0 | Kerry. |
| 139 3 2 | 109 16 8½ | 5 4 9 | 10 6 3½ | 147 3 1½ | 19 5 2 | Kildare. |
| 67 16 4 | 21 4 6 | 31 14 8 | 48 12 10 | 0 18 6 | 0 10 5 | Kilkenny County. |
| 20 3 3 | 6 6 2 | 10 2 4 | 1 13 2 | — | — | „ City. |
| 115 17 6 | 21 17 1½ | 11 8 7½ | 6 15 0 | 13 18 2 | — | King's. |
| 41 17 8½ | 12 4 4 | 7 12 6 | 17 16 9¾ | 0 7 8 | 0 15 4½ | Leitrim. |
| 216 1 9 | 41 2 4 | 12 0 0 | 6 17 4 | 22 18 5 | 15 5 1 | Limerick County. |
| 98 4 0 | 25 8 6 | 30 0 0 | 7 7 9 | — | — | „ City. |
| 80 19 0 | 77 16 6 | 23 4 9 | 3 14 9 | 54 19 7 | 1 0 0 | Londonderry. |
| 49 8 9¾ | 35 7 4 | 26 8 10 | 31 2 6½ | — | 7 18 9 | Longford. |
| 72 6 5 | 29 6 6 | 16 4 6 | — | 2 4 10 | — | Louth. |
| 15 10 6 | 8 9 8 | 8 10 0 | 5 15 3 | 6 3 2½ | — | Drogheda Town. |
| 37 19 6 | 12 0 6 | 8 18 9 | 89 4 6 | 63 12 10 | 8 14 1 | Mayo. |
| 55 11 7 | 45 18 8 | — | 48 11 0 | 8 13 10 | 5 0 7 | Meath. |
| 88 1 2 | 18 12 2 | 15 3 9½ | 18 16 2 | 37 10 5 | — | Monaghan. |
| 87 13 2 | 41 6 8 | 2 7 2 | 8 2 6 | 6 9 4 | 1 1 0 | Queen's. |
| 111 0 0 | 54 12 2 | 24 0 0 | 9 5 6 | 90 5 6 | 6 1 8 | Roscommon. |
| 37 2 3 | 10 0 1 | 13 5 4 | 5 6 6 | — | — | Sligo. |
| 106 18 6 | 53 10 1 | 7 2 3 | 2 18 4 | 2 6 0 | 1 0 0 | Tipperary, N.R. |
| 90 1 6 | 133 2 0 | 11 9 3 | 29 18 11½ | 1 17 11 | 1 4 8 | „ S.R. |
| 176 15 4 | 33 10 0 | 2 6 3 | 4 0 7 | — | — | Tyrone. |
| 116 13 5 | 105 19 2 | 17 1 9 | 19 1 4 | 1 19 2 | 2 7 8 | Waterford County and City. |
| 85 15 10 | 19 3 0 | 6 10 5 | 13 9 5 | 2 1 7 | 1 13 3½ | Westmeath. |
| 55 12 8½ | 95 17 2 | 1 3 1 | 38 13 2¾ | 113 9 10 | — | Wexford. |
| 67 4 4 | 44 12 6 | 3 3 1 | 3 1 2 | 26 10 10 | 31 14 10 | Wicklow. |
| 3,671 7 10½ | 2,234 6 1 | 806 17 10½ | 1,344 9 7 | 1,359 1 7 | 220 13 7 | Total 1865. |
| 3,457 0 11¾ | 2,320 14 1½ | 769 15 5 | 1,461 13 7 | 1,194 11 4 | 170 7 5½ | Total 1864. |

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | COST OF | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diet of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners. | Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital. | Printing and Stationery. | Male Clothing. | Female Clothing. | Furniture, Bedding, and Straw. |
| 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Antrim, | 0 9 8¾ | 14 0 8½ | 31 5 0 | 70 0 9 | 43 9 4 | 95 17 11 |
| Armagh, | 1 14 7 | — | 30 19 11 | 74 18 10 | 21 7 2 | 60 12 8 |
| Carlow, | — | — | 12 9 1 | 10 17 0 | 5 9 5 | 11 9 0 |
| Cavan, | 2 8 4 | — | 18 8 2 | 59 10 0 | 20 2 6 | 5 13 3 |
| Clare, | 2 5 4 | — | 3 10 11 | 1 1 6 | — | 17 7 4 |
| Cork County, | 2 10 3 | 22 4 4 | 34 13 0 | 71 19 5 | 26 18 11 | 104 11 11 |
| ,, City | 2 4 8 | 6 12 5 | 23 15 10 | 56 4 3 | 37 17 11 | 65 9 0 |
| Donegal, | 2 5 4 | 0 1 5 | 17 12 5 | 19 17 11 | 5 1 3 | 34 7 9 |
| Down, | 4 15 8 | — | 28 15 8 | 31 17 1 | 11 1 2 | 43 19 2 |
| Dublin County, | 2 10 0 | 26 0 6 | 32 13 10 | 60 11 1 | 38 8 1 | 57 7 0 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | — | 83 14 7 | 61 16 11 | 367 10 0 | — | 220 12 8 |
| Grangegorman P | 31 14 5 | 6 7 0 | 71 12 11½ | — | 326 12 5 | 205 12 2 |
| Fermanagh, | 3 9 7 | — | 9 1 5 | 15 7 7 | 7 14 8 | 13 1 7 |
| Galway County, | 16 14 4 | 7 12 6 | 18 5 6 | 37 19 7 | 13 13 6 | 2 9 4 |
| „ Town, | 7 7 11 | 3 9 10 | 9 5 3 | 22 1 8 | — | 1 1 0 |
| Kerry, | 2 12 2 | 7 11 5 | 9 11 0 | 60 0 4 | 11 16 4 | 26 4 8 |
| Kildare, | 5 11 10 | 18 4 4½ | 53 5 2 | 118 19 7 | 42 0 9 | 44 7 11½ |
| Kilkenny County, | 0 16 1 | 43 5 0 | 25 4 4 | 36 3 3 | 5 1 2 | 24 2 8 |
| „ City, | 0 6 1 | 6 14 9 | 10 3 2 | 6 3 0 | 4 0 7 | 7 3 2 |
| King's, | 1 7 6 | 5 3 4 | 5 0 10 | 20 2 6 | 10 2 6 | 1 13 9 |
| Leitrim, | 1 6 1¾ | 18 18 2½ | 14 17 9 | 3 11 1 | — | 5 3 6 |
| Limerick County, | 3 19 5 | 21 8 0 | 18 3 9 | 40 14 7 | 14 15 5 | 44 0 5 |
| „ City, | 1 15 0 | — | 14 1 1 | 14 19 0 | — | 1 18 6 |
| Londonderry, | 4 1 8 | 9 3 1 | 30 1 8 | 17 16 3 | 27 8 0 | 56 5 8 |
| Longford, | 2 9 0½ | 28 8 11¾ | 27 2 1 | 34 6 11 | 2 8 2 | 26 9 10 |
| Louth, | 0 10 6 | 0 1 6 | 20 17 7 | 34 3 3 | 1 5 4 | 13 1 10 |
| Drogheda Town, | 0 9 7 | 3 13 0 | 4 15 11 | 4 0 8 | 4 14 2 | 1 19 7 |
| Mayo, | 3 13 4 | 4 18 1 | 33 1 11 | 51 16 1 | 22 7 1 | 95 14 6 |
| Meath, | 1 17 10 | 5 10 10 | 17 8 8 | 11 16 0 | 9 11 10 | 36 13 7 |
| Monaghan, | 1 5 0 | — | 14 4 8½ | 75 12 5 | 12 8 2½ | 53 14 6 |
| Queen's, | 6 1 8 | — | 28 14 1 | 57 16 8 | 7 9 6 | 63 1 6 |
| Roscommon, | 2 2 7 | 5 1 2 | 22 10 0 | 45 8 10 | 27 2 4 | 39 4 8 |
| Sligo, | 0 10 11 | 3 4 0 | 22 18 9 | 6 11 0 | 1 15 3 | 32 18 7 |
| Tipperary, N. Rid., | 3 12 10 | 17 8 10 | 33 14 7 | 17 15 6 | 29 0 3 | 13 7 7 |
| „ S. Rid., | 10 1 9 | 10 8 7 | 22 13 8 | 90 8 1½ | 36 6 1 | 61 18 6½ |
| Tyrone, | 5 2 6 | 1 12 4 | 15 3 3 | 29 9 0 | 16 11 2 | 56 5 7 |
| Waterford County and City, | 1 18 3 | 8 1 9 | 19 3 4 | 23 11 10 | 7 17 1 | 75 19 5 |
| Westmeath, | 0 2 7 | 4 9 1½ | 17 18 2½ | 24 11 2 | 10 4 8 | 52 14 5 |
| Wexford, | 7 1 6 | 3 14 7 | 38 3 11 | 28 12 3 | 9 8 4 | 79 7 1 |
| Wicklow, | 1 18 2 | 1 10 6 | 15 11 11 | 40 3 1 | 29 10 3 | 32 8 5 |
| Total 1865, | 151 4 1 | 398 14 8¾ | 938 17 2½ | 1,794 9 3½ | 901 0 9½ | 1,885 11 8 |
| Total 1864, | 157 10 1½ | 362 12 7¾ | 972 2 11½ | 1,946 0 4 | 788 19 11½ | 1,472 10 3½ |

the several Borough and County Gaols, in the Year 1865.

| COST OF | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Repairs of the Gaol. | Conveyance of Prisoners. | Contingencies, Postage, &c. | Superannuation Allowances. | Total Expense, exclusive of Officers. | County and Borough Gaols. |
| 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. | 28. |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 103 0 3 | 122 13 8 | 65 18 11 | 87 12 2 | 1,808 9 7½ | Antrim. |
| 89 11 5 | 13 1 1 | 37 6 4 | — | 820 13 4 | Armagh. |
| 21 5 5 | 45 12 0 | 0 18 4 | — | 246 9 1 | Carlow. |
| 43 12 2 | 24 0 9 | 17 4 1 | 190 0 0 | 713 6 11 | Cavan. |
| 15 14 10 | 64 8 10 | 57 13 7 | — | 433 6 11 | Clare. |
| 141 9 6 | 62 4 1 | 89 2 5 | — | 1,298 2 3 | Cork County. |
| 195 13 0 | 13 17 3 | 42 14 11 | — | 934 19 2 | „ City. |
| 105 3 2 | 173 15 11 | 73 12 3 | 173 6 8 | 1,354 19 11 | Donegal. |
| 130 18 9 | 20 6 8 | 39 17 11 | — | 923 19 6 | Down. |
| 224 2 4 | 52 13 9 | 176 8 1 | 61 13 7 | 1,602 3 3 | Dublin County. |
| 297 4 7 | 58 2 2 | 341 7 0 | 366 19 3 | 3,526 1 7 | Dublin City: Richmond B. |
| 548 13 2 | 31 1 11 | 144 0 11 | 531 13 9 | 3,453 15 3 | Grangegorman P. |
| 60 14 7 | 47 9 8 | 34 18 0 | 31 12 8 | 508 3 11 | Fermanagh. |
| 39 0 0 | 21 13 10 | 53 4 0 | 20 0 0 | 737 15 6 | Galway County. |
| 12 0 0 | 2 16 2 | 31 18 3 | 12 0 0 | 207 5 7 | „ Town. |
| 48 12 4 | 103 14 4 | 204 4 8 | 257 10 0 | 1,056 7 5 | Kerry. |
| 272 9 3 | 162 0 1 | 65 13 0½ | 67 12 7 | 1,619 5 9 | Kildare. |
| 63 1 9 | 23 19 2 | 25 12 0 | 59 13 4 | 575 9 11 | Kilkenny County. |
| 14 11 2 | — | 57 12 3 | 63 6 8 | 238 14 8 | „ City. |
| 8 5 2 | 85 8 2 | 59 2 9 | 16 13 4 | 517 9 7 | King's. |
| 48 14 3 | 37 5 8 | 3 16 6 | 88 13 0 | 383 3 10 | Leitrim. |
| 147 0 0 | 137 12 5 | 130 18 11 | 45 13 4 | 1,099 9 8 | Limerick County. |
| 11 2 4 | 6 0 10 | 27 15 5 | 100 0 0 | 520 3 11 | „ City. |
| 142 16 9 | 127 0 8 | 43 12 2 | 67 5 0 | 1,113 9 10 | Londonderry. |
| 65 6 2 | 55 7 11 | 28 15 3 | 51 9 2 | 589 14 9½ | Longford. |
| 31 7 10 | 38 1 1 | 13 11 8 | 37 18 4 | 446 13 6 | Louth. |
| 1 14 2 | 0 19 8 | 12 18 5 | — | 109 15 1 | Drogheda Town. |
| 71 0 11 | 45 0 7 | 25 10 11 | — | 853 1 10 | Mayo. |
| 74 17 6 | 28 8 3 | 45 13 6 | 73 6 0 | 563 16 3 | Meath. |
| 32 11 11½ | 5 17 2 | 1 0 7 | 10 10 11 | 590 8 4 | Monaghan. |
| 70 13 7 | 25 12 6 | 6 12 4 | — | 582 7 9 | Queen's. |
| 67 0 0 | 77 5 4 | 6 6 8 | 50 0 0 | 880 14 1 | Roscommon. |
| 19 4 4 | 7 10 10 | 20 12 3 | 191 13 4 | 447 4 8 | Sligo. |
| 145 19 10 | 134 5 5 | 134 8 2 | — | 989 10 4 | Tipperary, N. Riding. |
| 117 16 3 | 102 8 9 | 93 11 2½ | — | 1,093 11 11 | „ S. Riding. |
| 67 2 8 | 94 6 2 | 53 17 6 | 61 0 0 | 851 7 4 | Tyrone. |
| 96 3 8 | 25 8 3 | 8 13 3 | 212 12 0 | 996 10 0 | Waterford County and City. |
| 62 18 0 | 45 11 1 | 10 17 11 | 8 0 0 | 509 19 10½ | Westmeath. |
| 44 13 4 | 117 17 0 | 21 3 5 | 30 0 0 | 1,146 2 10½ | Wexford. |
| 20 0 6 | 61 4 4 | 89 3 11 | 92 6 0 | 760 5 9 | Wicklow. |
| 3,773 6 10½ | 2,302 3 5 | 2,397 9 8 | 3,060 1 1 | 37,104 10 8¾ | Total 1865. |
| 4,688 16 11 | 2,432 1 2½ | 2,431 6 0½ | 2,990 14 0 | 37,910 5 6½ | Total 1864. |

[*continued.*

TABLE XVII. *continued.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | SALARY OF MALE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Local Inspectors. | | | Chaplains. | | | | | | Medical Officers. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Established Church. | | | Presbyterian | | | R. Catholic. | | | Physicians. | | | Surgeons. | | | Apothecaries | | |
| 29. | 30. | | | 31. | | | 32. | | | 33. | | | 34. | | | 35. | | | 36. | | |
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Antrim, | 130 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Armagh, | 80 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Carlow, | 60 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Cavan, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | |
| Clare, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 46 | 3 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Cork County, | 200 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| „ City, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 55 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Donegal, | 150 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Down, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 27 | 13 | 10 |
| Dublin County, | 130 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 7 | 8 | 55 | 7 | 8 | 55 | 7 | 8 | — | | | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 150 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 8 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Grangegorman P. | 150 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 6 | 8 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Fermanagh, | 90 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Galway County, | 133 | 16 | 10 | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| „ Town, | 40 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | |
| Kerry, | 180 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Kildare, | 75 | 14 | 2 | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 37 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Kilkenny County and City, | 80 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 46 | 3 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | |
| King's, | 70 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Leitrim, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Limerick County, | 120 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| „ City, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Londonderry, | 110 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 1 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Longford, | 75 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 18 | 6 | 36 | 18 | 6 | 36 | 18 | 6 | — | | | — | | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Louth, | 75 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 18 | 6 | 36 | 18 | 6 | 36 | 18 | 6 | — | | | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Drogheda Town, | 10 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Mayo, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 10 | 0 | — | | | 37 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Meath, | 35 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Monaghan, | 92 | 6 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Queen's, | 60 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Roscommon, | 92 | 6 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 46 | 3 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Sligo, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Tipperary, N. Rid., | 80 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 55 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| „ S. Rid., | 150 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 74 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Tyrone, | 130 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Waterford County and City, | *170 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | |
| Westmeath, | 50 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Wexford, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | — | | | — | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Wicklow, | 99 | 4 | 0 | 46 | 18 | 5½ | — | | | 46 | 18 | 5½ | — | | | 65 | 0 | 0 | — | | |
| Total 1865, | 3,968 | 7 | 2 | 1,621 | 14 | 2½ | 522 | 1 | 1 | 1,741 | 14 | 2½ | 783 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 485 | 3 | 10 |
| Total 1864, | 3,946 | 3 | 10 | 1,612 | 17 | 3½ | 513 | 4 | 2 | 1,732 | 17 | 3½ | 603 | 0 | 0 | 1,185 | 0 | 0 | 502 | 13 | 10 |

* Including £30 as Secretary to Board of Superintendence, and £40 per annum as Inspector of Bridewells.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1865.

| SALARY OF OFFICERS. | | |

TABLE XVII. *concluded.*—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS. | | | COST OF OFFICERS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Matrons. | Assistant Matrons. | Hospital Nurses. | Other Prison Officers. | Salaries. | Rations. | Clothing. |
| 45. | 46. | 47. | 48. | 49. | 50. | 51. | 52. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Antrim, | 45 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 22 10 0 | 70 2 0 | 1,521 12 0 | 53 0 0 | 57 0 0 |
| Armagh, | 35 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 20 0 0 | — | 708 0 0 | 37 17 6 | 29 12 0 |
| Carlow, | 50 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 10 8 0 | — | 515 8 0 | 126 17 2 | 24 17 8 |
| Cavan, | 40 0 0 | 16 0 0 | 10 0 0 | — | 740 0 0 | 101 14 10 | 24 0 0 |
| Clare, | 40 0 0 | 34 16 0 | 20 0 0 | — | 903 5 0 | — | 19 6 10 |
| Cork County, | 50 0 0 | 79 10 1 | 25 10 8 | 20 16 0 | 1,551 7 8 | 65 15 3 | 138 4 0 |
| „ City, | 39 0 0 | 29 18 0 | 27 6 0 | 31 0 0 | 1,071 2 3 | 55 2 6 | 53 18 7 |
| Donegal, | 40 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 10 0 0 | — | 873 4 11 | 15 14 2 | 37 19 4 |
| Down, | 35 16 8 | 12 4 5 | 18 5 0 | 27 13 4 | 1 029 3 3 | 53 11 8 | 44 6 0 |
| Dublin County, | 40 10 0 | 30 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 1,264 3 0 | 166 0 10 | 43 0 0 |
| Dublin City : Richmond B., | — | — | — | — | 2,613 19 11 | 392 9 4 | 152 18 0 |
| Grangegorman P., | 200 0 0 | 80 0 0 | — | 930 10 5 | 2,333 0 10 | 444 13 8 | 26 16 6 |
| Fermanagh, | 35 0 0 | — | 18 10 0 | — | 647 10 0 | 57 7 2 | 25 5 9 |
| Galway County, | 30 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 12 0 0 | — | 1,057 0 6 | 47 2 3 | 31 9 0 |
| „ Town, | 20 0 0 | — | — | 15 0 0 | 491 11 9 | 26 9 7 | 15 15 0 |
| Kerry, | 45 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 32 0 0 | — | 1,008 12 6 | 101 1 4 | 50 19 6 |
| Kildare, | 40 12 0 | 31 1 9 | 17 10 0 | — | 853 6 2 | 205 18 1¼ | 63 8 6 |
| Kilkenny County, } „ City, } | 54 8 9 | 24 8 9 | 16 8 9 | — | { 722 2 2 / 214 13 9 | 46 0 11 / 13 13 9 | 30 7 5 / 9 0 7 |
| King's, | 40 0 0 | — | 20 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 764 6 0 | 54 6 4 | 50 4 3 |
| Leitrim, | 35 0 0 | — | 20 0 0 | — | 700 0 0 | 42 10 6 | 23 2 0 |
| Limerick County, | 40 0 0 | 31 4 0 | 25 0 0 | — | 1,102 17 8 | — | 58 17 3 |
| „ City, | 40 0 0 | 35 0 0 | 26 0 0 | — | 819 14 4 | 12 0 0 | 26 11 0 |
| Londonderry, | 36 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 22 0 0 | — | 913 9 3 | 36 1 6 | 74 12 0 |
| Longford, | 40 0 0 | 24 0 0 | — | — | 691 5 11 | 75 19 7¼ | 40 16 11 |
| Louth, | 35 0 0 | 30 0 0 | — | — | 732 11 0 | 48 19 10 | 55 15 6 |
| Drogheda Town, | 15 0 0 | — | — | — | 230 0 0 | 67 16 3 | — |
| Mayo, | 40 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 950 0 0 | 115 1 11 | 32 4 11 |
| Meath, | 40 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | — | 923 0 0 | 78 19 6 | 74 8 0 |
| Monaghan, | 26 6 0 | 17 18 0 | — | — | 652 19 4 | 44 13 0 | 35 0 0 |
| Queen's, | 42 0 0 | — | 21 0 0 | — | 700 9 4 | 39 18 0 | 41 4 4 |
| Roscommon, | 32 6 1 | 25 0 0 | 17 0 0 | — | 803 18 1 | 32 2 6 | 18 7 6 |
| Sligo, | 24 0 0 | — | — | 12 0 0 | 716 0 0 | 116 5 1 | 34 4 8 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 45 16 8 | 48 0 0 | 29 16 2 | — | 1,027 5 9 | 220 12 8 | 34 19 8 |
| „ S. Riding, | 45 0 0 | — | 25 0 0 | 80 12 6 | 1,286 5 10 | 96 14 9 | 62 16 0 |
| Tyrone, | 30 0 0 | — | — | 38 13 4 | 752 13 4 | 148 0 0 | 51 9 2 |
| Waterford County, } City, } | 45 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 1,028 10 0 | 77 7 2 | 37 8 3 |
| Westmeath, | 40 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 20 0 0 | — | 784 11 8 | 80 6 0 | 32 6 3½ |
| Wexford, | 45 0 0 | 29 19 7 | 16 0 0 | — | 880 10 10 | 174 9 10½ | 46 12 5 |
| Wicklow, | 40 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 1 10 0 | — | 666 10 11 | — | 26 5 8 |
| Total 1865, | 1,616 6 2 | 867 0 7 | 588 14 7 | 1296 7 7 | 37,246 3 5 | 3572 14 6 | 1735 10 5½ |
| Total 1864, | 1,579 2 7 | 1,808 7 9 | 628 2 6 | 275 0 5 | 37,190 0 7 | 3531 19 7½ | 1733 16 4 |

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1865.

| Total. | Total Expense of Gaols. | Profit from Sale of Works. | Net Expenditure. | Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included. | Average total Cost of each Prisoner. | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Per diem. | Per Annum. | |
| 53. | 54. | 55. | 56. | 57. | 58. | 59. | 60. |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 1,631 12 0 | 3,440 1 7½ | 867 19 4 | 2,572 2 3½ | 247·83 | 0 6·80 | 10 7 6·84 | Antrim. |
| 775 9 6 | 1,596 2 10 | 39 7 7 | 1,556 15 3 | 74·10 | 1 1·81 | 21 0 2·00 | Armagh. |
| 667 2 10 | 913 11 11 | — | 913 11 11 | 19·80 | 2 6·33 | 46 2 9·00 | Carlow. |
| 865 14 10 | 1,579 1 9 | 4 12 6 | 1,574 9 3 | 62·25 | 1 4·63 | 25 5 10·21 | Cavan. |
| 922 12 4 | 1,355 19 3 | 25 17 3 | 1,330 2 0 | 32·00 | 2 3·33 | 41 11 3·75 | Clare. |
| 1,755 6 11 | 3,053 9 2 | 74 6 0 | 2,979 3 2 | 158·00 | 1 0·40 | 18 17 1·36 | Cork County. |
| 1,180 3 4 | 2,115 2 6 | 27 11 8 | 2,087 10 10 | 101·00 | 1 1·59 | 20 13 4·49 | „ City. |
| 926 18 5 | 2,281 18 4 | 16 0 3 | 2,265 18 1 | 100·45 | 1 2·83 | 22 11 1·68 | Donegal. |
| 1,127 0 11 | 2,051 0 5 | 3 3 1 | 2,047 17 4 | 102·13 | 1 1·18 | 20 1 0·36 | Down. |
| 1,473 3 10 | 3,075 7 1 | 37 14 1 | 3,037 13 0 | 91·00 | 1 9·90 | 33 6 6·20 | Dublin County. |
| | | | | | | | Dublin City: |
| 3,159 7 3 | 6,685 8 10 | 447 0 9 | 6,238 8 1 | 242·00 | 1 4·90 | 25 15 6·80 | Richmond B. |
| 2,804 11 0 | 6,258 6 3 | 36 6 9 | 6,221 19 6 | 208·00 | 1 7·50 | 29 18 3·00 | Grangegorman P. |
| 730 2 11 | 1,238 6 10 | 7 2 0 | 1,231 4 10 | 43·00 | 1 6·82 | 28 12 8·04 | Fermanagh. |
| 1,135 11 9 | 1,873 7 3 | 23 7 7 | 1,849 19 8 | 60·00 | 1 8·27 | 30 16 7·93 | Galway County. |
| 533 16 4 | 741 1 11 | 10 8 1 | 730 13 10 | 18·40 | 2 2·11 | 39 14 2·76 | „ Town. |
| 1,160 13 4 | 2,217 0 9 | 31 19 1½ | 2,185 1 7¾ | 59·12 | 2 0·30 | 36 19 2·64 | Kerry. |
| 1,122 12 9¼ | 2,741 18 6¼ | 17 1 8 | 2,724 16 10 | 83·57 | 1 9·44 | 32 12 1 | Kildare. |
| 798 10 6 | 1,374 0 5 | — | 1,374 0 5 | 39·44 | 1 10·90 | 34 16 7·21 | Kilkenny County. |
| 237 8 1 | 476 2 9 | — | 476 2 9 | 11·73 | 2 2·69 | 40 11 10·96 | „ City. |
| 868 16 7 | 1,386 6 2 | — | 1,386 6 2 | 38·50 | 1 11·67 | 36 0 1·90 | King's. |
| 765 12 6 | 1,148 16 4 | 1 9 0 | 1,147 7 4 | 23·34 | 2 8·32 | 49 3 1·92 | Leitrim. |
| 1,161 14 11 | 2,261 4 7 | 20 19 10 | 2,240 4 9 | 53·78 | 2 3·38 | 41 13 0·56 | Limerick County. |
| 858 5 4 | 1,378 9 3 | 10 10 1 | 1,367 19 2 | 44·10 | 1 8·39 | 31 0 4·56 | „ City. |
| 1,024 2 9 | 2,137 12 7 | 217 0 1 | 1,920 12 6 | 76·81 | 1 4·44 | 25 0 0·96 | Londonderry. |
| 808 2 5¼ | 1,397 17 2½ | 9 9 4 | 1,388 7 10½ | 36·72 | 2 0·86 | 37 16 3·60 | Longford. |
| 837 6 4 | 1,283 19 10 | 18 7 5 | 1,265 12 5 | 28·02 | 2 5·72 | 45 3 4·75 | Louth. |
| 297 16 3 | 407 11 4 | 9 11 3 | 398 0 1 | 11·74 | 1 10·29 | 33 18 0·37 | Drogheda Town. |
| 1,097 6 10 | 1,950 8 8 | 7 13 3 | 1,942 15 5 | 91·48 | 1 1·96 | 21 4 9·12 | Mayo. |
| 1,076 7 6 | 1,640 3 9 | 2 15 1 | 1,637 8 8 | 29·15 | 3 0·93 | 56 3 5·42 | Meath. |
| 732 12 4 | 1,323 0 8 | 4 17 0 | 1,318 3 8 | 60·82 | 1 2·25 | 21 13 5·52 | Monaghan. |
| 781 11 8 | 1,363 19 5 | 12 18 7 | 1,351 0 10 | 46·00 | 1 7·31 | 29 7 4·91 | Queen's. |
| 854 8 1 | 1,735 2 2 | 5 4 0 | 1,729 18 2 | 66·75 | 1 5·04 | 25 18 3·88 | Roscommon. |
| 866 9 9 | 1,313 14 5 | 13 9 5 | 1,300 5 0 | 24·50 | 3 4·18 | 61 2 2·73 | Sligo. |
| 1,282 18 1 | 2,272 8 5 | 13 19 8 | 2,258 8 9 | 62·50 | 1 11·74 | 36 2 8·40 | Tipperary, N. Riding. |
| 1,445 16 7 | 2,539 8 6 | 158 3 8 | 2,381 4 10 | 76·94 | 1 8·34 | 30 18 11·83 | „ S. Riding. |
| 952 2 6 | 1,803 9 10 | 22 0 10 | 1,781 9 0 | 62·90 | 1 6·62 | 28 6 5·70 | Tyrone. |
| 1,143 5 5 | 2,139 15 5 | 108 19 7 | 2,030 15 10 | 71·00 | 1 6·80 | 28 12 0·64 | Waterford County and City. |
| 897 3 11⅓ | 1,407 3 10 | 52 3 11 | 1,354 19 11 | 41·68 | 1 9·37 | 32 10 2·27 | Westmeath. |
| 1,101 13 1½ | 2,247 16 0 | 24 16 11 | 2,222 19 1 | 97·53 | 1 2·98 | 22 15 9·96 | Wexford. |
| 692 16 7 | 1,453 2 4 | — | 1,453 2 4 | 42·00 | 1 10·70 | 34 11 11·50 | Wicklow. |
| 42,554 8 4½ | 79,658 19 1¼ | 2,384 6 7½ | 77274 12 5¾ | 2840·08 | 1 5·7 | 27 4 2·06 | Total 1865. |
| 42,455 16 6 | 80,366 2 1 | 2,403 4 3½ | 77962 17 9½ | 2973·69 | 1 5·2 | 26 4 4·29 | Total 1864. |

TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of Commitments of JUVENILES to the several

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS. | | | | SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | By Courts Martial and Deserters. | TOTAL CONVICTED. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | | | Misdemeanants. | | | | Misdemeanants, &c. | | | | Vagrants. | | | | Dangerous Lunatics. | | | | | | | |
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | Ages. | | | |
| | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 38 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 38 | 3 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 |
| Carlow, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Cork County, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 25 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 30 | 4 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 33 | 4 | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 |
| Donegal, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | 2 |
| Down, | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 24 | . |
| Dublin County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 34 | 5 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 37 | 6 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 6 | . | 205 | . | 3 | . | 8 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 9 | . | 222 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 55 | . | 7 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 65 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | 9 | . |
| Galway County, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 25 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 25 | 1 |
| Kerry, | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 2 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 25 | 4 |
| Kildare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 9 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| King's | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 8 | 4 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 12 | 2 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Londonderry, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 12 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| Longford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . |
| Louth, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Mayo, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 18 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Meath, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 |
| Queen's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 2 |
| Roscommon, | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Sligo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . |
| Tipperary, N. Rid., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| „ S. Rid., | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 13 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 15 | 3 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 5 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 2 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 4 |
| Wicklow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | 1 |
| Total Males, | . | . | 39 | . | . | . | 11 | . | 22 | . | 629 | . | 3 | . | 15 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | 25 | . | 700 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 120 | . | 11 | . | 10 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | 15 | . | 139 |
| Total M. and F., | 1 | | 45 | | . | | 11 | | 24 | | 749 | | 14 | | 25 | | 1 | | 9 | | . | 40 | | 839 | |
| | 46 | | | | 11 | | | | 773 | | | | 39 | | | | 10 | | | | . | | | | |
| | 879 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 879 | |

## County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

| Acquitted; No Bills, No Prosecution, For Further Examination, Discharged, and Remaining for Trial. | | | | | | | | | | Total not Convicted. | | | | General Total. | | | | Included in foregoing Columns. | | | | | | | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Felons. | | | | Misdemeanants, &c. | | | | For further Examination, Untried, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Workhouse Offenders. | | | | Offenders on leaving Workhouse. | | | | |
| Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | |
| Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 20 | 2 | . | . | 26 | 2 | . | . | 64 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Antrim. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Armagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Carlow. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Cavan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Clare. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 31 | 4 | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | Cork County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 13 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | Donegal. |
| . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | 30 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | Down. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 11 | 3 | . | . | 13 | 3 | . | 2 | 50 | 9 | . | . | 3 | . | . | 2 | Dublin County. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 32 | . | 2 | . | 36 | . | 11 | . | 258 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | Dublin City: Richmond B. |
| . | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | 7 | . | 76 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | GrangegormanP. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | Galway County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | 28 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | „ Town. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | 26 | 6 | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | Kerry. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 10 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Kildare. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | Kilkenny County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | King's. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Leitrim. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 14 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Limerick County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 16 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Londonderry. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | Longford. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 11 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | Louth. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 1 | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | DroghedaTown. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 | . | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | Mayo. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | Meath. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Monaghan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | Queen's. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 15 | 2 | . | . | 6 | . | . | 1 | Roscommon. |
| . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | Sligo. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 2 | . | 23 | 3 | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | „ S. Rid. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 17 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | Tyrone. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | Waterford County. |
| . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | Westmeath. |
| . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 21 | 4 | . | . | 8 | . | . | 1 | Wexford. |
| . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 5 | . | 13 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | Wicklow. |
| . | . | 16 | . | 3 | . | 16 | . | 4 | . | 114 | . | 7 | . | 146 | . | 32 | . | 846 | . | 1 | . | 58 | . | . | 13 | . | Total Males. |
| . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | . | . | 28 | . | 15 | . | 167 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | Total Females. |
| | | 32 | | | | 16 | | 4 | | 126 | | 7 | | 174 | | 47 | | 1,013 | | 2 | | 58 | | . | 16 | Total M. & F. |
| | | 32 | | | | 19 | | | | 130 | | | | 181 | | | | 1,060 | | | | 60 | | | 16 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 181 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | | | | |

[Summary on page 47.]

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, and Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1865, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | ONCE. | | | | TWICE. | | | | THRICE. | | | | FOUR TIMES. | | FIVE TIMES AND UPWARDS. | | TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | Ages. | | Ages. | | | |
| | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 54 | 5 | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 59 | 5 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 13 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 |
| Carlow, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Clare, | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 |
| Cork County, | 3 | . | 29 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 30 | 3 |
| „ City, | 2 | . | 35 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 |
| Donegal, | 1 | . | 13 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 13 | 2 |
| Down, | . | . | 28 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | 1 |
| Dublin County, | . | 2 | 48 | 9 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 49 | 9 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 11 | . | 219 | . | . | . | 13 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 11 | . | 236 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 5 | . | 38 | . | 1 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 51 |
| Fermanagh, | 2 | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | 1 |
| Galway County, | . | . | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 |
| „ Town, | 4 | . | 23 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 25 | 1 |
| Kerry, | . | 2 | 20 | 6 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 23 | 6 |
| Kildare, | . | 1 | 10 | 4 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| King's, | . | . | 10 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 14 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 3 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Londonderry, | . | 1 | 12 | 5 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 14 | 5 |
| Longford, | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 1 |
| Louth, | 1 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 10 | . |
| Drogheda Town, | 1 | . | 7 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 | . |
| Mayo, | . | 1 | 20 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 21 | 2 |
| Meath, | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 |
| Roscommon, | . | 1 | 13 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Sligo, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 |
| „ S. Riding, | 2 | . | 19 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 21 | 3 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 17 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | 4 | 3 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 4 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 16 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 3 |
| Wicklow, | 2 | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 12 | 1 |
| Total Males, | 29 | . | 751 | . | . | . | 38 | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 30 | . | 795 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 13 | . | 119 | . | 1 | . | 14 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 14 | . | 137 |
| | 42 | | 870 | | 1 | | 52 | | 1 | | 7 | | 2 | | 1 | | 41 | | 932 | |
| | 912 | | | | 53 | | | | 8 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 976 | | | |

SUMMARY of TABLE XVIII.—NUMBER of JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Classes of Offences.

| AGES. | CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS. | | | | SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. | | | | | | TOTAL CONVICTED. | | ACQUITTED, NO BILLS, NO PROSECUTION, FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION, DISCHARGED, AND REMAINING FOR TRIAL. | | | | | | TOTAL NOT CONVICTED. | | GENERAL TOTAL. | | INCLUDED IN FOREGOING COLUMNS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Misdemeanants, &c. | | Vagrants. | | Dangerous Lunatics. | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Further Examination, Untried, &c. | | | | | | Workhouse Offenders. | | Offenders on leaving Workhouse. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 10 years, . | . | 1 | . | . | 22 | 2 | 3 | 11 | . | 1 | 25 | 15 | . | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | 7 | . | 32 | 15 | 1 | 1 | . | . |
| 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . | 39 | 6 | 11 | . | 629 | 120 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 700 | 139 | 16 | 16 | 16 | . | 114 | 12 | 146 | 28 | 846 | 167 | 58 | . | 13 | 3 |
| Total Males, . | 39 | . | 11 | . | 651 | . | 18 | . | 6 | . | 725 | . | 16 | . | 19 | . | 118 | . | 153 | . | 878 | . | 59 | . | 13 | . |
| Total Females, . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 122 | . | 21 | . | 4 | . | 154 | . | 16 | . | . | . | 12 | . | 28 | . | 182 | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| Total M. and F., | 46 | | 11 | | 773 | | 39 | | 10 | | | | 32 | | 19 | | 130 | | | | | | 60 | | 16 | |
| | 57 | | | | 822 | | | | | | 879 | | 181 | | | | | | 181 | | 1,060 | | 76 | | | |

SUMMARY of TABLE XIX.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES committed Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times and Upwards, *within* the Year 1865, to the several County and Borough Gaols, by Ages.

| AGES. | Once. | | Twice. | | Thrice. | | Four Times. | | Five Times and Upwards. | | Total No. of Individuals committed in 1865. | | Total No. of Committals of Juveniles in 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 10 years, . . . . . | 29 | 13 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 14 | 32 | 15 |
| 10 and not exceeding 16 years, . | 751 | 119 | 38 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 795 | 137 | 846 | 167 |
| Total Males, . . . | 780 | . | 38 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 825 | . | 878 | . |
| Total Females, . . | . | 132 | . | 15 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 151 | . | 182 |
| Total Males and Females, | 912 | | 53 | | 8 | | 2 | | 1 | | 976 | | 1,060 | |

TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | AGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IMPRISONMENT FOR | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 Months and above 2. | | | |
| | Penal Servitude for | | | | | | Imprisonment for | | | | | | | | Ages. | | | |
| | 10 years and above 6. | | 6 Years and above 4. | | 4 Years. | | 18 Months and above 12. | | 12 Months and above 9. | | 9 Months and above 6. | | 6 Months and above 3. | | Under. 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| Armagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Cork County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Donegal, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 |
| Down, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| Dublin County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 9 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Galway County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Kerry, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| Kildare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| King's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Londonderry, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Longford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Louth, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Mayo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Meath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Queen's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Roscommon, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| Sligo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Tipperary, N.R., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ S.R., | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Tyrone, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Waterford County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Westmeath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Wexford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Wicklow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Total Males, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 13 | . | 1 | . | 32 | . |
| Total Females, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Total M. and F., | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | . | | 14 | | 1 | | 33 | |
| | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | 34 | | | |

the Year 1865, together with the Number Not Convicted, Untried, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

| Imprisonment for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Months and above 1. | | | | 1 Month and above 14 Days. | | | | 14 Days and above 7. | | | | 7 Days and above 48 Hours. | | | | 48 Hours. | | | | |
| Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | |
| Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | 17 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | Antrim. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | Armagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Carlow. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Cavan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | Clare. |
| . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 8 | 1 | 1 | . | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | Cork County. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 6 | 1 | 2 | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 1 | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | Donegal. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | Down. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 7 | . | 1 | . | 16 | 6 | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . | Dublin County. |
| 1 | . | 16 | . | 1 | . | 42 | . | 6 | . | 53 | . | . | . | 22 | . | . | . | 33 | . | Dublin City: Richmond B. |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 10 | . | 6 | . | 22 | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | . | . | 5 | Grangegorman P. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | Galway County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | „ Town. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | 9 | 1 | . | 1 | 6 | 2 | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | Kerry. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 6 | . | . | . | . | Kildare. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | Kilkenny County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | King's. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Leitrim. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | Limerick County. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | Londonderry. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | Longford. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | Louth. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | Drogheda Town. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | Mayo. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | Meath. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | Monaghan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | Queen's. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | Roscommon. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Sligo. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | Tipperary, N. Riding |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 2 | . | „ S. Riding |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | Tyrone. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | Waterford County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | „ City. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Westmeath. |
| . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | Wexford. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 6 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | Wicklow. |
| 1 | . | 45 | . | 2 | . | 175 | . | 12 | . | 172 | . | 5 | . | 107 | . | 1 | . | 61 | . | Total Males. |
| . | . | . | 5 | . | 3 | . | 28 | . | 7 | . | 47 | . | 2 | . | 26 | . | . | . | 6 | Total Females. |
| 1 | | 50 | | 5 | | 203 | | 19 | | 219 | | 7 | | 133 | | 1 | | 67 | | Total M. and F. |
| 51 | | | | 208 | | | | 238 | | | | 140 | | | | 68 | | | | |
| 873 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(*continued*.

TABLE XX. *concluded.*—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILES in the Year 1865, together with the Number Not Convicted, &c., by Ages and Sexes.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | IMPRISONMENT FOR | | | | | | | | Sentence respited and not passed. | | Not Convicted, For Further Examination, and Untried. | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 24 Hours. | | | | Unlimited. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | |
| | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 2 | . | . | 64 | 5 |
| Armagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Cork County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 3 | . | 31 | 4 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 |
| Donegal, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 13 | 2 |
| Down, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | 30 | 1 |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 3 | . | 2 | 50 | 9 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 1 | . | 44 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 37 | . | 11 | . | 260 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | 7 | . | 76 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 10 | 1 |
| Galway County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 14 | 1 |
| „ Town, | 2 | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | 28 | 1 |
| Kerry, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | 2 | 27 | 6 |
| Kildare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 11 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| King's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 5 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 14 | 3 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Londonderry, | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 16 | 5 |
| Longford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Louth, | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 11 | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | 9 | . |
| Mayo, | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Meath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Queen's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 9 | 2 |
| Roscommon, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| Sligo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 2 |
| „ S. Riding, | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 2 | . | 23 | 3 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 17 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 6 | 5 |
| „ City, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 3 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 21 | 4 |
| Wicklow, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 5 | . | 13 | 1 |
| Total Males, | 4 | . | 77 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 153 | . | 32 | . | 849 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 1 | . | 22 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | . | 15 | . | 167 |
| Total M. and F., | 5 | | 99 | | 1 | | 11 | | 1 | | 7 | | 181 | | 47 | | 1,016 | |
| | 104 | | | | 12 | | | | 1 | | 188 | | | | 1,063 | | | |

[SUMMARY on page 51.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XX.—SENTENCES of PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS in the Year 1865, together with the Number of those Not Convicted and Untried, by Ages and Sexes.

| AGES. | PENAL SERVITUDE FOR | | | IMPRISONMENT FOR | | |

TABLE XXI.—CONDITION as to PARENTAGE of the JUVENILES committed to the

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | BOTH PARENTS LIVING. | | | | BOTH PARENTS DEAD. | | | | FATHER DEAD. | | | | MOTHER DEAD. | | | | COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED. | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | |
| | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Yrs. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Yrs. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 30 | 3 | . | . | 15 | . | . | . | 15 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 64 | 5 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Clare, | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Cork County, | 2 | . | 14 | 1 | . | . | 8 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 31 | 4 |
| „ City, | 1 | . | 24 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 |
| Donegal, | . | . | 11 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 13 | 2 |
| Down, | . | . | 17 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 1 |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 22 | 6 | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | 1 | 19 | 1 | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 50 | 9 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 6 | . | 128 | . | . | . | 45 | . | 2 | . | 53 | . | 3 | . | 31 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | . | 258 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | 46 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 7 | . | 19 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 76 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 4 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 10 | 1 |
| Galway County, | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 |
| „ Town, | 1 | . | 17 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | 28 | 1 |
| Kerry, | . | 1 | 14 | 3 | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | 7 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 26 | 6 |
| Kildare, | . | 1 | 4 | 6 | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| King's, | . | . | 5 | 5 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 14 | 3 |
| „ City, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Londonderry, | . | . | 12 | 3 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 1 | 16 | 5 |
| Longford, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Louth, | 1 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | . |
| Drogheda Town, | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | . |
| Mayo, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Meath, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 |
| Roscommon, | . | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| Sligo, | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 |
| „ S. Riding, | 1 | . | 9 | 1 | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 23 | 3 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 |
| „ City, | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 21 | 4 |
| Wicklow, | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 13 | 1 |
| Total Males, | 13 | . | 422 | . | 4 | . | 128 | . | 10 | . | 189 | . | 5 | . | 96 | . | . | . | 11 | . | 32 | . | 846 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 2 | . | 101 | . | 1 | . | 19 | . | 11 | . | 36 | . | 1 | . | 8 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 15 | . | 167 |
| Total M. and F., | 15 | | 523 | | 5 | | 147 | | 21 | | 225 | | 6 | | 104 | | . | | 14 | | 47 | | 1,013 | |
| | 538 | | | | 152 | | | | 246 | | | | 110 | | | | 14 | | | | 1,060 | | | |
| | 1,060 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Sexes.

| Having Stepfather. | | | | Having Stepmother. | | | | Abandoned by Parents. | | | | Absconded from Parents. | | | | Illegitimate. | | | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | |
| Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Antrim. |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | Armagh. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Carlow. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cavan. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Clare. |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Cork County. |
| | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | „ City. |
| 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | Donegal. |
| | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | 4 | 1 | Down. |
| | | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | Dublin County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Dublin City: |
| | | 5 | | | | 6 | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | Richmond B. |
| | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | GrangegormanP. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | Fermanagh. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | Galway County. |
| | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | „ Town. |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | Kerry. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | Kildare. |
| | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | Kilkenny County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | „ City. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | King's. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Leitrim. |
| | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | Limerick County. |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | „ City. |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | Londonderry. |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | Longford. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | Louth. |
| | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Drogheda Town. |
| | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | Mayo. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Meath. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | Monaghan. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | Queen's. |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | Roscommon. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | Sligo. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | „ S. Rid. |
| | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | Tyrone. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Waterford County. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | „ City. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Westmeath. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Wexford. |
| | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | Wicklow. |
| | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 25 | | | | 21 | | 1 | | 30 | | | | 17 | | 2 | | 19 | | Total Males. |
| | | | 4 | | 1 | | 7 | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 5 | Total Females. |
| 1 | | 29 | | 1 | | 28 | | 1 | | 33 | | | | 18 | | 5 | | 24 | | Total M. and F. |
| 30 | | | | 29 | | | | 34 | | | | 18 | | | | 29 | | | | |

[Summary on page 51.]

TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITMENT, of the JUVENILES com-

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | READ AND WROTE. | | | | READ IMPERFECTLY. | | | | KNEW SPELLING. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | |
| | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 29 | 3 | . | . | 5 | . |
| Armagh, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 5 | . |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Clare, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Cork County, | 1 | . | 18 | 2 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 7 | 1 |
| Donegal, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 |
| Down, | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | 6 | . |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 20 | 1 | . | 1 | 7 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | . | . | 109 | . | 3 | . | 52 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 6 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . |
| Galway County, | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ Town, | 1 | . | 12 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . |
| Kerry, | . | . | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Kildare, | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| King's, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | . |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . |
| Londonderry, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 |
| Longford, | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| Louth, | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Mayo, | . | . | 12 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Meath, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 |
| Roscommon, | . | . | 9 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Sligo, | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Tipperary, Nth. Riding, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| „ Sth. Riding, | . | . | 10 | . | 1 | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | 2 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 |
| Wicklow, | . | . | 5 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total Males, | 2 | . | 332 | . | 8 | . | 166 | . | 2 | . | 80 | . |
| Total Females, | . | . | . | 28 | . | 2 | . | 31 | . | 1 | . | 21 |
| Total M. and F., | 2 | | 360 | | 10 | | 197 | | 3 | | 101 | |
| | 362 | | | | 207 | | | | 104 | | | |
| | 1,060 | | | | | | | | | | | |

mitted to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Sexes.

| Knew Alphabet. | | | | Wholly illiterate. | | | | Could not be ascertained. | | | | Total. | | | | County and Borough Gaols. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | |
| Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 20 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 | 5 | Antrim. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 | Armagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | Carlow. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | Cavan. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | Clare. |
| 2 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 31 | 4 | Cork County. |
| . | . | 9 | . | 2 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 | „ City. |
| . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 13 | 2 | Donegal. |
| . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 1 | Down. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 17 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 50 | 9 | Dublin County. |
| 1 | . | 16 | . | 7 | . | 80 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | 258 | . | Dublin City: Richmond B. |
| . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 6 | . | 40 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 76 | Grangegorman P. |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | 1 | Fermanagh. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 | Galway County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 28 | 1 | „ Town. |
| . | . | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 26 | 6 | Kerry. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 8 | Kildare. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | Kilkenny County |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | „ City. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 | King's. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | Leitrim. |
| . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 14 | 3 | Limerick County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | „ City. |
| . | 1 | 3 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 16 | 5 | Londonderry. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | Longford. |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | . | Louth. |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | . | Drogheda Town. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 | Mayo. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | Meath. |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | Monaghan. |
| . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 | Queen's. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 15 | 2 | Roscommon. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | Sligo. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | Tipperary, N. Rid. |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 23 | 3 | „ S. Rid. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 1 | Tyrone. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | Waterford County. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 | „ City. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | Westmeath. |
| . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 21 | 4 | Wexford. |
| 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 13 | 1 | Wicklow. |
| 6 | . | 56 | . | 14 | . | 211 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 32 | . | 846 | . | Total Males. |
| . | 2 | . | 15 | . | 10 | . | 71 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 15 | . | 167 | Total Females. |
| 8 | | 71 | | 24 | | 282 | | . | | 2 | | 47 | | 1,013 | | Total M. and F. |
| 79 | | | | 306 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,060 | | | | |

[Summary, p. 58.]

TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Sexes.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs. | | | | In other Localities. | | | | Not Ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | Ages. | | | |
| | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 62 | 5 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 64 | 5 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 |
| Carlow, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Clare, | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Cork County, | 3 | . | 27 | 4 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 31 | 4 |
| „ City, | 2 | . | 29 | 5 | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 |
| Donegal, | 1 | . | 12 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 13 | 2 |
| Down, | . | . | 28 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 1 |
| Dublin County, | . | 2 | 36 | 7 | . | . | 14 | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | 50 | 9 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 9 | . | 187 | . | 2 | . | 71 | . | . | . | 11 | . | 258 | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | 7 | . | 76 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 76 |
| Fermanagh, | 2 | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | 1 |
| Galway County, | . | . | 13 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 |
| „ Town, | 2 | . | 26 | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 28 | 1 |
| Kerry, | . | 1 | 26 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 26 | 6 |
| Kildare, | . | 1 | 9 | 8 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| King's, | . | . | 8 | 3 | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | 10 | 2 | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | . | 14 | 3 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Londonderry, | . | 1 | 13 | 5 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 16 | 5 |
| Longford, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Louth, | 1 | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | 7 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | . |
| Mayo, | . | 1 | 19 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Meath, | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Queen's, | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 |
| Roscommon, | . | 1 | 15 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| Sligo, | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 |
| „ S. Riding, | 2 | . | 23 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 23 | 3 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | 5 | 5 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 |
| „ City, | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 20 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 21 | 4 |
| Wicklow, | 5 | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | . | 13 | 1 |
| Total Males, | 27 | . | 715 | . | 5 | . | 129 | . | 2 | . | 32 | . | 846 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 14 | . | 161 | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 15 | . | 167 |
| Total M. and F., | 41 | | 876 | | 6 | | 134 | | | | 47 | | 1,013 | |
| | 917 | | | | 140 | | | | 3 | | 1,060 | | | |

[SUMMARY, p. 58.]

TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Sexes.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | Established Church. | | | | Presbyterian. | | | | Roman Catholic. | | | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | | | Ages. | | Ages. | | | |
| | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | | Under 10 Years. | | 10 and not exceeding 16 Years. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | . | . | 14 | 2 | . | . | 12 | 2 | . | . | 38 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 64 | 5 |
| Armagh, | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 |
| Carlow, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Cork County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 31 | 4 | . | . | 3 | . | 31 | 4 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 | . | . | 2 | . | 35 | 5 |
| Donegal, | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 13 | 2 |
| Down, | . | . | 13 | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 30 | 1 |
| Dublin County, | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 46 | 9 | . | . | . | 2 | 50 | 9 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | 1 | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 240 | . | . | . | 11 | . | 258 | . |
| Grangegorman P. | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 73 | . | . | . | 7 | . | 76 |
| Fermanagh, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | 1 |
| Galway County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 |
| „ Town, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 27 | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | 28 | 1 |
| Kerry, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 26 | 6 | . | . | . | 2 | 26 | 6 |
| Kildare, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 8 | . | . | . | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| King's, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Limerick County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 14 | 3 |
| „ City, | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Londonderry, | . | 1 | 3 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 12 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 16 | 5 |
| Longford, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Louth, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 10 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 8 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | . |
| Mayo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Meath, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 |
| Queen's, | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 |
| Roscommon, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 15 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | 15 | 2 |
| Sligo, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 4 | 2 |
| „ S. Riding, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 23 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | 23 | 3 |
| Tyrone, | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 17 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 5 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 |
| Westmeath, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Wexford, | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 20 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 21 | 4 |
| Wicklow, | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | 5 | . | 13 | 1 |
| Total Males, | 4 | . | 77 | . | . | . | 25 | . | 28 | . | 744 | . | . | . | 32 | . | 846 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 1 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 14 | . | 155 | . | . | . | 15 | . | 167 |
| Total M. and F., | 5 | | 86 | | . | | 28 | | 42 | | 899 | | . | | 47 | | 1,013 | |
| | 91 | | | | 28 | | | | 941 | | | | . | | 1,060 | | | |

[SUMMARY, p. 58.]

SUMMARY of TABLE XXII.—STATE of EDUCATION on COMMITTAL, of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Sexes.

| AGES. | EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Read and Wrote. | | Read imperfectly. | | Knew Spelling. | | Knew Alphabet. | | Wholly illiterate. | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Under 10 years, | 2 | . | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 10 | . | . | 32 | 15 | 47 |
| 10 and not exceeding 16 years, | 332 | 28 | 166 | 31 | 80 | 21 | 56 | 15 | 211 | 71 | 1 | 1 | 846 | 167 | 1,013 |
| Males, | 334 | . | 174 | . | 82 | . | 62 | . | 225 | . | 1 | . | 878 | . | . |
| Females, | . | 28 | . | 33 | . | 22 | . | 17 | . | 81 | . | 1 | . | 182 | . |
| Total Males and Females, | 362 | | 207 | | 104 | | 79 | | 306 | | 2 | | . | . | 1,060 |
| | 1,118 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIII.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Sexes.

| AGES. | PREVIOUS RESIDENCE. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In County or Borough to which Gaol belongs. | | In other Localities. | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Under 10 years, | 27 | 14 | 5 | 1 | . | . | 32 | 15 | 47 |
| 10 and not exceeding 16 years, | 715 | 161 | 129 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 846 | 167 | 1,013 |
| Males, | 742 | . | 134 | . | 2 | . | 878 | . | . |
| Females, | . | 175 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | 182 | . |
| Total Males and Females, | 917 | | 140 | | 3 | | . | . | 1,060 |
| | 1,118 | | | | | | | | |

SUMMARY of TABLE XXIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of the JUVENILES committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1865, by Ages and Sexes.

| AGES. | RELIGION. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Established Church. | | Presbyterian. | | Roman Catholic. | | Could not be ascertained. | | TOTAL. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| Under 10 years, | 4 | 1 | . | . | 28 | 14 | . | . | 32 | 15 | 47 |
| 10 and not exceeding 16 years, | 77 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 744 | 155 | . | . | 846 | 167 | 1,013 |
| Males, | 81 | . | 25 | . | 772 | . | . | . | 878 | . | . |
| Females, | . | 10 | . | 3 | . | 169 | . | . | . | 182 | . |
| Total Males and Females, | 91 | | 28 | | 941 | | . | | . | . | 1,060 |
| | 1,118 | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE XXV.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1865, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

| COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS. | DEBTORS. | | | | CRIMINALS, &c. | | | | Under Rule of Penal Servitude. | | LUNATICS. | | TOTAL. | | Of whom Sick in Hospital. | | Children of Prisoners. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Master and Mistress. | | Pauper. | | Tried. | | Untried. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Antrim, | 4 | . | 3 | 1 | 126 | 44 | 19 | 3 | . | . | 14 | . | 166 | 49 | 1 | 2 | . | 2 |
| Armagh, | 3 | . | 1 | . | 36 | 19 | 1 | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | 5 | 43 | 28 | 2 | . | 3 | 1 |
| Carlow, | 1 | . | . | . | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 17 | 5 | . | . | . | . |
| Cavan, | . | . | 1 | . | 9 | 4 | 11 | 2 | . | . | 15 | 4 | 36 | 10 | 2 | . | . | . |
| Clare, | . | . | . | . | 17 | 5 | 4 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 4 | 27 | 16 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cork County, | 7 | . | 1 | 2 | 75 | 30 | 27 | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | 110 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . |
| „ City, | 4 | . | 1 | . | 35 | 33 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 42 | 36 | . | 1 | . | 4 |
| Donegal, | . | . | 3 | . | 29 | 4 | 5 | 6 | . | . | 32 | 10 | 69 | 20 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Down, | 2 | 1 | 5 | . | 37 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 15 | 86 | 28 | 3 | . | 1 | 1 |
| Dublin County, | 6 | 4 | . | . | 28 | 13 | 36 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 70 | 19 | 2 | . | . | 1 |
| Dublin City: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Richmond B., | . | . | . | . | 137 | . | 31 | . | . | . | 53 | . | 221 | . | 69 | . | . | . |
| Grangegorman P., | . | . | . | . | . | 88 | . | 16 | . | . | . | 43 | . | 147 | . | 29 | . | 10 |
| Fermanagh, | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 5 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 27 | 17 | 2 | 1 | . | . |
| Galway County, | . | . | 3 | . | 23 | 11 | 13 | 4 | . | . | 11 | 5 | 50 | 20 | 4 | 3 | . | 2 |
| „ Town, | . | 1 | . | . | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Kerry, | 4 | . | . | . | 25 | 6 | 11 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 41 | 9 | 2 | 1 | . | . |
| Kildare, | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 22 | 27 | 12 | 2 | . | . | 16 | 6 | 52 | 36 | . | 1 | 1 | . |
| Kilkenny County, | . | . | 1 | . | 20 | 6 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 6 | 3 | 1 | . | . |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | 3 | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 7 | . | . | . | . |
| King's, | 1 | . | . | . | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 15 | 8 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 2 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . |
| Limerick County, | 2 | . | . | . | 31 | 6 | 14 | 2 | . | . | 9 | . | 56 | 8 | 1 | . | 3 | 1 |
| „ City, | . | . | . | . | 31 | 9 | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 34 | 13 | . | . | . | . |
| Londonderry, | 3 | . | 4 | . | 32 | 12 | 23 | 4 | . | . | 19 | . | 81 | 16 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Longford, | 1 | . | . | . | 25 | 2 | 5 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 32 | 4 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 |
| Louth, | . | . | . | . | 12 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 16 | 8 | . | . | . | . |
| Drogheda Town, | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . |
| Mayo, | 2 | . | 1 | . | 25 | 13 | 3 | 4 | . | . | 24 | 11 | 55 | 28 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Meath, | . | . | . | . | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 5 | . | . |
| Monaghan, | . | . | 1 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 2 | . | . | 7 | 10 | 27 | 21 | 2 | 3 | . | . |
| Queen's, | . | . | . | . | 24 | 8 | 8 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | 34 | 11 | 1 | . | . | . |
| Roscommon, | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 16 | 10 | 46 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sligo, | 1 | . | . | . | 17 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 21 | 7 | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 2 | . | . | 1 | 39 | 9 | 10 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 52 | 10 | . | . | 1 | . |
| „ S. Riding, | 2 | . | . | . | 40 | 28 | 12 | 5 | . | . | 2 | . | 56 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Tyrone, | 1 | . | 3 | . | 41 | 11 | 6 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 51 | 15 | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Waterford County, | 1 | . | . | . | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 23 | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | . |
| „ City, | 2 | . | . | . | 14 | 15 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 21 | 18 | . | . | . | . |
| Westmeath, | 1 | . | . | . | 19 | 12 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 25 | 13 | . | 2 | . | . |
| Wexford, | 2 | . | 2 | . | 18 | 7 | 12 | 2 | . | . | 53 | 8 | 87 | 17 | 4 | . | 1 | . |
| Wicklow, | 1 | . | . | . | 12 | 3 | 9 | 2 | . | . | 10 | 2 | 32 | 7 | . | . | . | . |
| Total Males, | 57 | . | 39 | . | 1,117 | . | 341 | . | 4 | . | 340 | . | 1,898 | . | 121 | . | 24 | . |
| Total Females, | . | 7 | . | 8 | . | 508 | . | 104 | . | 2 | . | 140 | . | 770 | . | 65 | . | 34 |
| Total M. and F., 1865, | 64 | | 47 | | 1,625 | | 445 | | . | | . | | . | | 186 | | 58 | |
| | 111 | | | | 2,070 | | | | 6 | | 480 | | 2,668 | | | | | |
| | 84 | 6 | 47 | 6 | 1,194 | 636 | 227 | 100 | 8 | 5 | 294 | 141 | 1,854 | 894 | 126 | 62 | 25 | 35 |
| Total M. and F., 1864, | 90 | | 53 | | 1,830 | | 327 | | . | | . | | . | . | 188 | | 60 | |
| | 143 | | | | 2,157 | | | | 13 | | 435 | | 2,748 | | | | | |

## Table XXVI.—Commitments to and Expenses of Bridewells, in the Year 1865.

| Counties and Bridewells. | Number of Commitments. | | Of whom were Drunkards. | | Number supported at Public Expense. | | Number of Meals actually issued. | Cost of Meals. | | | Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c. | | | Incidental Expenses. | | | Salaries. | | | Total. | | | Cost of Dietary per head per day. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | M. d. | F. d. |
| **Antrim:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antrim, | 45 | 23 | 10 | 10 | 123 | 48 | 728 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Ballymena, | 153 | 44 | 49 | 19 | 187 | 64 | 1,521 | 15 | 16 | 10½ | 10 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 1½ | 28 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Ballymoney, | 108 | 35 | 39 | 10 | 105 | 34 | 1,053 | 10 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| | 306 | 102 | 98 | 39 | 415 | 146 | 3,302 | 34 | 7 | 10½ | 27 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 3½ | 86 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 7 | 4 | – | – |
| **Armagh:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballybot, | 109 | 33 | 14 | 5 | 106 | 33 | 927 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 13 | 1 | 3·5 | 3·5 |
| Lurgan, | 147 | 77 | 57 | 26 | 126 | 72 | 1,018 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 17 | 4 | 3·5 | 3·5 |
| Markethill, | 37 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 34 | 14 | 236 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 17 | 5 | 3·5 | 3·5 |
| N.T.Hamilton, | 108 | 21 | 66 | 13 | 108 | 21 | 881 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 11 | 3·5 | 3·5 |
| | 401 | 147 | 151 | 49 | 374 | 140 | 2,562 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 3 | 5 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 15 | 9 | – | – |
| **Cavan:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bailieborough, | 108 | 17 | 46 | 5 | 102 | 17 | 708 | 5 | 19 | 11¾ | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 9¾ | 30 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 16 | 9¼ | 4·25 | – |
| Ballyconnell, | 33 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 114 | 1 | 11 | 5¾ | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 7 | 1¾ | 4·5 | – |
| Cootehill, | 49 | 49 | 10 | 20 | 47 | 45 | 590 | 5 | 17 | 11¾ | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 2⅛ | 30 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 8 | 1⅜ | 5 | – |
| | 190 | 74 | 60 | 29 | 169 | 64 | 1,412 | 13 | 9 | 4⅝ | 18 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 12 | 0⅝ | – | – |
| **Clare:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ennistimon, | 37 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 31 | 13 | 444 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Killaloe, | 47 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 40 | 9 | 493 | 4 | 12 | 5¾ | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 16 | 11¾ | 4·5 | 4·5 |
| Kilrush, | 101 | 28 | 62 | 14 | 101 | 28 | 594 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 14 | 1 | 5·25 | 4·75 |
| Sixmilebridge, | 25 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 19 | 9 | 90 | 0 | 16 | 10½ | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 15 | 8½ | 4·5 | 4·5 |
| Tulla, | 40 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 30 | 9 | 185 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| | 250 | 69 | 110 | 19 | 221 | 68 | 1,756 | 17 | 14 | 3¼ | 30 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 165 | 15 | 5½ | – | – |
| **Cork:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bandon, | 103 | 32 | 61 | 19 | 233 | 64 | 937 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 4 | 1 | – | 2·2 |
| Bantry, | 49 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 34 | 10 | 338 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 14 | 6 | – | 2·6 |
| Charleville, | 39 | 23 | 28 | 9 | 43 | 25 | 332 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 7 | 6 | – | 2·5 |
| Clonakilty, | 112 | 20 | 52 | 4 | 188 | 30 | 723 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 8 | – | 2·5 |
| Dunmanway, | 59 | 8 | 20 | – | 53 | 7 | 194 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 9 | 10 | – | 2 |
| Fermoy, | 268 | 120 | 178 | 48 | 271 | 129 | 2,347 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 0 | 21 | 14 | 3 | *35 | 15 | 0 | 78 | 7 | 4 | – | 2·3 |
| Kanturk, | 61 | 16 | 21 | 3 | 43 | 14 | 293 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 16 | 6 | – | 2·6 |
| Kinsale, | 47 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 38 | 19 | 204 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 17 | 6 | – | 2·4 |
| Macroom, | 75 | 29 | 15 | 4 | 54 | 22 | 438 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 14 | 10 | – | 2·4 |
| Mallow, | 138 | 48 | 48 | 3 | 160 | 57 | 1,598 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 9 | 11 | – | 2·8 |
| Middleton, | 114 | 30 | 37 | 2 | 96 | 28 | 626 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 12 | 7 | – | 2·6 |
| Mitchelstown, | 65 | 17 | 35 | 13 | 66 | 31 | 497 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 2 | 7 | – | 2·3 |
| Queenstown, | 259 | 147 | 34 | 73 | 206 | 137 | 1,185 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 19 | 2 | – | 2·9 |
| Skibbereen, | 57 | 4 | 41 | – | 41 | – | 666 | 3 | 19 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 6 | 7 | – | 2·8 |
| Youghal, | 62 | 25 | 21 | 5 | 55 | 24 | 299 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 5 | †24 | 18 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 3 | – | 2·8 |
| | 1508 | 549 | 625 | 198 | 1581 | 597 | 10,677 | 47 | 5 | 11 | 132 | 18 | 8 | 150 | 0 | 2 | 375 | 13 | 1 | 705 | 17 | 10 | – | – |
| **Cork City,** | 4504 | 2695 | 3497 | 1742 | 1793 | 2199 | 9,763 | 59 | 8 | 4 | 43 | 11 | 9 | 133 | 3 | 11 | 308 | 9 | 0 | 544 | 13 | 0 | – | 2·75 |
| **Donegal:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buncrana, | 51 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 52 | 5 | 259 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 30 | 15 | 0 | 42 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Donegal, | 63 | 13 | 25 | 4 | 57 | 13 | 386 | 3 | 16 | 1½ | 5 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 30 | 15 | 0 | 43 | 8 | 10½ | 4·5 | 4·5 |
| Glenties, | 24 | 3 | 8 | – | 19 | 3 | 170 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 18 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Letterkenny, | 104 | 14 | 54 | 8 | 98 | 13 | 414 | 3 | 19 | 6½ | 9 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 19 | 4½ | 4·5 | 4·5 |
| | 245 | 35 | 101 | 13 | 226 | 34 | 1,229 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 28 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 122 | 10 | 0 | 175 | 3 | 4 | – | – |

* Warder from County Gaol, in temporary charge of Fermoy Bridewell, £5 15*s.* included.
† £7 5*s.* to Warder in temporary charge included,

[*continued*,

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1865.

| COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS. | Number of Commitments. | | Of whom were Drunkards. | | Number supported at Public Expense. | | Number of Meals actually issued. | Cost of Meals. | Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c. | Incidental Expenses. | Salaries. | TOTAL. | Cost of Dietary per head per day. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | M. d. | F. d. |
| DOWN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newry, | 217 | 111 | 60 | 22 | 205 | 110 | 1,977 | 12 14 3 | 12 12 0 | 65 12 0 | 56 0 0 | 146 18 3 | 3·2 | 2·9 |
| Newtownards, | 113 | 52 | 8 | 9 | 101 | 52 | 877 | 7 0 3½ | 11 5 4½ | 5 4 6 | 35 0 0 | 58 10 2 | 4 | 3·5 |
| | 330 | 163 | 68 | 31 | 306 | 162 | 2,854 | 19 14 6½ | 23 17 4½ | 70 16 6 | 91 0 0 | 205 8 5 | – | – |
| FERMANAGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newtownbutler, | 17 | 13 | 1 | – | 17 | 13 | 107 | 1 6 9 | 9 4 7½ | 3 0 3 | 20 0 0 | 33 11 7½ | 6 | 6 |
| GALWAY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballinasloe, | 142 | 74 | 51 | 13 | 127 | 68 | 1,153 | 9 3 3 | 6 12 4 | 4 13 4 | 18 9 0 | 38 17 11 | 4 | 3·25 |
| Clifden, | 52 | 19 | 13 | – | 33 | 17 | 232 | 1 16 10 | 7 0 4 | 8 3 4 | 27 9 0 | 44 9 6 | 4·9 | 3·5 |
| Eyrecourt, | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 63 | 0 14 11 | 5 16 0 | 14 7 4 | 18 9 0 | 39 7 3 | 5 | 4·25 |
| Gort, | 42 | 32 | 10 | 12 | 39 | 32 | 583 | 4 12 0 | 11 14 7 | 4 13 4 | 26 9 0 | 47 8 11 | 4 | 3·5 |
| Loughrea, | 124 | 50 | 23 | 9 | 123 | 49 | 499 | 5 0 4 | 5 17 11 | 5 4 4 | 27 9 0 | 43 11 7 | 3·7 | 3·25 |
| Oughterard, | 73 | 27 | 1 | – | 73 | 27 | 269 | 2 5 2 | 5 10 7 | 6 4 10 | 18 9 0 | 32 9 7 | 4·1 | 3·75 |
| Portumna, | 63 | 8 | 36 | 2 | 55 | 8 | 444 | 3 1 11 | 7 12 2 | 4 19 10 | 18 9 0 | 34 2 11 | 3·5 | 3 |
| Tuam, | 156 | 64 | 27 | 9 | 146 | 64 | 1,330 | 9 0 10 | 5 14 2 | 4 13 4 | 18 9 0 | 37 17 4 | 3·25 | 3 |
| Woodford, | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 0 4 0 | 6 0 0 | 1 10 6 | 18 9 0 | 26 3 6 | 4 | 4 |
| | 672 | 276 | 164 | 46 | 616 | 267 | 4,597 | 35 19 3 | 61 18 1 | 54 10 2 | 192 1 0 | 344 8 6 | – | – |
| KERRY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cahersiveen, | 47 | 10 | 16 | 2 | 47 | 10 | 418 | 4 4 10 | 6 0 0 | 11 17 1 | 10 0 0 | 32 1 11 | | |
| Castleisland, | 40 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 40 | 7 | 203 | 2 1 5 | 6 0 0 | 13 12 5 | 10 0 0 | 31 13 10 | | |
| Dingle, | 40 | 5 | 35 | 2 | 32 | 5 | 146 | 1 11 11 | 6 0 0 | 8 5 10 | 10 0 0 | 25 17 9 | | |
| Kenmare, | 68 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 67 | 7 | 366 | 3 15 8 | 6 0 0 | 6 5 0 | 10 0 0 | 26 0 8 | | |
| Killarney, | 178 | 50 | 35 | 17 | 148 | 47 | 1,130 | 11 6 2 | 6 0 0 | 3 6 10 | 20 0 0 | 40 13 0 | 5 | 4·25 |
| Listowel, | 204 | 34 | 144 | 13 | 199 | 34 | 1,054 | 10 10 8 | 6 0 0 | 5 6 2 | 20 0 0 | 41 16 10 | | |
| Milltown, | 47 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 62 | 11 | 404 | 4 2 7 | 6 0 0 | 5 4 0 | 10 0 0 | 25 6 7 | | |
| Tarbert, | 39 | – | 27 | – | 20 | – | 68 | 0 14 1 | 6 0 0 | 4 11 0 | 15 0 0 | 26 5 1 | | |
| | 663 | 121 | 294 | 42 | 615 | 121 | 3,789 | 38 7 4 | 48 0 0 | 58 8 4 | 105 0 0 | 249 15 8 | – | – |
| KILKENNY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callan, | 91 | 12 | 64 | – | 39 | 11 | 109 | 0 18 2 | 6 0 0 | 0 2 6 | 15 0 0 | 22 0 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Thomastown, | 81 | 4 | 43 | – | 73 | 10 | 420 | 3 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 0 12 5 | 30 0 0 | 40 2 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Urlingford, | 19 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 135 | 1 2 6 | 6 0 0 | 0 7 10 | 15 0 0 | 22 10 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 191 | 25 | 114 | 7 | 128 | 28 | 664 | 5 10 8 | 18 0 0 | 1 2 9 | 60 0 0 | 84 13 5 | – | – |
| KING'S: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parsonstown, | 187 | 47 | 91 | 10 | 184 | 47 | 2,340 | 18 2 10½ | 26 17 6½ | 26 15 8½ | 40 0 0 | 111 16 1½ | 3·75 | 3·5 |
| LEITRIM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballinamore, | 85 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 43 | 15 | 386 | 3 2 7½ | 4 18 1 | 1 7 0 | 35 0 0 | 44 7 8½ | 4 | 3·7 |
| Manorhamilton, | 47 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 31 | 7 | 187 | 1 10 0½ | 4 10 5 | 6 15 5½ | 35 0 0 | 47 15 10⅜ | 4 | 3·25 |
| | 132 | 24 | 35 | 5 | 74 | 22 | 573 | 4 12 7¾ | 9 8 6 | 8 2 5¾ | 70 0 0 | 92 3 7¼ | – | – |
| LIMERICK: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bruff, | 122 | 16 | 56 | – | 120 | 13 | 667 | 6 5 0¾ | 14 17 10 | 8 10 9½ | 25 0 0 | 54 13 8 | | |
| Croom, | 3 | 1 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 42 | 0 7 10½ | 13 11 6 | 3 4 7½ | 15 0 0 | 32 4 0 | | |
| Glin, | 13 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 10 | 220 | 2 1 3 | 10 18 9½ | 5 10 8½ | 15 0 0 | 33 10 9 | 4·5 | 4·5 |
| Kilfinane, | 45 | 3 | 16 | – | 34 | 3 | 265 | 2 9 8 | 14 17 11 | 2 7 0 | 15 0 0 | 34 14 7 | | |
| Newcastle, | 116 | 24 | 21 | 5 | 97 | 23 | 803 | 7 10 6¾ | 16 8 3 | 7 0 3½ | 25 0 0 | 55 19 1 | | |
| Rathkeale, | 157 | 39 | 27 | 3 | 148 | 38 | 698 | 6 10 10½ | 16 11 11 | 6 3 11½ | 25 0 0 | 54 6 9 | | |
| | 456 | 93 | 126 | 9 | 414 | 88 | 2,695 | 25 5 3½ | 87 6 2½ | 32 17 4 | 120 0 0 | 265 8 10 | – | – |

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *continued.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1865.

| COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS. | Number of Commitments. | | Of whom were Drunkards. | | Number supported at Public Expense. | | Number of Meals actually issued. | Cost of Meals. | Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c. | Incidental Expenses. | Salaries. | TOTAL. | Cost of Dietary per head per day. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | M. d. | F. d. |
| LONDONDERRY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coleraine, | 120 | 54 | 41 | 23 | 118 | 54 | 680 | 7 1 8 | 8 0 0 | 8 12 11 | 25 0 0 | 48 14 7 | | |
| Magherafelt, | 28 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 235 | 2 8 11½ | 8 0 0 | 9 18 10 | 25 0 0 | 45 7 9½ | 5 | 5 |
| Newtownlimavady, | 37 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 37 | 7 | 188 | 1 19 2 | 8 0 0 | 4 5 1½ | 25 0 0 | 39 4 3½ | | |
| | 185 | 79 | 59 | 38 | 182 | 79 | 1,103 | 11 9 9½ | 24 0 0 | 22 16 10½ | 75 0 0 | 133 6 8 | – | – |
| LOUTH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ardee, | 175 | 31 | 113 | 19 | 166 | 31 | 812 | 7 10 10 | 6 0 0 | 12 18 3 | 50 0 0 | 76 9 1 | 4·5 | 4 |
| MAYO: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballina, | 103 | 58 | 36 | 4 | 83 | 53 | 557 | 5 16 0 | 6 0 0 | 1 5 10 | 15 0 0 | 28 1 10 | | |
| Ballinrobe, | 82 | 15 | 42 | 2 | 72 | 14 | 345 | 3 13 3 | 6 0 0 | — | 15 0 0 | 24 13 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Belmullet, | 29 | 7 | 3 | – | 28 | 7 | 271 | 2 16 5 | 6 0 0 | 0 4 3 | 15 0 0 | 24 0 8 | | |
| Swineford, | 101 | 20 | 23 | 2 | 101 | 20 | 860 | 10 7 2 | 6 0 0 | 1 7 3 | 15 0 0 | 32 14 5 | | |
| Westport, | 21 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 25 | 0 4 2 | 6 0 0 | 0 1 8 | 15 0 0 | 21 5 10 | 4 | 4 |
| | 336 | 104 | 112 | 9 | 293 | 97 | 2,058 | 22 17 0 | 30 0 0 | 2 19 0 | 75 0 0 | 130 16 0 | – | – |
| MEATH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kells, | 92 | 31 | 31 | 10 | 77 | 27 | 554 | 5 5 8½ | 12 5 0 | 4 3 11 | 40 0 0 | 61 14 7½ | 4·6 | 3·75 |
| Navan, | 168 | 20 | 136 | 13 | 155 | 19 | 709 | 6 1 2 | 10 6 6 | 1 16 8 | 40 0 0 | 58 4 4 | 4·25 | 3·5 |
| | 260 | 51 | 167 | 23 | 232 | 46 | 1,263 | 11 6 10½ | 22 11 6 | 6 0 7 | 80 0 0 | 119 18 11½ | – | – |
| MONAGHAN: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrickmacross, | 86 | 21 | 38 | 13 | 86 | 21 | 583 | 4 17 2 | 6 0 0 | 8 0 8½ | 35 0 0 | 53 17 10½ | | |
| Castleblayney, | 148 | 44 | 87 | 31 | 133 | 47 | 766 | 6 7 8 | 6 0 0 | 11 15 7 | 40 0 0 | 64 3 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Clones, | 59 | 48 | 29 | 36 | 37 | 42 | 333 | 2 15 6 | 6 0 0 | 8 9 11 | 35 0 0 | 52 5 5 | | |
| | 293 | 113 | 154 | 80 | 256 | 110 | 1,682 | 14 0 4 | 18 0 0 | 28 6 2½ | 110 0 0 | 170 6 6½ | – | – |
| QUEEN'S: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abbeyleix, | 54 | 6 | 12 | – | 51 | 6 | 192 | 1 19 4½ | 6 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 25 0 0 | 35 1 4½ | 5 | 4·5 |
| Borris-in-Ossory, | 33 | 14 | – | – | 31 | 14 | 476 | 4 13 5 | 6 0 0 | 1 4 11 | 25 0 0 | 36 18 4 | 5 | 4·5 |
| Stradbally, | 11 | 4 | 5 | – | 11 | 4 | 37 | 0 9 3 | 6 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 25 0 0 | 32 19 3 | 6 | 6 |
| | 98 | 24 | 17 | – | 93 | 24 | 705 | 7 2 0½ | 18 0 0 | 4 16 11 | 75 0 0 | 104 18 11½ | – | – |
| ROSCOMMON: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Athlone, | 46 | 24 | 6 | 11 | 46 | 24 | 536 | 4 9 4 | 6 0 0 | 1 9 0 | 15 0 0 | 26 18 4 | 4 | – |
| Boyle, | 60 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 49 | 17 | 557 | 4 12 10 | 6 0 0 | 2 2 8 | 15 0 0 | 27 15 6 | 4 | – |
| Castlerea, | 122 | 29 | 80 | 15 | 120 | 29 | 618 | 5 15 10½ | 6 0 0 | 3 12 7 | 15 0 0 | 30 8 5½ | 4 | – |
| Strokestown, | 40 | 20 | 1 | 8 | 38 | 19 | 347 | 2 17 10 | 6 0 0 | 4 4 10 | 15 0 0 | 28 2 8 | 4 | – |
| | 268 | 92 | 101 | 36 | 253 | 89 | 2,058 | 17 15 10½ | 24 0 0 | 11 9 1 | 60 0 0 | 113 4 11 | – | – |
| SLIGO: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballymote, | 55 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 65 | 8 | 401 | 3 16 6¼ | 6 0 0 | 5 12 0 | 40 0 0 | 55 8 6¼ | 4·6 | 4·6 |
| TIPPERARY, NORTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borrisokane, | 38 | 22 | 14 | 1 | 35 | 21 | 384 | 2 12 8½ | 4 15 11½ | 1 10 4 | 36 3 6 | 45 2 6 | 3·1 | 3·8 |
| Newport, | 41 | 1 | 17 | – | 2 | – | 58 | 0 9 8 | 5 4 5 | 99 5 9 | 36 3 6 | 141 3 4 | 4 | 3·75 |
| Roscrea, | 184 | 25 | 137 | 11 | 154 | 25 | 878 | 6 1 8 | 11 12 6 | 20 10 1 | 36 3 6 | 74 7 9 | 3·6 | 3·1 |
| Templemore, | 229 | 32 | 117 | 16 | 187 | 33 | 1,152 | 9 5 10 | 10 16 9 | 3 12 2 | 36 3 6 | 59 18 3 | 4 | 3·75 |
| Thurles, | 328 | 78 | 162 | 22 | 317 | 76 | 1,527 | 11 6 5 | 23 16 0 | 10 3 3½ | 56 3 6 | 101 9 2½ | 3·75 | 3·25 |
| | 820 | 158 | 447 | 50 | 695 | 155 | 3,999 | 29 16 3½ | 56 5 7½ | 135 1 7½ | 200 17 6 | 422 1 0½ | – | – |

[*continued.*

TABLE XXVI. *concluded.*—COMMITMENTS to and EXPENSES of BRIDEWELLS, in the Year 1865.

| COUNTIES AND BRIDEWELLS. | Number of Commitments. | | Of whom were Drunkards. | | Number supported at Public Expense. | | Number of Meals actually issued. | Cost of Meals. | Cost of Straw, Candles, Fuel, &c. | Incidental Expenses. | Salaries. | TOTAL. | Cost of Dietary per head per day. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | M. d. | F. d. |
| TIPPERARY, SOUTH RIDING: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caher, . . | 185 | 58 | 152 | 24 | 221 | 82 | 1,220 | 9 14 8 | 20 2 2 | 44 0 8 | 40 0 0 | 113 17 6 | 3·75 | 3·75 |
| Carrick-on-Suir | 109 | 38 | 45 | 6 | 76 | 35 | 752 | 6 3 6 | 13 14 11½ | 26 0 9½ | 40 0 0 | 85 19 3 | 4 | 3·75 |
| Cashel, . . | 403 | 67 | 218 | 15 | 400 | 67 | 1,637 | 17 1 0 | 33 10 9 | 68 3 11 | 40 0 0 | 158 15 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Clogheen, . | 132 | 11 | 115 | 6 | 126 | 11 | 596 | 4 13 9 | 13 7 7 | 16 2 1 | 40 0 0 | 74 3 5 | 3·75 | 3·75 |
| Newbirmingham, . . | 53 | 7 | 34 | – | 51 | 7 | 198 | 2 8 10 | 11 14 2½ | 15 11 4½ | 40 0 0 | 69 14 5 | 6 | 5·25 |
| Tipperary, . | 483 | 84 | 300 | 48 | 433 | 78 | 1,993 | 17 5 6 | 26 0 8 | 27 5 4 | 40 0 0 | 110 11 6 | 4·25 | 4·1 |
| | 1365 | 265 | 864 | 99 | 1307 | 280 | 6,396 | 57 7 3 | 118 10 4 | 197 4 2 | 240 0 0 | 613 1 9 | – | – |
| TYRONE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clogher, . | 64 | 18 | 17 | 6 | 64 | 18 | 403 | 4 3 11½ | 11 3 10½ | 4 17 4 | 60 0 0 | 80 5 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Dungannon, . | 242 | 78 | 141 | 30 | 237 | 74 | 1,859 | 15 9 10 | 22 10 9 | 32 15 9 | 85 0 0 | 155 16 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Strabane, . | 87 | 11 | 62 | 6 | 80 | 11 | 317 | 2 16 0½ | 11 11 1 | 7 2 6½ | 60 0 0 | 81 9 8 | 4·25 | 4·25 |
| | 393 | 107 | 220 | 42 | 381 | 103 | 2,579 | 22 9 10 | 45 5 8½ | 44 15 7½ | 205 0 0 | 317 11 2 | – | – |
| WATERFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dungarvan, . | 136 | 62 | 43 | 6 | 137 | 50 | 1,264 | 9 9 3 | 8 0 0 | 34 5 3 | 71 14 7 | 123 9 1 | 4 | 3·5 |
| Lismore, . | 64 | 19 | 34 | 3 | 54 | 17 | 395 | 3 0 3 | 6 0 0 | 17 4 9 | 40 4 2 | 66 9 2 | 3·75 | 3·1 |
| | 200 | 81 | 77 | 9 | 191 | 67 | 1,659 | 12 9 6 | 14 0 0 | 51 10 0 | 111 18 9 | 189 18 3 | – | – |
| WESTMEATH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moate, . . | 72 | 14 | 23 | 4 | 107 | 44 | 722 | 5 5 8 | 7 1 9 | 6 12 7 | 46 0 0 | 65 0 0 | 3·5 | 3·5 |
| WEXFORD: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enniscorthy, | 58 | 47 | 3 | – | 57 | 47 | 777 | 8 3 1 | 4 8 0 | 4 2 2 | 35 0 0 | 51 13 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Gorey, . . | 51 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 49 | 23 | 590 | 6 2 11 | 5 6 0 | 2 7 3 | 35 0 0 | 48 16 2 | 5 | 5 |
| New Ross, . | 86 | 45 | 27 | 3 | 62 | 42 | 796 | 8 19 7¾ | 4 6 8 | 8 0 1 | 35 0 0 | 56 6 4¾ | 5·5 | 5 |
| | 195 | 115 | 44 | 10 | 168 | 112 | 2,163 | 23 5 7¾ | 14 0 8 | 14 9 6 | 105 0 0 | 156 15 9¾ | – | – |
| WICKLOW: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baltinglass, . | 90 | 15 | 34 | – | 90 | 15 | 1,814 | 11 7 11 | 26 10 0 | 111 13 6 | 95 0 0 | 244 11 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Tinahely, . | 11 | 2 | 1 | – | 11 | 2 | 147 | 1 9 0½ | 6 0 0 | 0 11 8 | 30 0 0 | 38 0 8½ | 5 | 4 |
| | 101 | 17 | 35 | – | 101 | 17 | 1,961 | 12 16 11½ | 32 10 0 | 112 5 2 | 125 0 0 | 282 12 1½ | – | – |
| | 14868 | 5,688 | 7,991 | 2,659 | 11623 | 5,258 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 1865, . | 20,556 | | 10,650 | | 16,881 | | 77,881 | 610 15 0½ | 1,038 3 1 | 1,283 13 3½ | 3,484 9 4 | 6,417 0 8¾ | – | – |
| | 14532 | 6,041 | 7,007 | 2,506 | 11567 | 5,520 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 1864, . | 20,563 | | 9,513 | | 17,087 | | 79,579 | 613 11 2¾ | 1,028 18 7 | 1,257 13 10½ | 3,241 7 9 | 6,141 6 5¼ | – | – |
| Increase in 1865, | – | | 1,137 | | – | | – | – | 9 9 6 | 25 19 5 | 243 1 7 | 275 14 3½ | – | – |
| Decrease in 1865, | 7 | | – | | 206 | | 1,698 | 2 16 2½ | – | – | – | – | – | – |

## Addenda to Table XXVI.—Comparative Statement of Bridewell Expenses in 1864 and 1865.

**Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Increased* in 1865.**

| Counties, &c. | Expenses. 1864. | Expenses. 1865. | Increase in 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Antrim, | 149 7 8 | 169 7 4 | 19 19 8 |
| Cavan, | 130 14 6¾ | 131 12 0¾ | 0 17 6 |
| Cork County, | 657 17 8 | 705 17 10 | 48 0 2 |
| ,, City, | 326 10 6 | 544 13 0 | 218 2 6 |
| Down, | 199 7 5 | 205 8 5 | 6 1 0 |
| Galway, | 336 19 6 | 344 8 6 | 7 9 0 |
| King's, | 108 13 7½ | 111 16 1½ | 3 2 6 |
| Londonderry, | 133 6 7 | 133 6 8 | 0 0 1 |
| Mayo, | 129 10 6¾ | 130 16 0 | 1 5 5½ |
| Monaghan, | 166 10 4 | 170 6 6½ | 3 16 2½ |
| Queen's, | 104 9 7½ | 104 18 11½ | 0 9 4 |
| Tipperary, N. Riding, | 350 4 10 | 422 1 0½ | 71 16 2½ |
| Waterford, | 175 5 3 | 189 18 3 | 14 13 0 |
| Wicklow, | 219 2 9 | 282 12 1½ | 63 9 4½ |
| 1864, | 3,188 0 10½ | — | — |
| 1865, | — | 3,647 2 10½ | — |
| Increase, 1865, | — | — | 459 1 11¾ |

**Counties, &c., wherein the Expenses *Decreased* in 1865.**

| Counties, &c. | Expenses. 1864. | Expenses. 1865. | Decrease in 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Armagh, | 197 9 1 | 185 15 9 | 11 13 4 |
| Clare, | 167 2 0¾ | 165 15 5¼ | 1 6 7½ |
| Donegal, | 176 3 1 | 175 3 4 | 0 19 9 |
| Fermanagh, | 34 17 1 | 33 11 7½ | 1 5 5½ |
| Kerry, | 288 17 1 | 249 15 8 | 39 1 5 |
| Kilkenny, | 114 7 3 | 84 13 5 | 29 13 10 |
| Leitrim, | 92 18 6¾ | 92 3 7¼ | 0 14 11½ |
| Limerick, | 296 17 8½ | 265 8 10 | 31 8 10½ |
| Louth, | 89 10 7 | 76 9 1 | 13 1 6 |
| Meath, | 124 14 8¾ | 119 18 11½ | 4 15 9 |
| Roscommon, | 120 6 8 | 113 4 11 | 7 1 9 |
| Sligo, | 55 9 1¾ | 55 8 6¼ | 0 0 7½ |
| Tipperary, S. Riding, | 629 2 4 | 613 1 9 | 16 0 7 |
| Tyrone, | 331 11 4 | 317 11 2 | 14 0 2 |
| Westmeath, | 73 8 3½ | 65 0 0 | 8 8 3½ |
| Wexford, | 160 10 7 | 156 15 9¾ | 3 14 9¼ |
| 1864, | 2,953 5 6¾ | — | — |
| 1865, | — | 2,769 17 10½ | — |
| Decrease, 1865, | — | — | 183 7 8¼ |
| Increase, 1865, | — | — | 459 1 11¾ |
| Total Increase, 1865, | — | — | 275 14 3½ |

## Table XXVII.—List of Prisons.

| County. | Site. | Class of Prison. |
|---|---|---|
| | NORTH DISTRICT. | |
| Antrim, | Belfast, | County Gaol & House of Correction. |
| | *Antrim, | Bridewell. |
| | Ballymena, | ditto. |
| | Ballymoney, | ditto. |
| Armagh, | Armagh, | County Gaol. |
| | Ballybot, | Bridewell. |
| | Lurgan, | ditto. |
| | Markethill, | ditto. |
| | Newtownhamilton, | ditto. |
| Cavan, | Cavan, | County Gaol. |
| | Bailieborough, | Bridewell. |
| | Ballyconnell, | ditto. |
| | Cootehill, | ditto. |
| Donegal, | Lifford, | County Gaol. |
| | Buncrana, | Bridewell. |
| | Donegal, | ditto. |
| | Glenties, | ditto. |
| | Letterkenny, | ditto. |
| Down, | Downpatrick, | County Gaol. |
| | Newry, | Bridewell. |
| | Newtownards, | ditto. |
| Fermanagh, | Enniskillen, | County Gaol. |
| | Newtownbutler, | Bridewell. |
| Leitrim, | Carrick-on-Shan., | County Gaol. |
| | Ballinamore, | Bridewell. |
| | Manorhamilton, | ditto. |
| Londonderry, | Londonderry, | County & City Gaol. |
| | Coleraine, | Bridewell. |
| | Magherafelt, | ditto. |
| | Newtownlimavady, | ditto. |
| Longford, | Longford, | County Gaol. |
| Louth, | Dundalk, | County Gaol. |
| | Ardee, | Bridewell. |
| | Drogheda, | Borough Gaol. |
| Mayo, | Castlebar, | County Gaol. |
| | Ballina, | Bridewell. |
| | Ballinrobe, | ditto. |
| | Belmullet, | ditto. |
| | Swineford, | ditto. |
| | Westport, | ditto. |
| Meath, | Trim, | County Gaol. |
| | Kells, | Bridewell. |
| | Navan, | ditto. |
| Monaghan, | Monaghan, | County Gaol. |
| | Carrickmacross, | Bridewell. |
| | Castleblayney, | ditto. |
| | Clones, | ditto. |
| Roscommon, | Roscommon, | County Gaol. |
| | Athlone, | Bridewell. |
| | Boyle, | ditto. |
| | Castlereagh, | ditto. |
| | Strokestown, | ditto. |
| Sligo, | Sligo, | County Gaol. |
| | Ballymote, | Bridewell. |

[*continued.*

TABLE XXIX. *continued.*—LIST of PRISONS.

| County. | Site. | Class of Prison. |
|---|---|---|
| **NORTH DISTRICT—*continued.*** | | |
| Tyrone, | Omagh, | County Gaol. |
| | *Clogher, | Bridewell. |
| | *Dungannon, | ditto. |
| | Strabane, | ditto. |
| Westmeath, | Mullingar, | County Gaol. |
| | Moate, | Bridewell. |
| **SOUTH DISTRICT.** | | |
| Carlow, | Carlow, | County Gaol. |
| Clare, | Ennis, | County Gaol. |
| | Ennistimon, | Bridewell. |
| | Killaloe, | ditto. |
| | Kilrush, | ditto. |
| | Sixmilebridge, | ditto. |
| | Tulla, | ditto. |
| Cork, | Cork, | County Gaol. |
| | Bandon, | Bridewell. |
| | Bantry, | ditto. |
| | Castletown,† | ditto. |
| | Charleville, | ditto. |
| | Clonakilty, | ditto. |
| | Dunmanway, | ditto. |
| | Fermoy, | ditto. |
| | Kanturk, | ditto. |
| | Kinsale, | ditto. |
| | Macroom, | ditto. |
| | Mallow, | ditto. |
| | Middleton, | ditto. |
| | Mitchelstown, | ditto. |
| | Queenstown, | ditto. |
| | Skibbereen, | ditto. |
| | Youghal, | ditto. |
| | Cork, | City Gaol. |
| | Cork, | Bridewell. |
| Galway, | Galway, | County Gaol. |
| | Ballinasloe, | Bridewell. |
| | Clifden, | ditto. |
| | Eyrecourt, | ditto. |
| | Gort, | ditto. |
| | Loughrea, | ditto. |
| | Oughterard, | ditto. |
| | Portumna, | ditto. |
| | Tuam, | ditto. |
| | Woodford, | ditto. |
| | Galway, | Town Gaol. |
| Kerry, | Tralee, | County Gaol. |
| | Cahersiveen, | Bridewell. |
| | Castleisland, | ditto. |
| | Dingle, | ditto. |
| | Kenmare, | ditto. |
| | Killarney, | ditto. |
| | Listowel, | ditto. |
| | Miltown, | ditto. |
| | Tarbert, | ditto. |
| Kildare, | Naas, | County Gaol. |
| Kilkenny, | Kilkenny, | County and City Gaol. |
| | Callan, | Bridewell. |
| | Thomastown, | ditto. |
| | Urlingford, | ditto. |
| King's, | Tullamore, | County Gaol. |
| | Parsonstown, | District Bridewell. |
| Limerick, | Limerick, | County Gaol. |
| | Bruff, | Bridewell. |
| | Croom, | ditto. |
| | Glin, | ditto. |
| | Kilfinane, | ditto. |
| | Newcastle, | ditto. |
| | Rathkeale, | ditto. |
| | Limerick, | City Gaol. |
| Queen's, | Maryborough, | County Gaol. |
| | Abbeyleix, | Bridewell. |
| | Borris-in-Ossory, | ditto. |
| | Stradbally, | ditto. |
| Tipperary, North Riding. | Nenagh, | County Gaol. |
| | Borrisokane, | Bridewell. |
| | Newport, | ditto. |
| | Roscrea, | ditto. |
| | Templemore, | ditto. |
| | Thurles, | ditto. |
| Tipperary, South Riding. | Clonmel, | County Gaol. |
| | Caher, | Bridewell. |
| | Carrick-on-Suir, | ditto. |
| | Cashel, | ditto. |
| | Clogheen, | ditto. |
| | New Bermingham, | ditto. |
| | Tipperary, | ditto. |
| Waterford, | Waterford, | County and City Gaol. |
| | *Dungarvan, | Bridewell. |
| | Lismore, | ditto. |
| Wexford, | Wexford, | County Gaol. |
| | Enniscorthy, | Bridewell. |
| | Gorey, | ditto. |
| | New Ross, | ditto. |
| Wicklow, | Wicklow, | County Gaol. |
| | Baltinglass, | District Bridewell. |
| | Tinahely, | Bridewell. |
| **DUBLIN DISTRICT.** | | |
| Dublin, | Kilmainham, | County Gaol. |
| Dublin City, | Richmond Bridewell, South Circular-road. | City Gaol and House of Correction for males. |
| | Grangegorman-lane. | ditto for females. |
| | Marshal-lane, | Four Courts Marshalsea. |

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.
† Closed 1st July, 1864.

# APPENDIX—PART II.

## REPORTS ON PRISONS SEPARATELY.

### NORTH DISTRICT.





COUNTY OF ANTRIM GAOL, AT BELFAST.—VISITED ON THE 21ST, 25TH, AND 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | 1 | 1 |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 7 | 5 | 12 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 7 | 1 | 8 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 24 | 3 | 27 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Criminal Lunatics, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 11 | 15 | 26 | – | 1 | 1 |
| In default of Bail, | 17 | 7 | 24 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 49 | 30 | 79 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 51 | 10 | 61 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 14 | 2 | 16 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 204 | 77 | 281 | – | 2 | 2 |

*Juveniles in custody on day of Inspection.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted summarily (committed three times), 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 137 | 55 | 1864, | 246 | 88 |
| 1863, | 140 | 55 | 1865 (day of inspection), | 204 | 77 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 1 | 1 |
| 1863, | 1 | – | 1865 (day of inspection), | – | – |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Up to and including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 2 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 5 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 363 | 183 | 451 | 213 | 370 | 90 | 42 | 23 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | – | – | – | – | 10 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | – | – | 25 | 1 | – | – |
| Other assaults, | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 6 | 1 | 4 | – | 16 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| Robbery, | 6 | – | 5 | – | 10 | 10 | 2 | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 1 | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 122 | 85 | 8 | 134 | 98 | 71 | 30 | 17 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 8 | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 26 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 7 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 3 | – | – | – | 12 | 7 | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 22 | – | 87 | – | 51 | 2 | 11 | – |
| Military offences, | 23 | – | 24 | – | 14 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 10 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 1 | – |
| Revenue offences, | 11 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Illegal pawning, | 2 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | – |
| Contempt of court, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Having weapons in a proclaimed district, | – | – | 30 | – | 5 | – | 2 | – |
| Misconduct in service, | – | – | – | – | 26 | 2 | – | – |
| Illegal fishing, | 7 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Illegal procession, | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 3 | 2 | – | – | 6 | 4 | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – |
| Against property, without violence | – | – | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 307 | 545 | 491 | 565 | 404 | 534 | 46 | 29 |
| Total criminal class, | 934 | 834 | 1358 | 938 | 1122 | 762 | 162 | 73 |
| Vagrancy, | 36 | 22 | 12 | 11 | – | 5 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 235 | 355 | 321 | 382 | 228 | 279 | 6 | 1 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic. c. 27), | 17 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 2 |
| *Debt*, | 138 | 10 | 97 | 7 | 68 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 130 | 49 | 158 | 39 | 13 | 4 | 9 | – |
| Total, | 1,490 | 1,276 | 1,958 | 1,385 | 1,445 | 1,054 | 204 | 77 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 1 | – |
| 1863, | 1 | 1 | 1865 (day of inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 8 | 7 | 1864, | 8 | 2 |
| 1863, | 10 | 1 | 1865 (day of inspection), | – | – |

*Sentences of those in custody.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imprisonment for— | | | Two months, | 27 | 2 |
| Two years, | 1 | – | One month and fourteen days, | 2 | 1 |
| One year and six months, | 2 | – | One month and seven days, | 1 | – |
| One year and two months, | 1 | – | One month, & Reformatory for five years, | 1 | – |
| One year, | 8 | 2 | One month, | 22 | 5 |
| Ten months, | 4 | – | Fourteen days, | 22 | 28 |
| Nine months, | 5 | – | Seven days, | 5 | 6 |
| Six months, | 18 | 7 | Forty-eight hours, | 1 | – |
| Five months, | 2 | – | Twenty-four hours, | – | 3 |
| Four months and fourteen days, | 2 | – | For further examination, | 8 | – |
| Four months, | 14 | 2 | For trial, | 8 | 5 |
| Three months, | 12 | 13 | | 179 | 74 |
| Two months and fourteen days, | 13 | – | | | |
| Debtors, | 12 | 1 | | | |
| Lunatics, | 13 | 2 | | | |
| Total, | 204 | 77 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 97 | 7 | Debtors, | 67 | 3 |
| Criminals, | 1,529 | 973 | Criminals, | 1,112 | 757 |
| Vagrants, | 15 | 17 | Vagrants, | 14 | 12 |
| Drunkards, | 323 | 380 | Drunkards, | 228 | 279 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 13 | 9 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 20 | 8 |
| Total, | 1,977 | 1,386 | Total, | 1,441 | 1,059 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 1,524 | 645 | Committed | Once within the year, | 1,150 | 505 |
| | Twice ,, | 113 | 108 | | Twice ,, | 66 | 76 |
| | Thrice ,, | 16 | 52 | | Thrice ,, | 15 | 34 |
| | Four times ,, | 4 | 19 | | Four times ,, | 5 | 11 |
| | Five times ,, | 2 | 13 | | Five times ,, | 2 | 16 |
| | Six times ,, | 3 | 3 | | Six times ,, | 1 | 8 |
| | Seven times ,, | – | 6 | | Seven times ,, | – | 6 |
| | Eight times ,, | – | 6 | | Eight times ,, | – | 6 |
| | Nine times ,, | 1 | 5 | | Nine times ,, | – | – |
| | Ten times ,, | – | 3 | | Ten times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Eleven times ,, | – | 1 | | Eleven times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Thirteen times ,, | – | – | | Thirteen times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Total, | 1,663 | 861 | | Total, | 1,239 | 666 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 156·5 | 66·5 | — | 161·2 | 56 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 354 | | 21st August. | 337 | | 19th July. |
| Lowest ditto, | 152 | | 29th Feb. | 145 | | 30th Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 276 | | 21st August. | 250 | | 19th July. |
| Ditto, of females, | 96 | | 4th August. | 101 | | 30th July. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 102 | | 9th March. | 100 | | 30th Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 41 | | 18th Jan. | 38 | | 9th Jan. |

*Daily Averages,*

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860, | 105 | 75 |
| 1861, | 102 | 71 |
| 1862, | 111 | 62 |
| 1863, | 121 | 63 |
| 1864, | 156 | 66 |
| 1865, | 161 | 56 |

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31st January, 1858, | 274 | 12th October, 1862, | 212 |
| 2nd August, 1859, | 248 | 16th July, 1863, | 241 |
| 7th August, 1860, | 232 | 21st August, 1864, | 354 |
| 7th April, 1861, | 224 | 19th July, 1865, | 337 |

When we view collectively, and analyze the above schedules, taking moreover into consideration the daily averages for a group of years, we perceive no tendency to increase on the part of the females, among whom (on reference to the table of "committals" and "offences"), larcenies, assaults, and violations of the public peace, are found to preponderate, and to attest the degradation of the class, which supplies prisoners of this sex (no less than thirty-seven of those in custody on the above day being prostitutes); but, on the other hand, the rapid advance in the number of the males, amounting on a rough calculation to fifty per cent. in the latter years, affords evidence of the social disturbances generated by the lamentable riots, upon which it is neither my province, nor my desire to dwell; and I dismiss the subject in the earnest hope that peace and good-will will return, and that at my next inspection I shall find the prison relieved of this abnormal excess of inmates.

There was but one juvenile (a male) in charge, but in the course of the current year this category is represented as follows :—

*Juveniles committed in* 1865, *from* 1st *January to* 21st *September.*

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. | 30 | 2 | 32 |
| Larceny, | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Misdemeanor, | 13 | — | 13 |
| Recommittals in this year, | 4 | — | 4 |
| Total committals—Once, | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| ,, Twice, | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| ,, Thrice, | 1 | — | 1 |
| Sent to Reformatories, | 3 | 1 | 4 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

There were, I lament to add, 14 male and 2 female lunatics within the walls; those of the former sex being lodged suitably, as far as is consistent with an institution designed solely for penal detention; but for those of the latter there is a deficiency of accommodation. Twenty-seven males and 10 females had been committed since the commencement of 1865. I found the building, as on all former occasions during a long official experience, in a most creditable condition of cleanliness and order, in sound repair, free from damp, except in two of the cells allocated to females, in which the effects of the bursting of a pipe had not been effaced, and adequately furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, and clothing. The supply of water had been during the unprecedented drought of the summer at times rather scanty, but had been supplemented from a well beyond the boundary, as stated below, so as to suffice for daily use, but not for thoroughly flushing the sewers, from which want, however, no inconvenience had been experienced. Notice has been taken in former reports of the absence of proper quarters for female debtors, and of the unfitness of the chapel for the purpose of schooling. It appears that there is not at present any available apartment capable of conversion to this object; but I trust that, if the debtors and lunatics should be withdrawn by future legislation, a room to be fitted with all due appliances may be at the disposal of the authorities.

In all other respects, and in the adjuncts indispensable for the enforcement in its integrity of the "individual separation" of the criminal class in every department, this prison presents a very favorable contrast to the other gaols of this kingdom.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 11 | 2 | Kitchens, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 23 | 15 | Store Rooms, | 3 | 2 |
| Day Rooms, | 4 | 1 | Laundries, | – | 2 |
| Solitary Cells, | 8 | 8 | Drying Rooms, | – | 2 |
| Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Lavatories, | 2 | 1 |
| | | | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, | 8 | 1 |
| | | | Water-closets, | 275 | 103 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 329 | 103 | Reception Rooms, | 4 | 3 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 5 | 5 | Pump, | 1 | – |
| School-room—Chapel used as a School-room—one. | | | Wells, | 2 | – |
| | | | Crank Pump, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 107 | – | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 400 | 3 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 702 | 5 |
| Rugs, | 400 | – |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 350 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 415 | – |
| Bolsters, | – | 70 |
| Bedsteads, | 63 | – |

| *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 434 | 1 |
| Jackets, | 250 | 36 |
| Vests, | 240 | 33 |
| Trowsers, | 250 | 88 |
| Caps, | 250 | – |
| Socks or Stockings, pairs of, | 19 | 13 |
| Slippers, pairs of, | 255 | 51 |
| Clogs, pairs of, | 255 | 138 |

| *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 129 | 15 |
| Jackets, | 135 | – |
| Petticoats, | 197 | – |
| Aprons, | 112 | 8 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 4 | 12 |
| Caps, | 104 | – |
| Shoes, pairs of, | 171 | 10 |
| Slippers, ,, | – | 1 |

The lock-up is carried out as follows:—Each warder, in his own class, *double-locks* each door of a cell, in which a prisoner is placed, and returns the numbers locked up, for which he is responsible to the head warder, who is present in the centre hall, and compares the numbers returned with the office list. At six o'clock a docket from the

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

office with the number in custody is given to the officer "on watch," who is told off for this duty, and is responsible that the number in the cells correspond with the docket. The final lock-up at nine o'clock is attended by the Governor or Deputy-Governor, when the cell doors are opened by the warders, and closed by the officer "on watch," who tries each lock afterwards.

A stricter supervision as to the actual locking-in of each prisoner in his cell appears to be requisite on the part of the superior officers.

The cells are lighted during the six months, which intervene between autumn and summer from sunset to 8 o'clock, P.M., and again at unlock in winter, which takes place at 6 o'clock. The inmates are thus left in darkness and in inaction for *ten* hours, a period which is shorter than in the average of our county and borough prisons, but exceeds the term, viz., *eight* hours, recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords on prison discipline, which reported two years ago to Parliament; further suggesting the use of guard-beds from time to time in order to increase the stringency of the discipline.

The night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation, but there is only one tell-tale clock standing in the central hall, which is insufficient; two at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building being indispensable for testing the regularity of the circuits. The locks are reported to be in proper order, and due care appears to be taken with regard to the examination, and repair of them.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 3 | – | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 2 | – |
| Stoppage of Diet, | 255 | 27 | Stoppage of Diet, | 157 | 1 |
| Other Punishments, | 3 | 3 | Other Punishments, | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 321 | 30 | Total, | 160 | 2 |

For a prison *strictly* administered upon the "separate system," the smallest infringements of discipline, as has been remarked in former reports, are visited with trifling penalties, and the aggregate of them is therefore necessarily considerable. I would again urge that at *every* meeting of the Board, the record should be examined and signed by the Chairman, for the reasons assigned before, namely, the protection of the Governor, who is solely responsible for the great majority of the punishments, and the satisfaction of the prisoners.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stone-breaking, | 81 | – | Orderlies, | 13 | 2 |
| Labouring, | 14 | – | Washing, | – | 27 |
| Cooking, | 6 | – | Sewing, | – | 10 |
| Tailoring, | 3 | – | Veining, | – | 11 |
| Shoemaking, | 1 | – | Flowering, | – | 3 |
| Weaving, | 3 | – | Carding, | – | 1 |
| Other trades, | 8 | – | | | |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial labour, | 129 | 54 |
| Sick, | 5 | 5 |
| Unemployed, | 36 | 9 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 3 | 6 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 17 | 1 |
| Lunatics, | 14 | 2 |
| Total in custody, | 204 | 77 |

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £759 6*s.* 0½*d.* | 1863, . £886 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £951 18*s.* 9½*d.*

The proportion of profit derived from stone-breaking in 1864, is given in the annexed schedule.

| | Value. | | | Cost of raw material. | | | Profit. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
| Prison, . . | 14 | 6 | 8½ | 10 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 8½ |
| Public, . . | 667 | 14 | 2¼ | 481 | 3 | 8 | 186 | 10 | 6¼ |
| Total, | 682 | 0 | 10¾ | 491 | 4 | 8 | 190 | 16 | 2¾ |

*Hours for Work, Stonebreaking, &c.*

SUMMER.

9 a.m. to 2 p.m. = 5 hours; and 3¼ p.m. to 5½ p.m. = 2¼ hours = 7¼ hours.

WINTER.

9 a.m. to 4 p.m. = 7 hours.

It will be observed that no definite "punitive labour" exists here; for no distinction is established with regard to "hard labour;" stone-breaking being the preponderant employment of the males, which falls very unequally upon agricultural labourers, and upon those previously engaged in trades, or the more skilled forms of work. Thus a boot-closer, whose hands were covered with warts, and a barber, bothearnestly begged to be relieved from the stone-hammers, and to be transferred to any other description of labour however severe. A one-eyed man also preferred the same request on account of the greater risk to his defective sight. The principles of the "Prison Act" (limited to England and Wales), which received the Royal assent in the last Session of Parliament, will doubtless be extended to this kingdom, and the providing of adequate means of enforcing sentences to hard labour will thus be rendered compulsory. It will therefore be expedient to devise, and adopt a variety of such means suitable to different capacities.

The crank pump attached to the reservoirs is nearly inactive, steam-power being ordinarily applied, both for the purpose of conveying water thither from a well on the premises, which is supplemented from another outside the walls. It would be preferable to erect a crank machine on the most improved model as to efficiency, safety, facility of detecting idleness, and the rigid maintenance of "separation."

Industrial labour has always been carried out here with energy, and with remunerative results; the female department, assigned to washing for the public, being especially conducted in a manner deserving of the highest commendation.

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan. 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 471 | 142 | 216 | 49 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . . | 18·4 | 7·5 | 10·0 | 7·0 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 187 | 132 | 130 | 79 |

*School-hours.*—Males—10 to 1 o'clock. Females—12 to 2 o'clock.

In consequence of the retirement of the Governor, and the sudden death of the Deputy-Governor, the services of the schoolmaster, who superintends the education of both sexes, were required for the duties of the prison office, and the school was discontinued. I quite concur

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

in the observations of my colleague in his report for the year 1861, as to the unsuitability of the chapel, from its general construction, to effective instruction, which can only be carried out, when the master is brought into close contact with the pupils, and is thus enabled to individualize his teachings.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and females under 15—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread, and 1 pint newmilk. Females—12 oz. white bread, and ¾ pint newmilk. Males and females under 15—8 oz. white bread, and ¾ pint gruel.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month or under get gruel in place of milk for dinner.

Supper.—Males and females under 15—4 oz. bread.

*Contracts.*—White bread, per lb. $1\frac{5}{8}d.$; newmilk, per gallon, $8\frac{1}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; coal, per ton, 11*s.* 11*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2·92*d.* | 1863, . 2·77*d.* | 1864, . 2·82*d.*

Some complaints were preferred by prisoners, under sentence for offences committed during the late riots, as to the *amount* of the food supplied, but the full prison allowance is accorded to them; and moreover I ascertained that the Surgeon, a very judicious and humane officer, had ordered extra diet to be given to such of this class, as in his opinion required it; *four* only of the *fourteen* prisoners placed in this category of diet being convicted of other offences, than riot, assault, and similar acts of violence. One prisoner only, a blind man, complained of the *quality* of the food, and, on tasting the samples I found the stirabout and white bread very good, although the latter is sometimes excepted to in the tabular record kept by the Chaplains, who are regular in their inspections, but the sweet milk was rather poor in quality, and the buttermilk somewhat sour; these items having been frequently objected to, especially the last.

*Books and Accounts.*

The very onerous duty of superintending the keeping of the books and accounts has fallen upon the Local Inspector, in consequence of the vacancies in the staff referred to above. All the books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General (except the general visitors' book) are in use here. All the superior officers, except the Local Inspector, are provided with journals, which are submitted and occasionally signed.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,751 11*s.* 5½*d.* | 1863, . £2,314 17*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £2,567 16*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £14 16*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £11 13*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £11 0*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £23 12*s.* | 1863, . £17 8*s.* | 1864, . £12 2*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years ;—

1862, . £4 10*s.* | 1863, . — | 1864, . —

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £25 14*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £13 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £13 6*s.* 2*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1862, . £470 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £378 16*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £460 3*s.* 2*d.*

### *Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-resident.* | | | |
| Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector, | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. George Conway, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas H. Purdon, Surgeon, | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| James Moore, Apothecary, | | — | |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| John Forbes, Governor, | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| * * Deputy-Governor, | 77 | 10 | 0 |
| Geo. Clarke, Schoolmaster, | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John M'Aninch, | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Gorman, *Shoemaker*, | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Mullan, | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. David Beattie, | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Auld, | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Martin, | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Edward M'Kinney, | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. George Hancock, *Matmaker*, | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Wm. Gorman, *Shoemaker*, | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Dick, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. George Gardner, *Weaver*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Blair, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Alex. Thomson, *Tailor*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| John Brankin, Messenger, | 20 | 16 | 0 |
| Rose Mullan, Matron, | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Sarah Bramble, Assistant-Matron, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Stanfield, Hospital Nurse, | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| Matilda Pollock, *Laundress*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Orr, Assistant *do.*, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Susan Dinsmore, Servant, | 9 | 2 | 0 |

### *Vacancies.*

Eleanor Owen, Assistant Matron, resigned. Sarah Bramble, Assistant Matron, appointed. William Skillen, Deputy-Governor, died suddenly. James Ranker, Deputy-Governor, appointed—not yet entered on duty.

Since the last inspection Mr. Skillen, the Deputy-Governor, a meritorious officer, having died suddenly, was succeeded by Mr. James Ranker, who had not entered upon his duties at the time of my visit, and the assistant matron, Eleanor Owen, having resigned, Sarah Bramble was appointed in her place. I have to state, with deep regret, in which my colleague fully participates, that Mr. Forbes, the Governor, has more recently been compelled by continued ill-health to retire from an office, which he had most worthily filled in this prison from its first institution, having brought to bear upon its administration great experience, zeal, ability, and entire trust-worthiness. The Board having thrown the office open to public competition, nominated Captain Keogh, the Governor of the county gaol of Kildare, to this important post. In consequence of these vacancies, and the long indisposition of another officer, the staff was so much reduced, as not to furnish sufficient numbers for carrying out the usual periods of daily exercise, of which one of the prisoners complained. This inconvenience however was only temporary, and will not recur. Two prisoners, an adult female, and a boy, complained of acts of violence, and unruly temper on the part of the schoolmaster. The former case appeared to be somewhat doubtful, but the latter was admitted.

The extern officers receive their salaries at the assizes, and the interns monthly. The turnkeys are provided with fire-arms, and with uniforms, but not with food-rations.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim Gaol.*

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 144 | 138 |
| Episcopal Chaplain, | 157 | 135 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 156 | 125 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 173 | 116 |
| Physician, | 190 | 141 |

One servant employed in cleaning the entrance-hall, board-room, and offices, receives the gaol allowance.

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 29 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 23 | 10 | 9 |
| No. of days therein, | 632 | 896 | 541 | 839 | 396 | 1017 | 619 | 397 |
| Average daily number, | 1·73 | 2·45 | 1·48 | 2·30 | 1·08 | 2·78 | 2·34 | 1·50 |
| Number of deaths, | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £20 2*s.* 2*d.* | | £13 4*s.* 7*d.* | | £16 1*s.* 4*d.* | | — | |

The hospital, the only one in this kingdom on the cellular principle, though limited in space, is sufficient for the number of patients; the great majority of cases being dealt with in the ordinary cells. The medical department is conducted with great skill, assiduity, and humanity, by Dr. Purdon, who has superintended it from the foundation of the prison. The general sanitary condition was, and had been satisfactory.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ths. Montgomery, esq., J.P. | Charles O'Hara, esq., J.P. | John Young, esq., J.P. |
| Thomas Verner, esq., J.P. | James E. Leslie, esq., J.P. | Charles Lanyon, esq., J.P. |
| Conway R. Dobbs, esq., J.P. | George J. Clarke, esq., J.P. | W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P. |
| Rev. R. W. Bland, J.P. | Henry H. M'Neile, esq., J.P. | James Owen, esq., J.P. |

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all accounts, which have been previously examined and certified by the Local Inspector, and the Governor, are discharged by means of cheques payable to the individual creditors.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The tabular synopsis of these minor prisons is compiled from the observations of the Inspectors-General and the Local Inspector.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Antrim.*

*Bridewells.*

| | Ballymoney. | | Ballymena. | | Antrim. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . . | 79 | 20 | 181 | 57 | 126 | 51 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 20 | 9 | 56 | 11 | 19 | 20 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . | 23 | 8 | – | – | 33 | 12 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 13 | 5 | – | – | 9 | 5 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often? | Fortnightly. | | Town Commissioners' Sessions weekly. Petty Sessions fortnightly. | | Monthly. | |
| Committals, whether regular? | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . | Good. | | Fair. | | Good. | |
| Security, . . . | *Unsatisfactory.* | | *Yards insecure.* | | Satisfactory. | |
| Accommodation, . | Sufficient. | | Adequate. | | Sufficient. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Adequate. | |
| Water, how supplied? | By two pumps. | | By pumps on the premises. | | From pumps in the respective yards. | |
| Sewerage, . . | Tolerable. | | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Satisfactory. | | Now satisfactory. | | Now satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . | £20; Matron, £8. | | £20; Matron, £8. | | £20; Matron, £10. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment? | Court-keeper. | | Court-house keeper, salary £10. | | Court-keeper (salary £10) and weigh-master. | |
| Remarks, . . . | — | | No prisoner in custody. | | A certified Bridewell. No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh Gaol.*

## COUNTY OF ARMAGH GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—VISITED ON THE 26TH OF APRIL, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 15 | 4 | 19 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | – | 2 |
| In default of Bail, | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 11 | 2 | 13 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 51 | 19 | 70 | 5 | – | 5 |

*Juveniles.*

Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years—Convicted Felons, . 2 males.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 34 | 31 | 1864, | 68 | 32 |
| 1863, | 60 | 27 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 51 | 19 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 3 | 2 |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | 1 | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | 1 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3 | 1 | 1865 (up to and including | | |
| 1863, | 3 | 3 | day of Inspection), | 1 | 1 |
| 1864, | 3 | 3 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | 1 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 82 | 27 | 76 | 23 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 13 | – | 15 | 1 | 3 | – | 6 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Robbery, | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 62 | 69 | 67 | 66 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 9 |
| Embezzlement, | 38 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Perjury, & subornation of perjury, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 22 | 30 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 5 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences against Fishery Laws, | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Leaving employment, | 14 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Abduction, | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | 11 | 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 7 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Total criminal class, | 269 | 161 | 238 | 148 | 58 | 40 | 33 | 16 |
| Vagrancy, | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Drunkenness, | 42 | 41 | 61 | 90 | 34 | 21 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 16 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 1 | – | 11 | 2 |
| *Debt*, | 53 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 6 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 71 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 6 | 3 | – | – |
| Total, | 457 | 238 | 398 | 259 | 114 | 67 | 51 | 19 |

*Committals.*

| *From* 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From* 1st *January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 45 | 2 | Debtors, | 12 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 263 | 152 | Criminals, | 64 | 43 |
| Vagrants, | 7 | 2 | Vagrants, | 3 | 2 |
| Drunkards, | 61 | 90 | Drunkards, | 34 | 21 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 22 | 13 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | – |
| Total, | 398 | 259 | Total, | 114 | 67 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| Committed | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 296 | 142 | Once within the year, | 93 | 42 |
| | Twice ,, | 13 | 20 | Twice ,, | 2 | 12 |
| | Thrice ,, | 5 | 13 | Thrice ,, | – | – |
| | Four times ,, | 1 | 3 | Four times ,, | – | – |
| | Five times ,, | – | 2 | Five times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Six times ,, | – | 1 | Six times ,, | – | – |
| | Eight times ,, | – | 1 | Eight times ,, | – | – |
| | Twelve times ,, | 1 | – | Twelve times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 316 | 182 | Total, | 96 | 54 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 52·83 | 29·27 | — | 44·07 | 28·27 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 97 | | 7th October. | 88 | | 5th Jan. |
| Lowest ditto, | 65 | | 8th June. | 64 | | 26th April. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 72 | | 30th Jan. | 55 | | 14th April. |
| Do. of females, | 46 | | 6th Nov. | 42 | | 5th Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 35 | | 24th Dec. | 36 | | 16th Jan. |
| Do. of females, | 17 | | 20th Jan. | 18 | | 24th April. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th February, 1858, | 95 | 6th June, 1862, | 99 |
| 9th July, 1859, | 88 | 28th June, 1863, | 96 |
| 9th August, 1860, | 78 | 7th October, 1864, | 97 |
| 1st September, 1861, | 100 | 5th January, 1865, | 88 |

If we examine the daily averages for the last few years, we find that an inconsiderable fluctuation has taken place in the numbers, the difference in proportion being somewhat greater among the males, than the females, and the figures standing thus:—1862—males, 40—females, 32; 1863—males, 48—females, 28; 1864—males, 52—females, 29; 1865—males, 44—females, 28; and, if we analyze the return of the crimes, which distinguish the two sexes, we gather that in 1863, of 269 male criminals, 128; in 1864 of 232, 120; and in the expired portion of the current year, of 58, 29, or nearly a moiety throughout, were convicted of, or charged with, offences partaking of violence, from the culminating point of murder, down to breaches of the peace; while among the females larceny, prostitution, and disorderly conduct almost exclusively appear on their registry, there having been, however, latterly some cases of infanticide, and concealment of birth. There were 2 male juveniles in custody; 30 males, and 4 females under this category having been committed here in the past twelvemonth; of the former of whom 6, and of the latter 1, were transferred to reformatories. There were also in charge a male and female strongly suspected to be returned convicts, and no less than 13 lunatics—11 males and 2 females, for whom, although treated with skill, and humanity by the Medical Officer, neither special attendance, nor appliances suited to cases of mental derangement can be provided in an institution designed for dealing solely with responsible criminals.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 3 | 2 | Chapel, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 15 | 1 | Worksheds, | 10 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 2 | – | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Solitary Cells, | 3 | – | Store Rooms, | 4 | – |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, | – | – | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| | | | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | – | 2 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 61 | 38 | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 11 | – | Privies, | 4 | – |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 5 | – | Water-closets, | 66 | 5 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 10 | – | Pump, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 1 | 1 | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 129 | 35 | Shirts, | 54 | 12 | Shifts, | 42 | 32 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 422 | 110 | Jackets, | 44 | 3 | Gowns, | 44 | 38 |
| Rugs, | 128 | 38 | Vests, | 44 | 3 | Petticoats, | 70 | 10 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 61 | – | Trowsers, | 44 | 6 | Aprons, | 36 | 93 |
| Bed-ticks, | 128 | 18 | Caps, | 44 | 4 | Caps, | 30 | 51 |
| Bedsteads, | 33 | – | Socks or Stockings, pairs of, | 21 | 10 | Stockings, pairs of, | 21 | 4 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 51 | 10 | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 21 | 13 |

I found the gaol, at my inspection, in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and discipline, in sound repair, free from damp, secure, well ventilated, amply provided with water, and effective sewerage, and sufficiently supplied for existing requirements with bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and prisoners' clothing; there being, moreover, some raw material in store. No alteration has taken place in the general accommodation; but the improvement of the Governor's residence, and of the frontage of the building is progressing, and will conduce much to internal convenience, and external decoration.

As this design will be completed in the ensuing spring, I will venture, in the interval, to direct the attention of the local authorities to an extract from our Report for the year 1864, in which the principles of a Prisons Bill, applicable only to England and Wales, now passing through the House of Commons are discussed, and the penalties attached to a non-fulfilment of them pointed out, because, in the event of its becoming law, similar legislation will, as a matter of course, be extended to this kingdom.* I therefore briefly recapitulate the defects, which have been commented upon in former Reports, viz., the want of proper quarters for female debtors, the insufficiency of sheds for stone-breaking, and the absence of partitions in the laundry, and in the portion of the chapel assigned to pupils engaged in writing, which prevents the enforcement in its integrity of the system of individual separation. A fumigating apparatus, for purifying the private clothing of prisoners, is also required.

The Governor, or the first turnkey, attends the lock-up, and a night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation, without, however, the *indispensable* check of detector clocks, placed in such positions, as to test vigilance, and the regularity of the circuits.

* Since the above was in type, the Bill in question has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh Gaol.*

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or refractory cells, | 18 | 3 | Dark or refractory cells, | 6 | 2 |

All the punishments above enumerated were inflicted by the authority of the Governor. The record of them is submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman at each meeting.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaving, | 3 | Knitting, | 4 |
| Winding, | 1 | Sewing, | 11 |
| Tailoring, | 2 | Mangling, | 2 |
| Shoe-making, | 1 | | |
| Stone-breaking, | 13 | | |
| Painting, | 2 | | |
| Prison duties, | 6 | | |
| Total, | 28 | Total, | 17 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial labour, | 28 | 17 |
| Sick, | 5 | – |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 1 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 6 | – |
| Lunatics, | 11 | 2 |
| Total in custody, | 51 | 19 |

Breaking hard whinstone constitutes the only punitive labour for the males, and is found to produce a remunerative return. Industrial employment is carried out with laudable energy (two of the turnkeys being handicraftsmen, viz., a weaver, who is also competent to cut out shoes, and a tailor); and gaslight is supplied in the cells for two hours after lock-up to those thus engaged. Among the females, some profit is also derived from sprigging muslin.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1862, . £44 17*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £46 4*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £46 7*s.* 3*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 108 | 76 | 38 | 29 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 13·75 | 12·0 | 15·0 | 13·0 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 312 | 312 | 100 | 100 |

*School-hours.*—Males—From 4 to 6 o'clock, P.M. Females—From 1 to 3 o'clock P.M.

Educational instruction is given daily at the hours stated, to the prisoners of both sexes, by the schoolmaster, and by the assistant matron, who are both competent for tuition. The approved form of registry is kept, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their remarks upon the condition of the schools, and the progress of the pupils.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

First Class—Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Second Class—Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh Gaol.*

Third Class—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of soup. Supper, 4 oz. of brown bread.

Gruel is substituted for milk every Monday and Thursday for all prisoners at dinner and daily for those whose sentences do not exceed one month.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb., 1½*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 4½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 2·74*d.* | 1863, . 2·67*d.* | 1864, . 2·57*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, except by two males under sentence for abduction, as to the *quantity*, and not as to the *quality* of the provisions. I ascertained that they received the full gaol allowance; and upon tasting the stirabout, and the milk, I found the former excellent, and the latter very fair. The Chaplains inspect regularly, observing the tabular form of comment, and very rarely take exception to any item for consumption.

*Books and Accounts.*

A new code of by-laws has been prepared, and submitted to the Executive for approbation. The Local Inspector reports upon the prison to the Grand Jury, and the Chaplains, and the Governor are duly provided with journals. The books and accounts are generally kept with laudable accuracy; but I found some trifling errors, arising from misapprehension as to the mode of entry, which will be corrected in future.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,520 3*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £1,494 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £1,638 7*s.* 7*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £19 12*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £17 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £18 10*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £2 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £3 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £ — | 1863, . £13 16*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £ —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1862, . £205 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £197 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £262 14*s.* 7*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| John M'Kinstry, esq., Local Inspector, | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. G. Murphy, Protestant Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. William Henderson, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. John Rafferty, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon, | | — | |
| James Armstrong, esq., Apothecary, | 20 | | |

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Resident.* | | | |
| John M'Cutcheon, Governor, | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Armstrong, | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Henry Jenkinson, *Weaver*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Asaph Moore, | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Coulter, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John M'Coy, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Samuel M'Arthur, *Tailor*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Stringer, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret Pain, Matron, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Maria Craig, Sub-Matron, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary A. Agnew, Hospital Nurse, | 20 | 0 | 0 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh Gaol.*

No vacancies have occurred in the staff since the last inspection. The subordinate intern officers are paid quarterly, and are supplied with light and fuel, but not with food rations; and the turnkeys are provided with fire-arms, and uniforms. The extern officers, and the Governor receive their salaries at each assizes.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 141 | 53 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 152 | 48 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 168 | 49 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 161 | 49 |
| Surgeon, | 132 | 40 |
| Apothecary, | 151 | 37 |

*Hospital.*

The hospital, which is fitted up with water-closets, but not with baths, is somewhat limited in point of capacity; as, however, the Medical Officer treats all the minor cases in the single cells, in order to maintain inviolate the discipline of individual separation, the building is found to be adequate to its requirements, except that no convalescent yards are attached to it. The sanitary condition was, and had been satisfactory.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 28 | 74 | 57 | 46 | 69 | 42 | 27 | 14 |
| Number of days therein, | 303 | 955 | 700 | 511 | 852 | 448 | 311 | 163 |
| Average daily number, | 0·83 | 2·62 | 1·92 | 1·40 | 2·33 | 1·22 | 2·68 | 1·41 |
| Number of deaths, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £30 10*s.* 4*d.* | | £32 5*s.* 11*d.* | | £36 10*s.* 11*d.* | | — | |

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

Two—one on 25th February, 1864; and one on the 10th October, 1864.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Right Hon. Lord Lurgan. | William Paton, esq. | John Hancock, esq. |
| Hon. Henry W. Caulfeild. | Henry L. Prentice, esq. | Joseph Atkinson, esq. |
| Sir James M. Stronge. | Thomas Dobbin, esq. | Hugh Boyle, esq. |
| Sir Capel Molyneux. | Thomas A. Prentice, esq. | St. John T. Blacker, esq. |

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting all claims, except contracts, which are dealt with at the assizes, are discharged by means of cheques signed by three members of the Board, countersigned by the Local Inspector, and drawn in favour of the respective creditors.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh.*

*Bridewells.*

| | Ballybot. | | Lurgan. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 78 | 43 | 171 | 82 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 24 | 8 | 38 | 18 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . | 22 | 6 | 22 | 19 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Weekly and direct. | | Fortnightly and direct. | |
| Committals, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . . . | The whole building was undergoing, at the time of my inspection, alterations, which almost amount to a reconstruction; and was therefore unfit for the reception of prisoners. | | Good. | |
| Security, . . . . . | | | *Inadequate.* | |
| Accommodation, . . . . | | | Sufficient. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | | | Sufficient. | |
| Water, . . . . . | Pipe-water to be supplied, *the pump-water being unfit for drinking.* | | By pump on premises. | |
| Sewerage, . . . . . | To be improved. | | Fair. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | — | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head, per day. | 3½*d.* for both sexes. | | 3½*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . . . | £20; £5 as Courthouse-keeper. | | £30. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | None. | |
| Remarks, . . . . . | No prisoner in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Armagh.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| —— | Markethill. | | Newtown-Hamilton. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 62 | 20 | 78 | 28 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 14 | 3 | 54 | 14 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . | 12 | 5 | 24 | 5 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Monthly. | | Monthly. | |
| Committals, . . . . . | *Some illegal.* | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . . . | *Brick-floors worn.* | | Tolerable. | |
| Security, . . . . . | Scarcely adequate. | | *Insecure.* | |
| Accommodation, . . . . | Sufficient. | | *Wretched.* | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | *Sheets deficient and blankets worn.* | | *Sheets deficient; one rug wanting.* | |
| Water, . . . . . | Pump on premises. | | Pump. | |
| Sewerage, . . . . . | Fair. | | *None; cess-pools cleared through the house.* | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | *Dark, damp, and ill-ventilated.* | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head per day. | 3½*d.* for both sexes. | | 3½*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . . . . | £20. | | £20. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper (salary £5) *and a tailor.* | | Holds some ground. | |
| Remarks, . . . . . | No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed. | | No prisoner in custody. *This Bridewell is utterly unfit for a place of detention.* | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cavan Gaol.*

COUNTY OF CAVAN GAOL, AT CAVAN.—VISITED ON THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Pauper Debtors, | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further examination, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 6 | 3 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – |
| Criminal Lunatics, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Total, | 50 | 8 | 58 | 3 | – | 3 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 38 | 18 | 1864, | 38 | 21 |
| 1863, | 59 | 25 | 1865 (day of inspection), | 50 | 8 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | – | 1 |
| 1863, | 1 | – | 1865 (day of inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | – | 1865 (up to and including day of inspection), | 3 | 2 |
| 1863, | 1 | – | Day of inspection, | 1 | 1 |
| 1864, | 2 | 1 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 23 | – | Debtors, | 13 | – |
| Criminals, | 239 | 81 | Criminals, | 186 | 37 |
| Vagrants, | 2 | 1 | Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 44 | 23 | Drunkards, | 49 | 29 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 13 | 10 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 1 |
| Total, | 321 | 115 | Total, | 257 | 67 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cavan Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Up to and including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 3 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bigamy, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults (common), | 119 | 15 | 106 | 23 | 83 | 3 | 17 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 31 | – | 8 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 2 | – | 3 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Robbery, | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 12 | 39 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | 1 |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Forgery, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Military offences, | 10 | – | 9 | – | 27 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 8 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 7 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 2 | – | 17 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Leaving service, and refusing to work, | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Gambling, | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bringing forbidden articles into gaol, | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Leaving reformatory, | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Soliciting on streets, | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of Game and Fishery Laws, | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Innoculating for small-pox, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property with violence, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 23 | 12 | 17 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 1 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Total criminal classes, | 245 | 94 | 207 | 74 | 161 | 33 | 33 | 6 |
| Vagrancy, | 3 | 7 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 61 | 48 | 44 | 23 | 49 | 29 | – | – |
| Lunacy, | 9 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| *Debt*, | 19 | 1 | 23 | – | 13 | – | 2 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 46 | 5 | 32 | 8 | 43 | 4 | 2 | – |
| Total, | 383 | 166 | 321 | 115 | 275 | 67 | 50 | 8 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| Committed | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 272 | 70 | Once within the year, | 225 | 45 |
| | Twice, ,, | 10 | 12 | Twice, ,, | 8 | 3 |
| | Thrice, ,, | 2 | 4 | Thrice, ,, | 1 | – |
| | Four times, ,, | – | 1 | Four times, ,, | – | – |
| | Five times, ,, | – | 1 | Five times, ,, | – | 1 |
| | Eleven times, ,, | – | – | Eleven times, ,, | – | 1 |
| | Total, | 284 | 88 | Total, | 234 | 50 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 51 | 21 | — | 45·59 | 15 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 98 | | 20th June. | 75 | | 17th May. |
| Lowest ditto, | 44 | | 25th Oct. | 49 | | 1st October. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 73 | | 18th June. | 55 | | 17th May. |
| Ditto of females, | 33 | | 4th August. | 22 | | 4th May. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 28 | | 25th Oct. | 37 | | 25th July. |
| Ditto of females, | 14 | | 8th May. | 8 | | 16th Oct. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th January, 1858, | 79 | 14th May, 1862, | 93 |
| 22nd October, 1859, | 79 | 5th July, 1863, | 110 |
| 15th January, 1860, | 66 | 20th June, 1864, | 98 |
| 23rd June, 1861, | 61 | 17th May, 1865, | 75 |

*Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solitary confinement, | – | – | Solitary confinement, | 14 | – |
| Whipping, | – | – | Whipping, | 2 | – |

Daily averages for the last six years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, | 31 | 14 | 1862, | 41 | 20 | 1864, | 51 | 21 |
| 1861, | 33 | 16 | 1863, | 56 | 22 | 1865, | 45 | 15 |

Upon reviewing the foregoing schedules, we observe a gradual advance in the aggregate of the males up to 1863, and a similar decline from that period to the present; but there is nothing to call for any special comment except that a reference to the tables of "Committals, specifying the offences," &c., will establish, as has been noticed in former reports, the large proportion of assaults, &c., involving bodily violence.

The females have not exhibited a great fluctuation, disorderly conduct and larcenies, and other offences against property; continuing to constitute the majority of the offences which affect this sex.

Juveniles in this county form but a small item in the Registry; *two* males only in 1864, and but *one* in the current year (none of whom were transferred to Reformatories), having been committed here.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cavan Gaol.*

The preponderance, on the other hand, of the insane (of whom there were no less than *nineteen* in custody, viz., *five* male "criminal" lunatics, and *twelve* committed as "dangerous," as well as *two* females, also belonging to this second category), produces lamentable results, whether we contemplate the matter from the point of discipline, or of restorative treatment. With regard to the latter, my attention having been directed to a practice, which has prevailed here for a considerable period, namely, that of exercising lunatics *outside* the walls of the prison, I felt it my duty, although I entertained no doubt, to obtain the opinion of the Law Adviser as to its entire illegality, however conducive to the health of these irresponsible victims of vicious legislation. It would be indeed impossible to find a stronger illustration or admission of the unfitness of a prison as a place of reception for the insane, than the habitual resorting to this violation of the primary principles of discipline, and of the very terms of the committals, grounded on sworn information of "danger." The practice will, of course, be henceforth discontinued, but the evil will remain unabated for a long time, little advance having been made in the building of the asylum, which, when completed, will afford some relief. Subjoined are the dates of the committals of those in custody on the day of my visit, which show the great length of detention in certain cases :—

*Lunatics confined on the 16th October, 1865.*

| No. | Name. | Date of Committal. | Crime. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | John L. | 10th Aug. 1857 | — |
| 2 | Thomas B. | 31st Aug. 1863 | — |
| 3 | Thomas T. | 10th Nov. 1863 | — |
| 4 | Michael K. | 9th April, 1864 | — |
| 5 | Charles M. | 13th April, 1864 | — |
| 6 | Joseph H. | 8th July, 1864 | — |
| 7 | William M'. | 18th July, 1864 | — |
| 8 | Owen C. | 14th Nov. 1864 | — |
| 9 | Thomas W. | 9th June, 1865 | — |
| 10 | John B. | 15th July, 1865 | — |
| 11 | Patrick H. | 1st Feb. 1865 | — |
| 12 | Thomas R. | 1st Sept. 1865 | — |
| 13 | Ann M'. | 18th July, 1864 | — |
| 14 | Bridget K. | 31st Aug. 1865 | — |
| | CRIMINAL LUNATICS. | | |
| 1 | William S. | 17th June, 1861 | Assault. |
| 2 | John B. | 7th Dec. 1863 | Assault. |
| 3 | Philip N. | 1st Feb. 1864 | Assault. |
| 4 | Robert E. | 28th Feb. 1865 | Assault. |
| 5 | Peter S. | 3rd April, 1865 | Dangerous assault. |

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 8 | 2 | Workshops, | 2 | — |
| Day Rooms, | 9 | 3 | Kitchen, | 1 | — |
| Solitary Cells, | 4 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 4 | 2 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | 70 | — | Laundry, | — | 1 |
| | | | Bath, | 1 | — |
| | | | Privies, | 8 | 1 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | — | 18 | Water-closets, | 1 | 3 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 5 | 1 | Reception Room, | 1 | — |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 22 | 3 | Pumps, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 1 | Wells, | 1 | 1 |
| Chapels, | 1 | — | Tread-wheel, | 1 | — |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 117 | 9 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 152 | 20 |
| Rugs, | 117 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 117 | 16 |
| Bedsteads, | 123 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 84 | 12 |
| Jackets, | 50 | 24 |
| Vests, | 50 | 24 |
| Trowsers, | 50 | 25 |
| Caps, | 54 | 6 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 15 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 39 | 35 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 9 | 12 |
| Jackets, | 9 | 40 |
| Gowns, | 2 | 6 |
| Petticoats, | 9 | 40 |
| Aprons, | 9 | 24 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 9 | – |
| Caps, | 9 | 30 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 9 | 20 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 8 | 13 |

I found the building generally in sound repair, free from damp, clean, and orderly; the supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage is capable of being flushed. The stock of bedding, blankets and sheets was adequate, but that of clothing was deficient. There was, however, some raw material in store for making up; and a shoemaker (a prisoner) was employed at his trade in the service of the gaol.

No improvements having been made here since the last inspection, it becomes necessary for me to recapitulate the more pressing wants and defects:—*Firstly*, the hospital being placed at the top of a staircase, is without any access to a convalescent yard; there is, moreover, but one water-closet, common to both sexes, who are very imperfectly separated at all times, and there is no fixed bath. *Secondly*, the laundry, which is unpartitioned, is small and inconvenient, and there is no drying-room. *Thirdly*, there is no reception-room for females. *Fourthly*, there is no adequate provision for female debtors of both classes, although the 8th General Rule, attached to the 109th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap 74, is imperative on this head. *Fifthly*, there are no covered lavatories, nor protecting sheds for working in winter, or in inclement weather. And *sixthly*, there are no baths for general use; a single shower-bath, which stands in the corner of the tread-wheel yard, furnishing the only means of ablution. As to classification, the males are in *five* sections, viz., felons and misdemeanants, respectively subdivided into "tried" and "untried," and drunkards, and the females in *three*, which are arranged, as far as varying circumstances will permit, according to the known or presumed antecedents of character, and to the number and requirements of the lunatics.

The utter insufficiency, however, of the old forms of mere classification, even when rigidly enforced, had so long been acknowledged that the Legislature has at length intervened; and I would therefore direct the earnest attention of the local authorities to the 28th and 29th Vic., cap. 128, which is limited to England and Wales, but the leading principles of which it is proposed to extend to this kingdom in a Bill now undergoing preparation. The Act referred to (see sections 17, 18, 19, 35 and 36.) renders the establishment of the system of *individual cellular separation*, and the provision of sufficient means for *enforcing hard labour* compulsory, by the imposition of certain penalties, and disabilities which are specified, in the event of non-compliance with this statutable prescription. I feel bound to urge, consequently, that immediate measures should be taken for the conversion and adaptation of the existing building to meet the indispensable requirements laid down; the design and construction of it offering great facilities for such alteration, and the advantageous terms, upon which moneys for effecting this object can be obtained from the Treasury (viz., *without interest, and by twenty half-yearly instalments*), rendering the burden upon the ratepayers very easy to be borne.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cavan Gaol.*

The lock-up takes place at six, P.M., in summer, and at five in winter, the hours of unlock being in the former season at six, A.M., and in the latter at 7.30: but no gas being introduced into the cells, the inmates are thus kept for thirteen hours and a half in darkness and inaction; the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the discipline of the prisons of England and Wales, which reported in the last Session but one of Parliament, having laid down *eight* hours as the maximum for sleep; and having further suggested the occasional use of *guard-beds* as a means of increasing the stringency of the treatment of criminals.

The locking in of each individual prisoner into his cell is performed by the turnkeys in their respective classes, and not by the Governor or in his presence—an omission of a paramount duty, which must be forthwith rectified. He, however, inspects the cells after lock-up, and ascertains the presence of each prisoner, and examines the locks, and also inspects the night-watch at unexpected hours.

A night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation from 10, P.M. (when the final inspection is completed) to unlock in the morning; but as there is no tell-tale to measure the rounds, little reliance can be placed on the vigilance or regularity of the officer of the watch.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 3 | 4 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | 1 |

The record of the punishments, which are remarkably few in number, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Treadwheel, . . . . . 18 males.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are kept at work for 6½ hours in summer and 5½ in winter, 20 minutes of relaxation being allowed in each hour. All female prisoners are kept at work for 7 hours in summer and 6 hours in winter.

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoemaking, | 1 | Sewing, | 3 |
| | | Knitting, | 1 |
| Total, | 1 | Total, | 4 |

*Summary.*

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive Labour, | 18 | – |
| Industrial Labour, | 1 | 4 |
| Sick, | 3 | – |
| Unemployed, | 6 | – |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 1 | – |
| Lunatics, | 17 | 2 |
| Minding lunatics, | 2 | 2 |
| Cooks, | 2 | – |
| Total in custody, | 50 | 8 |

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £17 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £9 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £7 10*s.* 2*d.*

The tread-wheel, which is in a very ricketty condition, is nearly worn out, is unpartitioned, and unprovided with relief-stalls. On the day of my inspection, which was very wet, it was impossible to employ the males in stone-breaking, there being no covered sheds assigned to this purpose, as stated above. Only two of the turnkeys are handicrafts-

men, viz., a carpenter and whitesmith, neither of which trades are generally available within the walls of a prison, so that any other reproductive labour depends upon the skill of the prisoners acquired before committal. The females knit stockings, and make up their own clothes, as well as shirts for the males.

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 330 | 57 | 180 | 34 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 21·2 | 5·0 | 15·0 | 4·5 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 313 | 310 | 248 | 219 |

*School-hours.*—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 1 to 2 o'clock.

A schoolmaster—turnkey, not regularly trained for teaching, instructs daily both sexes (a matron attending the females during tuition) in the chapel, the construction of which renders it very unsuitable for the purpose. There is no limitation among the males as to the age of those, who attend, but elderly females are exempted. The approved form of registry is observed, and the Chaplains of all denominations visit the schools from time to time, and make an entry of their comments.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Male and female adults, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive gruel in place of new milk for dinner; all other prisoners get gruel twice a week.

Lunatics.—Males get, in addition to the above, 2 oz. of oatmeal for breakfast, 4 oz. brown bread at dinner, and 6 oz. oatmeal and ¾ pint buttermilk for supper. Females get ½ lb. brown bread and ¾ pint buttermilk for supper.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per lb., white, 1½*d.*, brown, ¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 9*s.* 11*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 7½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10*s.*; candles, per lb., 4⅝*d.*; soap, per cwt., white, £1 4*s.* 6*d.*, do., brown, 18*s.* 6*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . . 3·34*d.* | 1863, . . 2·44*d.* | 1864, . . 1·76*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners as to the dietary; I tasted the bread, the stirabout, and the sweet milk and buttermilk, and ascertained them to be of good quality. The Chaplains inspect regularly, adopting the tabular form of recording their opinion of each item of consumption, except of the gruel, which is rarely noticed.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are duly examined and signed. The extra diet book is not, however, verified by signature, and the hospital book is not properly filled. The registries, and the books prescribed by the several authorities, are kept generally with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,704 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £1,675 2*s.* | 1864, . £1,636 15*s.* 10*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cavan Gaol.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—
1862, . £27 14*s.* 3½*d.* | 1863, . £20 3*s.* 7½*d.* | 1864, . £21 6*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—
1862, . . £1 1*s.* | 1863, . . £2 4*s.* | 1864, . . £4 6*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—
1862, . £5 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £9 3*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £20 16*s.* 7*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—
1862, . £166 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £280 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £257 1*s.* 11*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

*Non-Resident.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector, | £100 |
| Rev. J. C. Moore, Protestant Chaplain, | 30 |
| Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 30 |
| Rev. John O'Connor, R. C. Chaplain, | 30 |
| Andrew Mease, esq., Physician, | 74 |
| William M. Brice, Apothecary, | — |

*Resident.*

| | |
|---|---|
| George R. Gallogly, Governor, | 200 |
| Charles Clandening, 1st Turnkey, | £60 |
| Thomas M'Dowell, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. George Reilly, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. Robert West, *Carpenter*, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. Thomas Story, *Whitesmith*, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. George M'Call, in charge of Lunatics, | 30 |
| Margaret M. Sturdy, Matron, | 40 |
| Eliza Johnston, Assistant-Matron, | 16 |
| Jane Jackson, Hospital Nurse, | 10 |

The conduct of the staff was represented to me as having been generally commendable. The salaries of the extern officers are paid at each assizes, and those of the interns fortnightly. The latter, moreover, are supplied with light and fuel, but not with food-rations, except the Assistant-Matron and the Hospital Nurse, who each receive daily 2 lbs. of white bread, and one quart of new milk. The turnkeys are provided with uniforms and fire-arms.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 208 | 185 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 246 | 198 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 144 | 124 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 211 | 163 |
| Surgeon, | 148 | 103 |

The visits of the Presbyterian Chaplain fell below the *minimum* of attendance prescribed by the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to the 69th and 70th sections of which I beg to call attention.

*Hospital.*

The defects of this wretched department have been commented on above. The general sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been, satisfactory—the inmates being usually persons of antecedently broken-down constitutions and debility, rather than patients suffering under acute disease.

I lament to state that the Medical Officer had met with a very severe accident, involving fracture.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 8 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 10 | 16 | 4 |
| Number of days therein, | 84 | 158 | 249 | 529 | 594 | 301 | 706 | 209 |
| Average daily number, | ·23 | ·43 | ·68 | 1·45 | 1·62 | ·82 | 2·44 | ·72 |
| Number of deaths, | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | *2 | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £13 1*s.* 2*d.* | | £22 0*s.* 3*d.* | | £25 18*s.* 10*d.* | | — | |

* Including one executed.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cavan Gaol.*

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

One in 1864, on the 18th July.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Farnham. | Nathaniel Montgomery, esq., J.P. | Michael Phillips, esq., J.P. |
| Lord Bishop of Kilmore. | David F. Jones, esq., J.P. | Wm. A. Moore, esq., J.P. |
| Robt. Burrowes, esq., D.L. | Captain Carden, J.P. | James Fay, esq. |
| William Humphrys, esq., D.L. | Robert Erskine, esq., J.P. | Rev. Hugh Murray. |

The Board is summoned monthly for the transaction of general business, but frequently a *quorum* is not obtained. All liabilities, except the salaries stated above, are discharged at the assizes by cheque, payable to the individual creditors.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The annexed tabular synopsis is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their several visits :—

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| —— | Bailieborough. | | Ballyconnell. | | Cootehill. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . . | 125 | 23 | 31 | 20 | 58 | 32 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 53 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 13 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . | 36 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 8 | – | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Fortnightly; direct. | | Fortnightly; direct. | | Fortnightly; direct. | |
| Committals, . . | *Some illegal.* | | Correct. | | *Some illegal, sentences for other offences than drunkenness being carried out here.* | |
| Registry, . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . | Good; *except the Keeper's office, which is in a ruinous state; the plaster has scaled off the yard walls.* | | Tolerable; *chimney smoky.* | | Generally good, *but pointing required for the yard walls.* | |
| Security, . . . | *Yards insecure.* | | *Yards insecure.* | | *Imperfect.* | |
| Accommodation, . | *Not good.* | | *Insufficient.* | | *Very limited for females;* a blank window about to be opened in male day-room. | |
| Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils. | Adequate. | | Adequate. | | Adequate. | |
| Water, . . . | By a good pump. | | By a good pump. | | By a good pump. | |
| Sewerage, . . | Effective. | | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head, per day. | 4*d.* for males and females. | | 4½*d.* for males and females. | | 5*d.* for males and females. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . | £30. | | £30. | | £30. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper. | | Court-keeper. | | Court-keeper. | |
| Remarks, . . | Two males in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

## COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—VISITED ON THE 29TH OF MAY, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| ,, Further Examination, | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 9 | 1 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 20 | – | 20 | – | – | – |
| Criminal Lunatics, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 2 | 4 | 6 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 15 | 1 | 16 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 7 | 3 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 23 | 9 | 32 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 95 | 21 | 116 | – | 1 | 1 |

*Juveniles.*

| | | | M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 years and above 10, | Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, | Felons, | 2 |
| | | Offenders on leaving Workhouse, | 1 |
| | Committed—Once, | | 2 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 65 | 21 | 1864, | 104 | 21 |
| 1863, | 101 | 29 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 95 | 21 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 2 | 1864, | – | 1 |
| 1863, | – | 1 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | 2 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 1 | 1864, | – | 3 |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3 | 2 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 1 | – |
| 1863, | 1 | – | | | |
| 1864, | – | – | Day of Inspection, | 1 | – |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 5 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – |
| Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Common assaults, | 119 | 16 | 121 | 15 | 44 | 4 | 16 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 30 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 6 | – | 9 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 9 | 1 | 13 | – | 7 | – | 5 | 1 |
| Other assaults, | 10 | – | 8 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 10 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Robbery, | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 10 | – | 14 | 3 | 6 | – | 6 | – |
| Larceny, | 13 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 13 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Offences against the currency, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 23 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Military offences, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Revenue offences, | 73 | 12 | 67 | 25 | 27 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Illegal fishing, | 8 | – | 7 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Absent from Militia training, | 5 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Detaining muslin, | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Contempt of court, | – | – | 4 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Concealing a felony, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Against property, with violence, | 7 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 14 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 20 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 14 | – | 3 | – |
| Total criminal class, | 390 | 80 | 364 | 91 | 148 | 25 | 63 | 12 |
| Vagrancy, | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 16 | 25 | 36 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 19 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 9 |
| *Debt*, | 13 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 10 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 4 | – |
| Total, | 453 | 125 | 463 | 128 | 175 | 35 | 95 | 21 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 18 | 3 | Debtors, | 4 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 382 | 95 | Criminals, | 154 | 26 |
| Vagrants, | 6 | 3 | Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 36 | 12 | Drunkards, | 6 | 2 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 21 | 15 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 11 | 6 |
| Total, | 463 | 128 | Total, | 175 | 35 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors.)*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 396 | 93 | Committed | Once within the year, | 157 | 30 |
| | Twice, ,, | 17 | 9 | | Twice, ,, | 7 | 2 |
| | Thrice, ,, | 5 | 2 | | Thrice, ,, | – | – |
| | Four times, ,, | – | 2 | | Four times, ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 418 | 106 | | Total, | 164 | 32 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 90 | 18·95 | — | 89·91 | 17·61 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 147 | | 3rd July. | 127 | | 18th Jan. |
| Lowest ditto, | 87 | | 2nd Jan. | 88 | | 11th April. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 124 | | 3rd July. | 106 | | 18th Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 31 | | 27th March. | 22 | | 20th Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 74 | | 2nd Jan. | 73 | | 11th April. |
| Ditto, of females, | 13 | | 2nd Jan. | 14 | | 7th April. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27th January, 1858, | 95 | 14th December, 1862, | 132 |
| 16th January, 1859, | 82 | 17th May, 1863, | 125 |
| 17th June, 1860, | 76 | 3rd July, 1864, | 147 |
| 29th June, 1861, | 102 | 18th January, 1865, | 127 |

If we take the daily averages for a series of years as the most reliable tests of prison population, we are constrained to arrive at an unfavorable conclusion with regard to this county, the numbers standing thus, to the exclusion of fractions—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, | 45 | 12 | 1863, | 84 | 21 |
| 1861, | 64 | 13 | 1864, | 90 | 18 |
| 1862, | 76 | 19 | 1865 (first five months), | 89 | 17 |

We thus see that during the last two years the males have risen to *double* the amount of the inmates in the year 1860, and that the females have increased by nearly fifty per cent., as compared with the same period. Again, if we examine the quality of crime, as detailed in the above schedule, headed, "*Number of Commitments specifying the Offences*," &c., we regret to note the extraordinary prevalence of offences involving

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

disorder and savage violence among the males, ranging from breaches of the peace up to riot and rescue, assaults, &c., homicide, conspiring against life, and murders.

Thus, of the "*total criminal class*" in 1863, out of 390, 230, in 1864, out of 364, 227, and in the first five months of 1865, out of 175, 85 committals represented this characteristic; the "*revenue offences*," a very fertile source of demoralization, being in addition during the above periods 73, 64, and 27, respectively.

There were in charge 2 male juveniles; 29 males and 7 females under this denomination having been confined here since the 1st of January, 1864, of whom 2 only were transmitted to Reformatories; 1 returned convict (a male), and no less than 32 "*dangerous lunatics*," 23 males and 9 females, whose presence, it is almost needless to repeat, was subversive of the proper administration of the prison.

This unfortunate class receives a generous diet here, and is treated with great care, and humanity; a special turnkey having been appointed for their supervision pending the completion, I trust not distant, of the Asylum at Letterkenny, which will afford some relief from this intolerable pressure upon accommodation, and discipline.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 6 | 3 | Workshops, | 4 | 1 |
| Yards, | 8 | 2 | Worksheds, | 4 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 10 | 3 | Kitchens, | 1 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 4 | 3 | Store Rooms, | 4 | 2 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| | | | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 11 | 1 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 64 | 19 | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 2 | – | Privies, | 10 | 2 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 8 | 3 | Water-closets, | 3 | 2 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 24 | 12 | Fumigating Boxes, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pump, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 141 | 20 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 125 | 28 |
| Rugs, | 125 | 20 |
| Bed-ticks, | 125 | 25 |
| Bedsteads, | 125 | 9 |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 180 | 42 |
| Jackets, | 90 | 128 |
| Vests, | 90 | 88 |
| Trowsers, | 90 | 82 |
| Caps, | 90 | 36 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 26 | 20 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 82 | 12 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 42 | 18 |
| Jackets, | 21 | 19 |
| Petticoats, | 42 | 35 |
| Aprons, | 42 | 8 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 42 | 13 |
| Caps, | 42 | 8 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 19 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 21 | 12 |

I found the prison, at my official visit, remarkably clean, orderly, and sufficiently furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and with prison clothing; two prisoners, shoemakers by trade, being constantly turned to account.

The repair is sound, the suppy of water ample, and unfailing, and the ventilation satisfactory. The sewerage, on the other hand, is, as has been frequently noticed in former reports, very defective, and, I fear, incapable of entire correction. No alteration has taken place since the last inspection, and it, therefore, remains for me to briefly point out the existing evils.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

1st. The accommodation for debtors of both classes, and of both sexes is wholly inadequate. Should, however, as appears probable, imprisonment for debt be abolished, no action will be required in this department.

2ndly. The laundry and drying-room are very imperfect, and there are no covered lavatories.

3rdly. The paramount defect of this prison, which the zeal and efficiency of the superior officers cannot even palliate, is the absence of the system of "individual separation"—a system imperatively called for here, as has been repeatedly urged, in consequence of the existence of illegal combinations, and conspiracies. At present, except those employed in the working sheds, which amount only to 32, the males may be stated to be in constant association, as the supervision of a limited number of officers necessarily fails to prevent communication; and their classification merely embraces four categories, viz., tried and untried felons, and misdemeanants; summary convictions being included in the tried misdemeanants. The females fall below even this limited division, consisting solely of two sections, regulated by their known, or presumed antecedents of character. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell on these short-comings, as the Legislature will, it is to be presumed, shortly interpose with statutable compulsion on this head; and I feel it my duty to request the earnest attention of the local authorities to an extract from our report for 1864, in which are detailed the principles of a Prison Bill for England and Wales, now before the House of Commons, together with the penalties proposed to be attached to a non-conformity with them. Should this Bill become the law, similar Legislation will unquestionably be extended to Ireland, and it consequently will become indispensable to take active measures for re-constructing the building, so as to avoid forfeiting the large annual subsidy now payable out of the Consolidated Fund, and incurring the considerable expenses, which would fall on "*the defaulting authority*" by reason of the removal of prisoners *to* and their maintenance *in* the "*substituted*" gaol, to be appointed by the Executive.*

The Governor attends the lock-up and rounds, and the night-patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation until unlock; but the vigilance and regularity of the watch is not tested by detector clocks.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 22 | 4 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 20 | 2 |
| Other Punishments, . . | 17 | – | Other Punishments, . . | 9 | – |
| Total, . . | 39 | 4 | Total, . | 29 | 2 |

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board, and signed, were all awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, and without magisterial intervention.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Breaking stones, . . . . . | 28 | – |
| Washing and scouring, . . . . . | – | 1 |
| Total, . . . . . | 28 | 1 |

* Since the above was in type, the Bill referred to has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal sanction.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Breaking stones, | 18 | – |
| Tailoring, | 1 | – |
| Shoemaking, | 2 | – |
| Sewing, | – | 7 |
| Total, | 21 | 7 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 28 | 1 |
| Industrial labour, | 21 | 7 |
| Sick, | – | 1 |
| Unemployed, | 1 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 4 | – |
| Lunatics, | 26 | 9 |
| Cooks, | 3 | – |
| Warders of lunatics, | 8 | 2 |
| Warder in hospital, | – | 1 |
| In reception ward, | 4 | – |
| Total in custody, | 95 | 21 |

Punitive labour is carried out by stone-breaking, from which no profit is derived, the price received merely counterbalancing the outlay. Some remunerative return is obtained from bone-breaking; but industrial employment in this prison is of little account, as appears by the annexed schedule. The clerk and store-keeper is also superintendent of trades, and one of the turnkeys is a handicraftsman, viz., a shoemaker.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £22 13*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . — | 1864, . £5 8*s.* 8*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 385 | 90 | 143 | 23 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 46·2 | 6 | 44 | 5 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 275 | 260 | 117 | 90 |

*School-hours.*—Males—10 to 2.30; Females—12 to 1.

The preponderance of lunatics, especially among the females, affects to some extent the schooling unfavorably; but little, however, is effected in this department; neither the turnkey, nor the assistant-matron, who instruct the prisoners of their respective sexes at the hours stated, having been specially trained for tuition. The Chaplains of the three denominations inspect the schools from time to time, and record their visits.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, Children under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and ⅜ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and ⅜ pint new milk.

The meal for breakfast is half Indian and half oatmeal.

Two oz. oatmeal gruel substituted for new milk to 1st and 2nd classes, on two days in each week, for dinner; and for prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

exceed one calendar month, gruel is used every day for dinner. Potatoes are substituted for bread for dinner four days in each week to prisoners whose time exceeds one calendar month—when potatoes can be procured.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 5⅜*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 4½*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 4½*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 11$\frac{7}{10}$*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . . 3·32*d.* | 1863, . . 3·13*d.* | 1864, . . 2·9*d.*

Upon my questioning the prisoners individually with regard to the diet, one only preferred a complaint of the sweet milk, which I investigated forthwith, and ascertained to be unfounded. The Chaplains are regular in their examination of the provisions, observing the approved form of tabular comment, in which I found very few exceptions taken to any item of consumption.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are all provided with journals, which are submitted to the Board; and the registries, the accounts, and the forms of gaol books prescribed, and recommended by the several authorities, are kept with highly laudable correctness.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,253 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £2,502 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £2,452 1*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £23 7*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £22 18*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £21 12*s.* 5*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £5 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . — | 1864, . £2 16*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £45 16*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £92 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £104 7*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the years—

1862, . £243 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £252 4*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £238 10*s.* 10*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Samuel John Crookshank, esq., Local Inspector, . . | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. John Saml. M'Clintock, Protestant Chaplain, . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. William M'Crea, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon, . | | — | |
| James Gillespie, Apothecary, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Samuel Searle, esq., Governor, | 213 | 0 | 0 |
| John Browne, Clerk & Storekeeper, and *superintends trades*, . . . . | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| John Clendinning, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Baird, . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. George Walker, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Vance, *Shoemaker*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Scott, . . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William Neely, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Keatley, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Jane Ashe, Matron, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Anne Reilly, Assistant-matron and Schoolmistress, . . | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Baird, Nurse, . . | 10 | 0 | 0 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal Gaol.*

No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. None of the interns are on the gaol allowance of food-rations, but they receive in lieu a fixed sum, the Governor £13, and the subordinates £10 per annum, and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms, and uniforms. I learned, with pleasure, on inquiring from the Local Inspector, and the Governor, that the conduct of the discipline officers was deserving of commendation.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 225 | 100 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 187 | 86 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 184 | 74 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 181 | 75 |
| Physician and Surgeon, | 143 | 55 |
| Apothecary, | 362 | 141 |

*Hospitals.*

There are adequate, and distinct quarters for the sick of both sexes, to which water-closets are attached. Convalescent yards, however, are wanting. The general sanitary condition of the prisoners had been satisfactory; but, one severe case of fever having appeared among the females, the patient was removed by order of the Lord Lieutenant to the District Fever Hospital, and this disease fortunately did not spread further among the inmates of the gaol.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 47 | 1 | 25 | 6 | 46 | 3 | 21 | 1 |
| No. of days therein, | 1,067 | 63 | 427 | 177 | 732 | 41 | 236 | 19 |
| Average daily number, | 2·92 | 0·17 | 1·17 | 0·48 | 2 | 0·11 | 1·58 | 0·12 |
| No. of deaths, | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £27 6*s.* 6*d.* | | £24 8*s.* 6*d.* | | £17 5*s.* 8*d.* | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates:—

One inquest in 1864—8th August.
Two inquests in 1865—9th February and 9th March (to day of inspection).

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir James Stewart, bart. | William Sinclair, esq. | Wm. H. M. Style, esq. |
| John V. Stewart, esq. | Alex. J. R. Stewart, esq. | William Knox, esq. |
| Francis Mansfield, esq. | T. W. D. Humphreys, esq. | Robt. G. Montgomery, esq. |
| William Fenwick, esq. | Rev. Wm. Edwards, A.M. | Geo. Spence Fenton, esq. |

The Board is convened monthly, and assembles with more regularity, than formerly, for the transaction of general business. All liabilities are discharged by cheques, payable to the creditors individually, except for inconsiderable sums, which are united in an aggregate draft in favor of the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements, and produces the receipts.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The bridewells of this county, except that of Letterkenny, are wretched makeshifts, being without the primary requirement of water on the premises, and being very defective in sewerage. That of Donegal especially is, from darkness, damp, unwholesomeness, and facilities of communication both within the walls, and from the outside, utterly unfit for even the shortest period of detention.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| —— | Donegal. | | Glenties. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . | 86 | 25 | 50 | 11 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . | 14 | 8 | 5 | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | – | – | 1 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . | Every third Wednesday in the month; transmittals direct. | | Every first Friday in the month; transmittals generally direct. | |
| Committals, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and order, . . . | Good. | | Fair. | |
| Security, . . . . . | *Utterly insecure.* | | *Utterly inadequate.* | |
| Accommodation, . . . . | *Wretched.* | | *Insufficient; only one yard for both sexes.* | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient, *except sheets.* | | Sufficient, *except sheets.* | |
| Water, how supplied, . . . | *None now on premises; pump out of order, but water not drinkable.* | | *None on premises, the pump water being unfit for use.* | |
| Sewerage, . . . . . | *Imperfect; privies offensive.* | | *Very indifferent.* | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Clean, *but very dark and untenantable from damp.* | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . . . | £30. | | £30. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other Employment, | Court-keeper. | | Is Clerk of the Church. | |
| Remarks, . . . . . | No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed. | | No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Donegal.*

*Bridewells.*

| | Letterkenny. | | Buncrana. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 203 | 42 | 51 | 8 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 56 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 18 | 3 | 7 | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 14 | 1 | 4 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Every second Wednesday in the month; transmittals direct. | | Fortnightly, but four Petty Sessions within this district are only held monthly; transmittals direct. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and order, | Good. | | The chimney of the Keeper's kitchen not yet completed. | |
| Security, | Adequate. | | About to be improved by the removal of the privies from the yards. | |
| Accommodation, | Generally sufficient. | | Tolerable. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient, *except sheets.* | | Sufficient, *except sheets.* | |
| Water, | A pump on premises. | | *None on premises.* | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | About to be improved. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Clean and fairly ventilated, but *some of the walls damp.* | | Clean, *but badly ventilated, and damp in moist weather.* | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £30. | | £30. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other Employment, | None. | | Is Clerk of Petty Sessions. | |
| Remarks, | No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed. | | No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Down Gaol.*

COUNTY OF DOWN GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—VISITED ON THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 4 | – | 4 | 1 | – | 1 |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 8 | 2 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Criminal Lunatics, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 1 | 6 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 10 | 3 | 13 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 31 | 12 | 43 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Total in Custody, | 77 | 35 | 112 | 2 | – | 2 |

*Juveniles.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted summarily, . 2 males.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 67 | 32 | 1864, | 71 | 28 |
| 1863, | 88 | 42 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 77 | 35 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | 2 | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 7 | 3 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 3 | – |
| 1863, | 3 | 2 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | – |
| 1864, | 2 | 1 | | | |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Down Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Infanticide, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bigamy, | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Common assaults, | 53 | 32 | 62 | 30 | 45 | 14 | 6 | 2 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 4 | – | 9 | 2 | 3 | – | 4 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 8 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Other assaults, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Robbery | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 65 | 59 | 49 | 42 | 29 | 21 | 10 | 8 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Embezzlement, | 9 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | – | – | 4 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Arson, and attempts to commit arson, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 22 | 2 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, Rescue, &c., | 21 | 3 | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 3 | – | 6 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Leaving service and misconduct in, | 11 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 3 | – |
| Forfeited recognizances, | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Detaining materials of work, | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Keeping dogs unmuzzled, &c., | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 2 | – | – | 1 | 7 | – | 1 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 23 | 36 | 16 | 32 | 12 | 38 | 2 | 7 |
| Total criminal class, | 265 | 178 | 232 | 146 | 145 | 85 | 36 | 21 |
| Vagrancy, | 13 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 26 | 41 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 31 | – | 1 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27). | 27 | 7 | 29 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 31 | 12 |
| *Debt*, | 45 | 9 | 35 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 8 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 13 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Total, | 389 | 243 | 355 | 211 | 245 | 132 | 77 | 35 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Down Gaol.*

## *Sentences of Prisoners.*

| Sentences. | No. of Prisoners. M. | F. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two years' imprisonment, . | 1 | 1 | Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions. |
| Eighteen months' imprisonment, | 3 | – | |
| Twelve ,, ,, . | 3 | 1 | |
| Nine ,, ,, . | 2 | – | |
| Eight ,, ,, . | 1 | – | |
| Six ,, ,, . | 2 | 2 | |
| Total, . . . | 12 | 4 | |
| Four months' imprisonment, . | 3 | 1 | Convicted summarily. |
| Three ,, ,, . | 1 | 4 | |
| Two ,, ,, . | 6 | 7 | |
| One ,, ,, . | 9 | 1 | |
| Two weeks' ,, . | – | 1 | |
| One ,, ,, . | 1 | 1 | |
| Total, . . . | 20 | 15 | |
| Gross Total, . . | 32 | 19 | |

## *Committals.*

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, . . . | 35 | 3 |
| Criminals, . . | 248 | 164 |
| Vagrants, . . . | 10 | 2 |
| Drunkards, . . | 33 | 32 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, . | 29 | 10 |
| Total, . . | 355 | 211 |

*From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, . . . | 29 | 3 |
| Criminals, . . . | 158 | 93 |
| Vagrants, . . . | 6 | – |
| Drunkards, . . | 34 | 31 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, . | 18 | 5 |
| Total, . . | 245 | 132 |

## *Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.*

| | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, . | 299 | 148 |
| | Twice ,, . | 6 | 10 |
| | Thrice ,, . | 3 | 5 |
| | Four times ,, . | – | 1 |
| | Six times ,, . | – | – |
| | Seven times ,, . | – | 1 |
| | Fourteen times ,, . | – | 1 |
| Total, . . | | 308 | 166 |

*From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.*

| | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, . | 196 | 94 |
| | Twice ,, . | 10 | 7 |
| | Thrice ,, . | – | 5 |
| | Four times ,, . | – | – |
| | Six times ,, . | – | 1 |
| | Seven times ,, . | – | – |
| | Fourteen times ,, . | – | – |
| Total, . . | | 206 | 107 |

## *Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. M. | F. | Date. | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 61·2 | 30·7 | — | 58·2 | 28·8 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 122 | | 20th Feb. | 111 | | 20th Aug. |
| Lowest ditto, . | 72 | | 19th Nov. | 58 | | 12th April. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, . | 76 | | 18th Feb. | 70 | | 29th July. |
| Ditto of females, | 48 | | 20th Feb. | 43 | | 20th Aug. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, . | 47 | | 19th Nov. | 43 | | 12th April. |
| Ditto of females, | 18 | | 5th Nov. | 15 | | 12th April. |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Down Gaol.*

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th May, 1858, | 89 | 2nd July, 1862, | 115 |
| 5th August, 1859, | 100 | 22nd August, 1863, | 133 |
| 9th March, 1860, | 92 | 20th February, 1864, | 122 |
| 21st September, 1861, | 99 | 20th August, 1865, | 111 |

When we examine the above group of schedules collectively, together with the daily averages for the subjoined years, viz. :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 63 | 31 | 1864, | 61 | 30 |
| 1863, | 78 | 34 | 1865 (first nine months), | 58 | 28 |

we find little to note, except the abnormal excess of the males in 1863, for the table headed "Number of committals, specifying the offences," &c., exhibits a striking uniformity in the nature of the crimes; assaults, larcenies, and disorderly conduct affecting the public peace being the prominent characteristics of both sexes. Juveniles do not present a large aggregate on the registry of this prison; 20 males having been committed here in 1864, and 23 during the current year, 4 of whom were transferred to reformatories, while the females only amounted to 6, 1 of whom was similarly disposed of.

The lunatics, I regret to say, formed nearly two-fifths of those in custody at the time of my visit, amounting to 31 males and 12 females, all committed as "dangerous," except 1 female, who had been found insane on arraignment. It is needless to dwell on the detriment, so often and so vainly detailed in former reports, which the presence of these unfit inmates cause to prison discipline; and, as a considerable time must elapse before the proper asylum is fit for their reception, there is no prospect of immediate relief, which is the more to be deplored, for the detention of many of them, as evidenced by the subjoined figures, has already been protracted to so long a period, as to militate against any probability of successful treatment hereafter.

Detained for *six* years 1, for *five* do. 2, for *four* do. 4, for *three years and upwards* 3, for *two years*, &c., 7, and for *one* year, &c., 7 also.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 8 | 3 | Bakery, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 9 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 8 | 4 |
| Day Rooms, | 7 | 2 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 14 | 1 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 150 | 49 | Lavatories, | 13 | 7 |
| | | | Baths, | 3 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, | 14 | 4 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 14 | 10 | Water-closets, | 7 | 7 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 2 | 1 | Fumigating Room, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 2 | Reception Rooms, | 4 | 4 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pump, | – | 1 |
| Workshops, | 15 | – | Capstan-mill, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 24 | – | Other Machines for Labour, | – | – |
| Kitchen, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of | 190 | 68 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 185 | 50 |
| Rugs, | 192 | 16 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 2 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 192 | 31 |
| Bedsteads, | 203 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 152 | 60 |
| Jackets, | 133 | 17 |
| Vests, | 135 | 3 |
| Trowsers, | 89 | 21 |
| Caps, | 77 | 12 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 65 | 38 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 98 | – |
| Jackets, | 83 | 5 |
| Petticoats, | 125 | 53 |
| Aprons, | 64 | 56 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 41 | 37 |
| Caps, | 67 | 29 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 48 | 10 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Down Gaol.*

No alteration of any importance has been made since the last inspection, but it is in contemplation to introduce artificial heating into the chapel, which in point of structure is singularly inconvenient, being neither fitted for separation, nor so disposed, as to afford *that*, to which the preponderance of opinion among prison authorities inclines, namely, complete supervision over *open* sittings; and being, moreover, particularly unsuited to the further purpose, to which it is applied, viz.—the schooling of the males. The leading defects, which still exist, and which could be easily and cheaply remedied, are as follow :—1st. The want of a well-arranged school-room divided into single stalls; 2ndly, Of quarters for female debtors, of whom there were, fortunately, none at the date of my visit, and who are necessarily, but very improperly, placed in the hospital when committed here; 3rdly. The solitary cells are not artificially heated, and are therefore untenable in winter—but, perhaps, looking at the small number of punishments, which are usually awarded here, it will be sufficient to adapt some of the ordinary cells to this requirement, by affixing shutters, for the purpose of excluding the light; 4thly. Having regard to late legislation for the prisons of England, and to the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Lords, which reported on the gaols of England and Wales in the last session but one of Parliament, that the time allotted to sleep shall be abridged to eight hours, I would urge the re-adjustment of the gas-pipes in the cells,* which at present are very imperfect, in order to give effect to the suggestions to be found below, under the headings of Employment and Schooling; and with a view to the same end, I would suggest the removal of the cumbrous iron bedsteads, which allow opportunities for lounging, and the adoption of hammocks (to be slung only at night), and of round stools for sitting. 5thly. Eave-gutters and shoots are much needed to protect the walls, to prevent the flooding of the yards in wet weather, and to provide a supply of soft rain-water for washing; 6thly. Under the heading of the "Hospitals" below I notice the absence of water-closets and baths; 7thly. The improvement, which has already been very effectively carried out at the entrance, by the substitution of finely broken stone for the large rough blocks of pavement, might be advantageously extended throughout the prison, where required.

I found the building generally in a highly creditable condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline; the ventilation and sewerage being satisfactory, the water supply abundant, the stock of clothing, bedding, blankets, and sheets adequate, and the repairs sound; some damp, however, exhibited itself in two of the cells (one in each of the male and female sections), and in the store-room.

The system of individual cellular separation, now rendered compulsory in England by the "Prisons Act," passed in the last session, is applied to all criminals, subject to the following exceptions :—The lunatics and their sane attendants, the males employed in the cook-house (who are thus withdrawn from discipline), the females in the ironing-room, the males engaged in shot-drill (which however is carried out under supervision, and with such intervals of space, as to render communication almost impossible), and both sexes, while at exercise and in chapel.

The lock-up is *stated* to be attended by the Governor and by the

* The necessity for such re-adjustment, which has since been determined upon by the Board, has been further proved by the subjoined fact, which occurred after my inspection. A male prisoner (a returned convict), committed on a charge of burglary, arson, and murder, made an attempt to escape from his cell, as follows:—He wrenched off the gas-pipe in his cell, and with the fragment succeeded in removing the plaster, and in raking out the lime from the joints of a few of the stones, but failed in displacing the stones themselves, when he was interrupted and discovered.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Down Gaol.*

Deputy Governor, and takes place in summer at 6 P.M., and in winter at 4·30; the hour of unlock being in the former season at 6.30 A.M., and in the latter at 7.

Gas is supplied in the cells for half an hour only after lock-up in winter, so that for *fourteen hours* the inmates remain in darkness and inaction, and in bed.

The night patrol is performed by the turnkeys in rotation, this duty being divided into two watches; but, as there is but *one* tell-tale clock, which stands in the guard-room, there is no reliable check upon their vigilance, and upon the regularity of their circuits. *Two* at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building, are indispensable for ascertaining this important measure of security.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 14 | 3 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 10 | 2 |
| Other Punishments, | – | – | Other Punishments, | – | – |
| Total, | 14 | 3 | Total, | 10 | 2 |

The punishments were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor; four of those awarded during the current year having been inflicted on the same individual, a male. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the temporary Chairman.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Shot-drill, . . . 14 males.

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breaking Stones, | 7 | Cleaning Prison, | 1 |
| Breaking Freestone, | 2 | Attending Sick Prisoners and Lunatics, | 2 |
| Tailoring, | 1 | Sewing, | 10 |
| Picking Oakum, | 1 | Washing, | 3 |
| Cooking, | 3 | Nursing, | 1 |
| Cleaning Prison, | 2 | | |
| Attending Sick Prisoners and Lunatics, | 6 | | |
| Total, | 22 | Total, | 17 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive Labour, | 14 | – |
| Industrial Labour, | 22 | 17 |
| Sick, | 1 | – |
| Unemployed, | 2 | 3 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 5 | – |
| Lunatics (including one male in Hospital), | 31 | 13 |
| Untried Prisoners not on prison diet, | 1 | 1 |
| Prisoners for inspection of Surgeon, | 1 | 1 |
| Total in custody, | 77 | 35 |

*Time-table of Punitive Labour.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shot-drill, | morning, | from 7.0 o'clock | to 8.30. |
| Inspection, breakfast, and admission of visitors, | ,, | from 8.30 ,, | to 10.0. |
| Shot-drill, | forenoon, | from 10.0 ,, | to 12.0. |
| Capstan-mill, | ,, | from 12.0 ,, | to 2.30. |
| Dinner, admission of visitors, and relaxation, | afternoon, | from 2.30 ,, | to 4.0. |
| Shot-drill, | ,, | from 4·0 ,, | to 5.45. |

Actual time of labour, . . 7¾ hours in summer.

The same routine is observed in winter, but labour commences half an hour later in the morning, and none after 4 o'clock in the evening.

Actual time of labour, . . 5½ hours in winter.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Down Gaol.*

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £8 13*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £13 10*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £8 17*s.* 11*d.*

Very trifling results are obtained, as the above return shows, in the department of profitable labour; but it is to be hoped that the lighting of the cells at night will have the effect not only of counteracting the habits of indolence, which have led many of the prisoners into crime, and which hitherto have been to a certain extent encouraged by the undue period assigned to rest, but of stimulating both industrial and educational instruction to be carried on after lock-up.

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 74 | 46 | 35 | 37 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 5·0 | 4·1 | 3·5 | 3·0 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 239 | 300 | 224 | 109 |

*School-hours.*—Males, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Females, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The male prisoners are instructed by a trained teacher in the chapel, the unfitness of which has been pointed out above; and the females by a matron in their cells; but the number of pupils is at present rather limited.

The approved form of registry is in use, and the Chaplains are stated to visit the schools occasionally, but they do not enter any comments upon the efficiency of the teachers, or upon the proficiency of the pupils, either in the columns of the register allocated to this purpose, or in their respective journals.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. mixed oat and Indian meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. wheaten bread, with 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. wheaten bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Males and females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. mixed meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. wheaten bread, and ¾ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. wheaten bread.

Prisoners sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment and under, get gruel in place of milk for dinner. All other prisoners get gruel in place of milk for dinner on Tuesdays and Fridays. Lunatics get soup and meat for dinner two days in the week, and for supper 8 oz. bread and ½ pint sweet milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb., 1¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1·07*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 2*s.*; meat, cows' heads, each, 1*s.* 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.*; turf, per load, 4*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 3*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¼*d.* and 6*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., £1 12*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2·67*d.* | 1863, . 2·53*d.* | 1864, . 2·48*d.*

No complaints were preferred as to the provisions. I tasted the bread, and the sweet milk, and buttermilk, and found them to be of good quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, The record is generally satisfactory, but some exceptions to the milk have been taken from time to time.

The issue of extra diet is confined to prisoners suffering under debility, to the lunatics, to their sane attendants, and to the hospital wardsmen and wardswomen, when their duty is unusually onerous.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are laid before the Board, and signed. The registries and the books directed or recommended by the several authorities, are all kept with accuracy, except the "Daily Employment Book," showing the exact period of work, and the "General Visitors' Book."

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,036 18*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £2,133 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £1,999 15*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £19 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £17 9*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £20 3*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . £0 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . £6 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £7 8*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners for the years :—

1862, . £296 13*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £373 3*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £214 9*s.* 11*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

*Non-Resident.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Stevenson, Local Inspector, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. T. Woodward, Protestant Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| John K. Maconchy, Surgeon, | — | | |
| S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary, | 27 | 13 | 10 |
| Turnkeys, Elisha Jackson, *Tailor*, | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Hugh Jennings, *Shoemaker*, | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Samuel Malone, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Kester Jennings, *Shoemaker*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| James Hunter, *Baker*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| William Magee, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| John Crawford, *Weaver*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Adam Young, *Carpenter*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |

*Resident.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| George F. Echlin, Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| John Waterworth, Deputy Governor, | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Robt. Stewart, Schoolmaster, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Gibson, Turnkey, *Miller*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Nathaniel Yeates, Turnkey, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Eliza Davidson, Matron, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Harriet Ellen Jackson, Assistant Matron, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse, | 18 | 5 | 0 |
| Eliza Gibson, Lunatic Nurse, | 30 | 0 | 0 |

I was happy to learn that the conduct of the officers generally had been satisfactory.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 182 | 128 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 216 | 193 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 218 | 138 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 134 | 97 |
| Surgeon, | 138 | 101 |
| Apothecary, | 163 | 103 |

The visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain fell below the minimum of attendance prescribed by the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, to the 69th and 70th sections of which I would call attention.

*Hospitals.*

Sufficient and distinct accommodation for patients of both sexes exists here, but there are neither water-closets nor fixed baths; defi-

NORTH DISTRICT.

ciencies, which ought to be corrected, inasmuch as the sick are at present worse provided in this respect, than those in health, who occupy the cells.

*County of Down Gaol.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 16 | 8 | 21 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| No. of days therein, | 704 | 258 | 1,035 | 46 | 731 | 223 | 491 | 104 |
| Average daily number, | 1·93 | 0·71 | 2·83 | 0·13 | 2·0 | 0·61 | 1·85 | 0·39 |
| No. of deaths, | 3 | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £14 8s. 2d. | | £2 18s. 6d. | | £1 4s. 7d. | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates:—

1864—One, 6th February. 1865, up to day of Inspection—One, 5th January.

*Board of Superintendence.*

J. W. Maxwell, esq., J.P., D.L.
A. H. Montgomery, esq., J.P.
Rev. J. F. Gordon.
Rev. James C. Gordon, J.P.
Andrew Nugent, esq., J.P.
William Keown, esq., J.P.
P. H. Despard, esq., J.P.
Robert Heron, esq., J.P., D.L.
Lt.-Col. Wm. B. Forde, M.P., J.P.
D. S. Ker, esq., M.P., J.P.
Rev. J. H. Freke.
Robert Gordon, esq., J.P.

The Board assembles with regularity every month for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all liabilities; the mode of disbursement being by an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who pays the creditors individually, and produces the receipts at the next ensuing meeting.

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| | Newry. | | Newtownards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 137 | 148 | 120 | 14 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 46 | 58 | 14 | 7 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 43 | 41 | 30 | 12 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 14 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Fortnightly and direct. | | Fortnightly, but held more frequently. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | *Two, of same individual, illegal.* | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | Generally good, *but some plastering required.* | | *Pump out of order;* some repairs required, of which an estimate is to be framed. | |
| Security, | Satisfactory. | | *Imperfect.* | |
| Accommodation, | Ample. | | Sufficient. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | *A bed-tick and some sheets and blankets required.* | | *Some sheets wanting.* | |
| Water, how supplied, | Ample. | | Sufficient supply of good water. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Sewers clear. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Tolerably clean and dry. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | Males, $3\frac{1}{8}\frac{0}{4}d.$; females, $2\frac{7}{3}\frac{5}{2}d.$ | | Males $4d.$; females $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £50, and £26 for Matron. | | £40; £5 for Matron. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | Court-keeper. | |
| Remarks, | Five males in custody. Local Board formed. | | Two males and two females in custody. Local Board formed. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Fermanagh Gaol.*

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—VISITED ON THE 29TH OF APRIL, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Pauper Debtors, | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 4 | 8 | 12 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Criminal Lunatics, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 15 | 17 | 32 | – | 1 | 1 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 36 | 7 | 1864, | 33 | 6 |
| 1863, | 34 | 20 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 15 | 17 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | – | 5 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 1 | 1865, up to and including | | |
| 1863, | – | – | day of Inspection, | – | – |
| 1864, | 1 | – | Day of Inspection, | – | – |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Fermanagh Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 99 | 30 | 85 | 29 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 1 | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 15 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Larceny, | 33 | 27 | 15 | 30 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 9 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 3 | – | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Revenue offences, | 9 | – | 4 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Breach of Party Processions Act, | – | – | 9 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Fishery Laws, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of contract, | 7 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Illegal trespass, | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Celebrating an illegal marriage, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against property, with violence, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 193 | 75 | 163 | 76 | 42 | 24 | 11 | 14 |
| Drunkenness, | 75 | 8 | 76 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 1 | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 31 | 2 | 20 | – | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 30 | 15 | 25 | 9 | 12 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Total, | 335 | 105 | 292 | 105 | 76 | 37 | 15 | 17 |

*Committals.*

| *From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 20 | – |
| Criminals, | 188 | 85 |
| Drunkards, | 76 | 16 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 8 | 4 |
| Total, | 292 | 105 |

| *From* 1*st Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 4 | 2 |
| Criminals, | 54 | 25 |
| Drunkards, | 17 | 9 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 76 | 37 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Fermanagh Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 215 | 87 | Once within the year, | 64 | 31 |
| | Twice „ | 13 | 7 | Twice „ | 4 | 2 |
| | Thrice „ | 4 | – | Thrice „ | – | – |
| | Four times „ | 1 | 1 | Four times „ | – | – |
| | Five times „ | 1 | – | Five times „ | – | – |
| | Ten times „ | 1 | – | Ten times „ | – | – |
| | Total, | 235 | 95 | Total, | 68 | 33 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 25·9 | 10·1 | — | 20·2 | 13·0 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 48 | | 16th Nov. | 39 | | 4th April. |
| Lowest ditto, | 21 | | 28th Jan. | 27 | | 29th April. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 37 | | 8th April. | 25 | | 26th Feb. |
| Ditto, of females, | 18 | | 18th June. | 18 | | 25th April. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 13 | | 1st March. | 11 | | 28th April. |
| Ditto, of females, | 3 | | 12th August. | 10 | | 2nd Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th December, 1858, | 53 | 12th January, 1862, | 58 |
| 13th January, 1859, | 71 | 12th January, 1863, | 55 |
| 20th March, 1860, | 49 | 16th November, 1864, | 48 |
| 15th June, 1861, | 47 | 4th April, 1865, | 39 |

Upon reviewing the whole of the above schedules collectively, together with some similar returns for former years, we are led to observe that there exists a slight tendency to decline in the averages of the males, and to increase in those of the females. The prisoners indeed of the *latter* sex were, on the day of inspection, in excess of the *former*, who amounted to 15 only, 3 being debtors. The averages stand as follows ; fractions being excluded :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 22 | 6 | 1864, | 25 | 10 |
| 1863, | 27 | 11 | 1865 (first four months), | 20 | 13 |

Again, if we examine the nature of the crimes, upon which the committals of both sexes are based, we find that among the males in 1863, out of 193 criminal committals, 125 ; in 1864, out of 163, 100 ; and in 1865, out of 42, 23 were for offences involving violence in various gradations, while, among the females, the two categories of theft, and lawless and disorderly conduct absorb nearly the entire aggregate ; the constant recurrence of prostitutes contributing largely to this result. There were no returned convicts, nor juveniles in charge ; but in 1864, 17 males (1 of whom was sent to a Reformatory), and 2 females, and during the current year 5 males, and 1 female belonging to this latter denomination, passed through the prison. There was, however, 1 female *criminal* lunatic, for whose transmission to Dundrum Asylum an order had been obtained.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Fermanagh Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 7 | 2 | Kitchen, | one. | |
| Yards, | 5 | 3 | Store Rooms, | 3 | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 3 | 1 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic ft., | 66 | 36 | Lavatory, | – | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 5 | 2 | Baths, | 4 | 3 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 5 | 2 | Privies, | 4 | 3 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 4 | Water-closets, | 13 | 3 |
| Workshop, | 1 | – | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Worksheds, | 20 | – | Pumps, | 2 | – |
| | | | Crank-pump, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 82 | 50 | Shirts, | 35 | 39 | Shifts, | 25 | 29 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 143 | 50 | Jackets, | 15 | 40 | Jackets, | 22 | 21 |
| Rugs, | 74 | 20 | Vests, | 13 | 37 | Gowns, | 25 | 19 |
| Bed-ticks, | 106 | 30 | Trowsers, | 15 | 41 | Petticoats, | 18 | 17 |
| Bedsteads, | 107 | 15 | Caps, | 6 | 4 | Caps, | 12 | 16 |
| | | | Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | – | 6 | Stockings, pairs of, | 11 | 8 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 9 | 11 | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 10 | 5 |

I found the building throughout at my official visit clean and orderly, dry (eave-spouting having been recently erected), and in general sound repair; some plastering, however, had scaled off the side walls flanking the entrance to the prison, which it is intended to replace with Roman cement, and to protect with saddle-coping.

The ventilation and sewerage are effective, and the supply of water is constant, and abundant from the latter, and from spring wells within the walls. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and of clothing (except shoes), was adequate for existing requirements in summer, but tenders for raw materials of various articles of wear were to be submitted to the Board at their next ensuing meeting.

It is necessary too I should recapitulate the several defects of this prison, which have already been noticed in former reports of the Inspectors-General, in order that the whole subject may be fully considered by the local authorities in reference to the Bill* now before Parliament, and I would call their special attention to the extract from our report for 1864, in which the principles of the bill are detailed as well as the penalties attached to a non-fulfilment of them :—

1. The absence of due provision for debtors of both classes, and both sexes. It is to be hoped, however, that the Legislature will shortly abolish imprisonment for debt, and thus relieve the gaols from these unfit inmates.

2. The want of a chapel; divine service being now performed in a hall in the old prison, and both sexes being in full view of each other.

3. The laundry is defective, and unpartitioned.

4. There is no drying-room.

5. There is no fumigating apparatus for purifying the prisoners' own clothing.

6. The male cells, although otherwise adapted for carrying out the "separate system," are not fitted with bells, and tell-tale plates in connexion with the gongs.

7. The female cells are imperfectly heated.

* Since the above was in type, the Bill in question has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

8. There are no means of supplying the female bath on the upper tier with hot water, except by carrying it. It is proposed, however, to convey hot water from the cook-house to the bath attached to the female probationary ward at the entrance.

9. There are no tell-tale clocks.

10. There is no light supplied to the cells after lock-up; oil instead of gas being now burnt in the prison.

11. There are no stalls or partitions for preventing communication between the males employed at the crank-pump.

The prisoners of this sex are subjected to a classification, which approximates closely to individual separation, sleeping, taking their meals, receiving educational instruction in single cells, and exercising in radiated yards; but they are associated at the crank-pump, in chapel, and in hospital. The females are similarly congregated, and are besides exercised, and taught in association.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey, the duty being divided by rotation, patrols at night, without, however, as stated above, the check of detector-clocks.

A photographic apparatus has been lately procured for the purpose of tracing former convictions of prisoners.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | – | Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | – |
| Other Punishments, | 5 | 3 | Other Punishments, | 3 | – |

The record of punishments is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and is signed by the Chairman. In 1864 they amounted to 8, and in the current year to 3, all being inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Breaking stones and pumping water, . . 7 males.

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Shoemaking, | 1 | – |
| Washing, | – | 3 |
| Sewing, | – | 2 |
| Knitting, | – | 3 |
| Total, | 1 | 8 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 7 | – |
| Industrial labour, | 1 | 8 |
| Sick, | – | 1 |
| Unemployed, | – | 4 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | – | 2 |
| Lunatic, | – | 1 |
| Prison duties, | 5 | 1 |
| Cooking, | 2 | – |
| Total in custody, | 15 | 17 |

Punitive labour is maintained here by pumping water and by breaking stones, from which latter some remunerative return is derived. Industrial employment is not carried on with much energy, as appears by the subjoined schedule.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Fermanagh Gaol.*

Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz.:—a carpenter, a cooper, and a shoemaker, but the two former trades are but little suited to the inmates of a gaol. The appointment of a tailor-turnkey in the event of a vacancy would be very desirable.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the goal, for the last three years :—

1862, . £18 1*s.* | 1863, . £21 7*s.* | 1864, . £8 6*s.* 7*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 150 | 62 | 57 | 24 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 19·0 | 5·1 | 16·1 | 7·1 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 366 | 366 | 119 | 119 |

*School-hours.*—Males—From 10 to 11, A.M.; 1 to 2, P.M.; and 3 to 4, P.M. Females—11 to 12½, P.M.

The prisoners of both sexes are taught daily at the hours stated; the males in their cells, and the females in a day-room, under the supervision of a matron, by the schoolmaster, who was trained in a school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith. The approved form of registry has hitherto been kept for the males only, but henceforth will be extended to the females.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—4 lbs. of potatoes or 14 oz. white bread, with 1 pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal made into stirabout, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—3½ lbs. of potatoes or 12 oz. bread, with ¾ pint of sweet milk or 1 pint of gruel; gruel soup two days weekly.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 5*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 8½*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 7½*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 5*d.*; turf, per box, 7*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 1*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 1*s.* 9*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2·99*d.* | 1863, . 2·85*d.* | 1864, . 2·43*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned singly, as to the diet. The Chaplains inspect regularly, observing the tabular form of comment framed by the Inspectors-General, and very rarely taking exception to any item of food.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are all provided with journals, and the several registries, as well as the books prescribed and recommended by the respective authorities, with the exception of the "work-ledger" and the "general visiters'" book, are kept here with correctness. Power is given to each member of the Board to grant admittance to a visiter to prisoners; but it would be preferable to authorize the Governor, in particular cases, to suspend such orders, his reasons for exclusion being duly recorded in his journal.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,207 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £1,157 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £1,147 10*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £25 13*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £25 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £27 19*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . — | 1863, . £2 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . £2 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £10 14*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1862, . £181 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £142 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £131 15*s.* 3*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector, | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Samuel Greer, Protestant Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. James M'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| R. P. Walsh, esq., M.D., Surgeon, | — | | |
| George Mahood, esq., M.D., Apothecary, | — | | |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| James Jeffers, Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| William Shaw, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William Clegg, *Shoemaker*, | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Drennan, | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William M'Mullen, *Carpenter*, | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Joseph Masterson, *Cooper*, | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret Morrison, Matron, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Greenleese, Nursetender, | 18 | 10 | 0 |

Since the last inspection two vacancies, created by the resignation of the Protestant Chaplain, and of the Schoolmaster and turnkey, have been filled by the appointees of the Board. None of the officers are provided with food rations; but the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms. The interns receive their salaries monthly, and the externs half-yearly.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 157 | 30 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 250 | 68 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 275 | 79 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 205 | 63 |
| Physician and Surgeon, | 155 | 48 |
| Apothecary, | 11 | 8 |

*Hospitals.*

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are commodious, and fitted with baths and water-closets. The sanitary condition of the inmates of the prison has been highly satisfactory, no death having occurred within the walls for some years.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 32 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 29 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| Number of days therein, | 1,510 | 286 | 761 | 614 | 740 | 415 | 179 | 110 |
| Average daily number, | 4·14 | 1·06 | 2 08 | 1·68 | 2·02 | 1·13 | 1·50 | 0·92 |
| Number of deaths, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cost of medicine, | £29 13*s.* 5*d.* | | £29 6*s.* | | £15 10*s.* 5*d.* | | — | |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Fermanagh Gaol.*

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rev. J. G. Porter. | Robert Archdall, esq. | Rev. Loftus Reade. |
| The Earl of Enniskillen. | M. C. Maude, esq. | Richard Hall, esq. |
| H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, esq. | Colonel Archdall. | John Brady, esq. |
| F. W. Barton, esq. | M. H. Sankey, esq. | Samuel Frith, esq. |

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the smaller claims are discharged; contracts, &c., being reserved for the assizes. The mode of payment is by cheques to each creditor, except for very trifling sums, which are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who accounts for the disbursement.

*Bridewell.*

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Committals in past year, | 29 | 8 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 1 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 6 | 2 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | – | – |

| | |
|---|---|
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Fortnightly. |
| Committals, | Correct. |
| Registry, | Correct. |
| Repairs and Order, | *The roofs of the privies require repair, and the walls to be plastered.* |
| Security, | *Walls insecure.* |
| Accommodation, | *Limited.* |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | *Sheets deficient, and no change of blankets.* |
| Water, how supplied, | By a pump on premises. |
| Sewerage, | *None; cess pools.* |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Fair, *but spouting much needed.* |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 6*d.* |
| Salary of Keeper, | £20. |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | None. |
| Remarks, | No prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board never meet. |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Leitrim Gaol.*

COUNTY OF LEITRIM GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—VISITED ON THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| For Further Examination, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 17 | 2 | 19 | – | – | – |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 35 | 2 | 1864, | 34 | 4 |
| 1863, | 46 | 4 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 17 | 2 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 3 | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1865, up to and including day of Inspection, | – | – |
| 1863, | 1 | – | | | |
| 1864, | 1 | – | Day of Inspection, | – | – |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 18 | – | Debtors, | 4 | – |
| Criminals, | 159 | 37 | Criminals, | 43 | 9 |
| Drunkards, | 38 | 29 | Drunkards, | 3 | 5 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | – | – | Dangerous Lunatics, | – | – |
| Total, | 215 | 66 | Total, | 50 | 14 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Leitrim Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Common assaults, | 50 | 8 | 61 | 3 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 27 | 2 | 1 | – | 5 | – | 5 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Robbery, | 8 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 2 | 1 | 8 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 5 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 19 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 5 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 21 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 4 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 5 | – | 3 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Having unregistered arms, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of Fishery Laws, | 7 | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| Breach of contract, | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of the Sabbath, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cruelty to animals, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Using threatening language, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 2 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 11 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 8 | 8 | – | 2 | 3 | 3 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 193 | 49 | 139 | 32 | 34 | 6 | 15 | 2 |
| Drunkenness, | 26 | 34 | 38 | 29 | 3 | 5 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 32 | 3 | 18 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 26 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 2 | – |
| Total, | 278 | 92 | 215 | 66 | 50 | 14 | 17 | 2 |

*Number of Prisoners* (*exclusive of Debtors*).

*From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864.

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 172 | 34 |
| Twice ,, | 8 | 5 |
| Thrice ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Five times ,, | – | 1 |
| Six times ,, | 1 | – |
| Fourteen times ,, | – | 1 |
| Total, | 182 | 42 |

*From* 1*st Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.*

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 44 | 9 |
| Twice ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Thrice ,, | – | 1 |
| Five times ,, | – | – |
| Six times ,, | – | – |
| Fourteen times ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 45 | 11 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Leitrim Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 24·5 | 5·4 | — | 17·3 | 2·1 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 50 | | 10th Jan. | 27 | | 3rd Feb. |
| Lowest ditto, . | 10 | | 20th Oct. | 16 | | 12th Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, . | 42 | | 10th Jan. | 24 | | 7th April. |
| Ditto, of females, | 10 | | 3rd Jan. | 6 | | 1st Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, . | 8 | | 18th Oct. | 11 | | 5th Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 2 | | 20th Oct. | 1 | | 1st March. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th June, 1858, . . . | 60 | 29th October, 1862, . . | 49 |
| 18th December, 1859, . . | 39 | 26th June, 1863, . . . | 73 |
| 26th October, 1860, . . | 57 | 10th January, 1864, . . | 50 |
| 9th February, 1861, . . | 45 | 3rd Febuary, 1865, . . | 27 |

The aggregate confined in this gaol on the day of my inspection was the smallest, which I have ever recorded during a long term of official experience; but it embraced a disproportionate amount of grave crimes, and of long terms of imprisonment among the males. Thus, of the *tried* prisoners, 1 was sentenced to two years for attempt at rape; 1 to eighteen months for a violent assault; 3 others to six months for similar offences; 1 to two years for stealing from the person, and 1 to eighteen months for cattle-stealing; and of the untried, 1 was charged with writing a threatening letter, and another with the rape of a child.

Further, on an examination of the *criminal* schedules for the years 1863 and 1864, it appears that in the former years, of a total of 193 cases, 121, and in the latter of 139, no less than 82 involved serious degrees of violence. The females in this locality have for a considerable time stood at a very low average, and, if it were not for the recurrence of prostitutes, this sex would be almost unrepresented within the walls of the prison.

There were no debtors in custody, nor juveniles, 4 only under this category having been confined here during the past year, one of whom was transferred to a reformatory; nor lunatics, committed as such; 1 male, however, charged with assault, was in a maniacal state, requiring a strait waistcoat, and the constant attendance of two sane prisoners.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, . . . | 5 | 3 | Worksheds, . . | 24 | – |
| Yards, . . . | 9 | 5 | Kitchen, . . . | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, . . | 13 | 3 | Store Rooms, . . | 2 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, . . | 5 | 2 | Laundries, . . . | – | 2 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 56 | 19 | Lavatory, . . . | 1 | – |
| | | | Baths, . . . | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, . . . | 17 | 4 |
| Single Cells of larger size, . | – | 2 | Water-closet, . . | 1 | – |
| Cells to contain 3 persons, . | – | 2 | Reception Rooms, . | 1 | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, . . | 7 | – | Pump, . . . | 1 | – |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 12 | – | Well, . . . | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, . . | 5 | 3 | Tread-wheel, . . | 1 | – |
| Chapels, . . . | 1 | 1 | Crank Mill (flax mill), . | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Tell-tale Clock, . . | 1 | – |
| Workshop, . . | 1 | – | Looms for Weaving, . | 4 | – |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Leitrim Gaol.*

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 101 | 19 | Shirts, . . | 110 | 38 | Shifts, . . | 29 | 12 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 114 | 53 | Jackets, . . | 13 | 50 | Jackets, . . | 18 | 10 |
| Rugs, . . | 90 | 15 | Trowsers, . | 13 | 65 | Petticoats, . | 15 | 8 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 1 | 6 | Caps, . . | 13 | 68 | Aprons, . . | 10 | – |
| Bed-ticks, . . | 106 | 80 | Shoes, Slippers, & | | | Shoes, Slippers, & | | |
| Bedsteads, . . | 130 | 9 | Clogs, pairs of, | 13 | 85 | Clogs, pairs of, | 8 | 6 |

I found the building generally in a creditable condition of cleanliness, regularity, and repair, except the flooring in parts of the quarter allocated to females; well ventilated, dry, (the roof of the Board-room being now staunch); provided with efficient sewerage; amply supplied with water, and adequately furnished with bedding, blankets, sheets, and prison clothing. The locks also have been placed in good working order.

No change, however, has taken place in the accommodation since the last inspection, and consequently the defects, which I proceed to recapitulate, remain uncorrected.

There is only one building and one yard for the male debtors of both denominations, although the eighth general rule, annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons Act (the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74), is mandatory on this head; and there is no quarter properly allocated to female debtors, some of the rooms in the portion of the building assigned to *criminals* of this sex, which greatly exceeds the ordinary requirements, being thus occupied, when occasion arises. The laundry is still unpartitioned; the drying-room is not artificially heated, nor the punishment cells; there are no baths attached to either of the reception-rooms; and the construction of the chapel renders it very difficult to prevent the prisoners of different sexes from seeing each other, as it is considered indispensable during the celebration of Roman Catholic worship that the altar should be in view. The classification of the males is nearly in accordance with that laid down in the Prisons Act, felons and misdemeanants being subdivided into the "tried" and "untried;" and an approach to the system of individual separation is further made; the stone-sheds, the tread-wheel, and the school-room being partitioned. The females, who have no similar advantages, are divided into three sections only, viz.—the "tried," and the "untried," and known prostitutes. All, however, of both sexes sleep singly, and take their meals in their cells. The Governor attends the lock-up, and one turnkey patrols at night. *Two* tell-tale clocks at least, placed in opposite quarters of the prison, are indispensable to the proper testing of vigilance, and of regularity in the performance of the circuits.

Under the foregoing circumstances I have felt bound to transmit to the Board of Superintendence, with the view of their calling the attention of the fiscal body to an extract from our general report, for the year 1864, in which the principles of a Bill now before Parliament are discussed, and the consequences pointed out. It is beyond all reasonable doubt that, if such principles become law for Great Britain, to which only the Bill applies, they will forthwith be extended to this kingdom.* I trust, therefore, that the County Surveyor will soon be enabled to furnish a general plan of the prison, in order to facilitate the consideration of its adaptability to the system of "cellular separation," which will probably be thus rendered *compulsory* upon the local authorities.

* Since the above was in type the Bill in question has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet, . . | 6 | – | Dark or Refractory Cells and Stoppage of Diet, . . | – | – |

Only six punishments, all by the authority of the Governor, were inflicted in the past, and none in the current year. The record of them is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman of the day.

*Employment on the day of Inspection.*

The day of inspection being Good Friday, there was a suspension of both kinds of labour. Punitive employment is maintained by the treadmill for four hours daily in the case of the males, and industrial, chiefly by stone-breaking. The females, who are ordinarily very few in number, and sentenced to brief terms, are engaged in washing, mending, &c., and in prison duties. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, one being a shoemaker, another a glazier and upholsterer, and a third capable of teaching the rudiments of carpentry.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1862, . £7 8*s.* 4½*d.* | 1863, . £7 9*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £15 1*s.* 3*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 116 | 15 | 40 | 1 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 14·5 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 266 | 260 | 84 | 9 |

*School-hours.*—Males—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M. Females—from half-past ten to half-past eleven, A.M.

The males of a teachable age are instructed daily by the clerk and accountant, the school-room being fitted up with partitions. The females, for the reason assigned under the preceding paragraph, but rarely attend the tuition of the matron. The approved form of registry is in use, and the Protestant Chaplain occasionally visits the schools, and records his opinion.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Males.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel (1½ oz. meal), for dinner.

Females.—Wednesday and Friday in each week, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel for dinner.

Males and females sentenced to a month and under get an allowance of brown bread and gruel every day for dinner.

Males and females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 6*d.*; do., brown, per 4lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coal, per ton, 11*s.*; turf, per box, 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3*d.* | 1863, . 3½*d.* | 1864, . 3*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Leitrim Gaol.*

No complaint of the diet was preferred by any of the prisoners. I tasted the bread, which was of good quality, and the milk, which appeared to be rather thin. The tabular form of comment is observed by the Chaplains, who inspect the food regularly, and very rarely take exception to any item.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector is furnished with a report book, and the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor with journals, which are laid before the Board. The several registries and the books prescribed by the authorities are kept with praiseworthy accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,256 0*s.* 7½*d.* | 1863, . £1,372 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £1,226 17*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £40 10*s.* 2½*d.* | 1863, . £29 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £39 1*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £1 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £1 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £9 14*s.* 6½*d.* | 1863, . £7 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £5 11*s.* 4½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1862, . £58 3*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £166 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £115 12*s.* 8*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| William Peyton, esq., Local Inspector, . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. Dr. Dawson, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| William Hutchison, esq., Surgeon, . . . . | — | | |
| Abraham Swayne, esq., Physician, . . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Wm. Hely, Apothecary, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. C. Jameson, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |

| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Resident.* | | | | |
| H. Dickson, esq., Governor, | | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. | William Douglas, *Glazier and Upholsterer*, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hugh Tonycliffe, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Martin M'Guire, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | W. S. Blair, Assistant Schoolmaster, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Lougheed, *Shoemaker*, . . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | William Quinn, *capable of teaching carpentry*, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. A. Bourns, Matron, | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Margt. M'Culla, Nursetender, | | 20 | 0 | 0 |

No vacancies have occurred in the staff since the last inspection; and the Local Inspector, and the Governor declared themselves to be satisfied with the general conduct of the officers.

The officers of every grade, resident and non-resident, with the exception of the Surgeon and Apothecary, receive their salaries monthly. The turnkeys are provided with uniforms and fire-arms, but not with food-rations, which are supplied to the nursetender alone.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection, |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 271 | 87 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 168 | 54 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . | 135 | 31 |
| Surgeon, . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| Physician, . . . . | 219 | 51 |
| Apothecary, . . . | 129 | 33 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Leitrim Gaol.*

I regret to notice again the deficiency of visits on the part of the Roman Catholic Chaplain; and I would, therefore, request attention to the 69th and 70th sections of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74, which define the amount of duties required from the Chaplains, and the proviso attached to non-fulfilment.

*Hospitals.*

The accommodation for the sick is adequate as to size, and ventilation, but there are no water-closets affixed to either section, and the single bath is common to both sexes. The sanitary condition was, and had been satisfactory, and no deaths have occurred within the walls during the last four years. One case only of fever was imported into the gaol, but happily the disease did not spread.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 79 | 1 | 105 | 11 | 71 | 15 | 21 | 4 |
| Number of days therein, | 800 | 7 | 955 | 177 | 944 | 695 | 171 | 44 |
| Average daily number, | 2·19 | 0·02 | 2·62 | 0·48 | 2·58 | 1·90 | 1·64 | 0·42 |
| Number of deaths, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £18 16*s.* 3*d.* | | £11 8*s.* 3*d.* | | £8 15*s.* 6*d.* | | — | |

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rt. Hon. the Earl of Leitrim. | William Lawder, esq. | John A. La Touche, esq. |
| W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P. | John R. Dickson, esq. | Pierce Simpson, esq. |
| H. L. Montgomery, esq. | E. K. Tenison, esq. | George R. Peyton, esq. |
| Francis La Touche, esq. | A. J. V. L. Burchall, esq. | Hugh O'Beirne, esq. |

The Board of Superintendence is convened monthly, and the attendance is generally regular. At each meeting an aggregate cheque, covering all liabilities, is placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, who makes the several payments, and produces the receipts, &c., and at each Assizes the Grand Jury appoint a finance committee to audit the whole accounts.

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| | Ballinamore. | | Manorhamilton. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 48 | 12 | 51 | 16 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 22 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 2 | 1 | 2 | – |
| Petty Sessions, | Fortnightly. | | Fortnightly. | |
| Transmittals, | Regular. | | Direct. | |
| Committals, | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | Good. | | Good. | |
| Security, | *Yard wall too low.* | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, | Adequate. | | Adequate. | |
| Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Water, | By pump. | | Supplied by pump. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Good. | | Good. | |
| Cost of dietary per head per day, | 4*d.* for males; 3·7*d.* for females. | | 4*d.* for males; 3¼*d.* for females. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £35. | | £35. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper. | | Court-keeper. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

## COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—VISITED ON THE 30TH AND 31ST OF MAY, 1865.

*State, &c., 30th May, 1865.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| For Contempt of Court, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— To Imprisonment, | 15 | 6 | 21 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 11 | 5 | 16 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Vagrant, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 14 | – | 14 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 71 | 21 | 92 | 2 | – | 2 |

*Juveniles.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted summarily, | 1 male. |
| Committed for trial—Felon, | 1 ,, |
| Total, | 2 ,, |
| Committed twice, | 1 ,, |
| Committed four times, | 1 ,, |
| Total, | 2 ,, |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 75 | 19 | 1864, | 52 | 32 |
| 1863, | 57 | 20 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 71 | 21 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | | |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | 1 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 4 | 2 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 1 | – |
| 1863, | 4 | 2 | | | |
| 1864, | 2 | 7 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | – |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 67 | 14 | 65 | 10 | 30 | 9 | 12 | 5 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 2 | – | 6 | – | 4 | – | 5 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 5 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – |
| Robbery, | 4 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – |
| Larceny, | 32 | 25 | 3 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 | 3 |
| Embezzlement, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | 10 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 3 | – | 5 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Military offences, | 3 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 4 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Revenue offences, | 10 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 4 | – | 3 | – |
| Detaining linen yarn, | 13 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Absent from training of Militia, &c., | 5 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Trespass, and stealing growing crops, | 13 | 3 | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Leaving service without permission, | 2 | 1 | 5 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | 2 | – | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 4 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 1 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 198 | 65 | 198 | 64 | 83 | 28 | 48 | 17 |
| Vagrancy, | 12 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 13 | – | 1 |
| Drunkenness, | 89 | 188 | 72 | 186 | 40 | 68 | 3 | 2 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 12 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 5 | – | 14 | – |
| *Debt*, | 47 | 3 | 40 | 1 | 12 | – | 4 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 45 | 16 | 52 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Total, | 403 | 293 | 380 | 279 | 160 | 117 | 71 | 21 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 40 | 1 | Debtors, | 12 | – |
| Criminals, | 250 | 83 | Criminals, | 96 | 36 |
| Vagrants, | 4 | 4 | Vagrants, | 7 | 13 |
| Drunkards, | 72 | 186 | Drunkards, | 40 | 68 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 14 | 5 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 5 | – |
| Total, | 380 | 279 | Total, | 160 | 117 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 284 | 91 | Committed | Once within the year, | 127 | 49 |
| | Twice ,, | 16 | 11 | | Twice ,, | 9 | 13 |
| | Thrice ,, | 3 | 10 | | Thrice ,, | 1 | 5 |
| | Four times ,, | 1 | 3 | | Four times ,, | – | 4 |
| | Five times ,, | 1 | 5 | | Five times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Six times ,, | 1 | 3 | | Six times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Seven times ,, | – | 3 | | Seven times ,, | – | – |
| | Eight times ,, | – | 3 | | Eight times ,, | – | – |
| | Nine times ,, | – | 2 | | Nine times ,, | – | – |
| | Seventeen times ,, | – | 1 | | Seventeen times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 306 | 132 | | Total, | 137 | 73 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 45·8 | 18·8 | — | 54·6 | 18·6 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 82 | | 4th June. | 97 | | 29th April. |
| Lowest ditto, | 49 | | 26th July. | 53 | | 5th Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 59 | | 20th March. | 70 | | 29th April. |
| Ditto of females, | 38 | | 31st May. | 27 | | 29th April. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 33 | | 11th Jan. | 41 | | 3rd Jan. |
| Ditto of females, | 10 | | 7th April. | 10 | | 5th Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th September, 1858, | 92 | 29th May, 1862, | 88 |
| 28th September, 1859, | 79 | 27th February, 1863, | 83 |
| 6th September, 1860, | 67 | 4th June, 1864, | 82 |
| 11th November, 1861, | 77 | 29th April, 1865, | 97 |

When we examine the daily averages for the three preceding years, we find a slight tendency to increase among the males during the expired portion (viz., five months) of 1864, while the females retain their almost normal total; the figures, to the exclusion of fractions, standing thus :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 47 | 21 | 1864, | 45 | 18 |
| 1863, | 42 | 19 | 1865, | 54 | 18 |

Further, when we analyze the nature of the prevalent crimes, with the aid of the above table, headed "Number of committals, specifying the offences," &c., we shall be struck by the lower aggregate of offences

involving personal violence *here*, than in many other localities, on the part of the males; but during the current year a larger proportion is observable in assaults and breaches of the peace, and there is also an *apparent* advance in the registry of drunkenness and vagrancy. I say *apparent*, rather than *actual*, as the increased number of those rendered amenable is due to the greater activity of the police in arresting them. The females, as is but too evident from the record of drunkenness, are chiefly derived from the disorderly, and depraved class of prostitutes. There were in charge 2 male juveniles; 21 males and 9 females under this denomination having been committed here since the 1st of January, 1864, of whom 1 male and 2 females were transmitted to reformatories. There was also 1 male returned convict; and here it is proper to remark, that photography has been turned to valuable account in tracing the antecedents of prisoners; no less than 11 criminals, strangers in this county, having been detected by means of this useful auxiliary to justice. There were, moreover, confined here, I regret to add, no less than 14 "dangerous lunatics," all males, who are treated with kindness, and as efficiently as is consistent with the entire want of appliances required by their peculiar condition, in an institution intended solely for the reception of *responsible* violators of the law.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 11 | – | Kitchen, | – | 1 |
| Yards, | 13 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 4 | 2 |
| Day Rooms, | 5 | – | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 10 | 2 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 136 | 34 | Lavatories, | 2 | 3 |
| | | | Baths (including those in Hospital), | 4 | 4 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 7 | 2 | Privies, | 5 | – |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 16 | 4 | Water-closets, | 16 | 7 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 3 | 3 | Fumigating Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Pump, | 1 | – |
| Workshop, | 1 | – | Well, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 50 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 221 | 124 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 139 | 50 |
| Rugs, | 21 | – |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 41 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 171 | – |
| Bedsteads, | 187 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 181 | – |
| Jackets, | 82 | 24 |
| Vests, | 83 | 27 |
| Trowsers, | 65 | 38 |
| Caps, | 185 | – |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 172 | 51 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 87 | 72 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 83 | – |
| Gowns, | 83 | – |
| Petticoats, | 95 | – |
| Aprons, | 101 | – |
| Neckerchiefs, | 120 | – |
| Caps, | 103 | – |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 71 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 58 | 23 |

Since the last inspection, the doorways in the corridors of the female prison have been raised, so as to afford additional head room, as have also the boundary walls towards the north; and the male lavatories and a school-room for the males (a well-lighted, well-ventilated, and commodious apartment) have been partitioned, in order to maintain intact the system of "individual cellular separation." I therefore submit to the Board that a similar provision should be made for the females, which might be easily and cheaply attained by the conversion to this object of the press-room, *i.e.*, the ante-chamber leading to the drop, which, happily, in this county has been long disused, no execution having taken place here within the experience of the oldest prison

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

officer, a period extending over nearly forty years. This apartment might be enlarged by the removal of the side wall (unless in the opinion of the County Surveyor, or any other competent authority, this process would involve any risk or difficulty), and might be most advantageously lighted, and ventilated from above, as it is situated on the highest storey of the building.

I will further throw out, for the consideration of the Board, the propriety of altering the chapel, so as to render it more suitable for supervision, and the consequent prevention of any undue communication between the prisoners. This desirable object could be attained by removing the central gallery (which obstructs the light), by transferring the platform, when reduced in area (as it now is of a very cumbrous size), to the opposite side of the chapel, and by running a straight partition for the separation of the sexes, the division assigned to the males being much larger than that for the females. As the remaining galleries would be occupied by officers, and as the prisoners seated in open benches would be thus under their eyes, as well as of the officiating clergyman, and of the subordinate officers stationed on high seats, which would command a complete view of each individual, I venture to express the opinion that such an arrangement would be more conducive to the decency and solemnity of public worship, and better calculated to ensure effective supervision, and the maintenance of discipline, than if the prisoners were sunk in deep and narrow stalls, and thus withdrawn from observation.

The deficiency in accommodation for female debtors—now, fortunately, but rarely committed here—has been pointed out in former reports; but if the Legislature should, as appears highly probable, abolish imprisonment for debt, it will no longer be necessary to make further provision for this class of inmates. I found the prison at my visits thoroughly clean and orderly, secure, well ventilated, amply supplied with water, which is directed to flushing the sewerage, and furnished with an adequate stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and gaol clothing; raw material in addition being in process of making up, as well as shoes, for the males. I have touched upon the few matters, which appear to me to require attention, in the conviction, grounded on many years of official experience, that the local authorities will be disposed to receive my suggestions in the spirit, in which they are offered, and to give them effect; and I have now only to express, in conclusion, my entire satisfaction with the administration of this prison, reflecting, as it does, the highest credit upon the governing body, and upon the executive officers, and to congratulate the *former* upon the provident liberality, which induced them some years ago to *voluntarily* adopt the system of cellular separation, now about to be rendered *compulsory* by the Legislature.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and a night-patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation until the hour of unlocking the cells.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . | 47 | 17 | Dark or Refractory Cells, with stoppage of diet, . | 12 | 11 |

The record of the punishments, which during the past and present year were awarded by the Governor (no necessity for magisterial intervention having arisen), is regularly submitted to the Board, and signed. It is to be noted that the aggregate *number* of punishments does not represent an equal number of individuals; the same prisoners, when of a refractory character, frequently incurring a repetition.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mat-making, | 11 | Sewing, | 7 |
| Weaving mats, | 6 | Knitting, | 3 |
| Shoe and clog making, | 2 | Darning, | 1 |
| Picking oakum, | 9 | Cooking, | 1 |
| Breaking stones, | 20 | Washing, | 2 |
| Carpentry, | 1 | Picking oakum, | 7 |
| Painting, | 1 | | |
| Prison duties, | 1 | | |
| Total, | 51 | Total, | 21 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial labour, | 51 | 21 |
| Sick, | 2 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 3 | – |
| Lunatics, | 14 | – |
| Attending lunatics, | 1 | – |
| Total in custody, | 71 | 21 |

Stone-breaking, the proceeds of which barely cover the necessary outlay, constitutes the only hard labour here. Some profit is derived from oakum-picking, and from mat-making and weaving. One of the turnkeys is capable of giving instruction in the two latter branches of employment, but none of the others are handicraftsmen; the trade of the Deputy-Governor, viz., that of a stone-mason, being of little avail in a prison.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £150 11*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £211 6*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £217 12*s.* 0*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 143 | 52 | 77 | 32 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 23·7 | 10·1 | 25·1 | 11·1 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 242 | 284 | 102 | 120 |

*School-hours.*—Males—From 11.30 to 12.30. Females—From 10.30 to 11.30.

The prisoners of both sexes are taught daily at the hours stated by a trained master, who is reputed to be competent, a matron being in attendance during the tuition of the females. The registry of progress is correctly kept; and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their opinions.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Prisoners committed for periods exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint new milk. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

Prisoners committed for periods not exceeding one month.—Males above fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Males and Females under fifteen years of age.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, 1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel. Supper—4 oz. bread.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

Potatoes may be substituted for bread in the following proportion:—Dinner—Males above fifteen years of age, 4 lbs. Females, 3½ lbs. Males and Females under fifteen years, 3½ lbs.

One pint of gruel to be substituted for milk at dinner only on two days, with intervals in each week, subject to medical direction.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 4½*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 10*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2⅜*d.*; coals, per ton, 13*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3¼*d.* | 1863, . 3¼*d.* | 1864, . 3⅛*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the diet. The Chaplains are assiduous in the inspection of the provisions, and observe the approved form of tabular comment, in which no exceptions appear. I tasted the bread and milk, and found both to be of excellent quality.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are duly provided with journals; and the registries, the accounts, and the forms of gaol books prescribed and recommended by the several authorities (except the "Work Ledger" and "Daily Employment of Prisoners' Book," which have not been adopted), are kept here with highly commendable correctness.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £2,705 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £2,021 16*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £1,939 5*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £35 14*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £29 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £27 3*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £6 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £1 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £2 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1862, . £5 7*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £9 16*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £6 15*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the years—

1862, . £222 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £212 5*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £259 2*s.* 7*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, . . . | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Wm. M. Beresford, Protestant Chaplain, . | 46 | 3 | 1 |
| Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain, . | 46 | 3 | 1 |
| Rev. William M'Laughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 46 | 3 | 1 |
| Thomas H. Babington, esq., Surgeon, . . . | — | | |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Richard Boyd, Governor, . | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Thos. Lecky, Deputy-Governor, *Stone-mason*, . . | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Marcus Mooney, Clerk, . | 50 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Resident*—con. | | | |
| Hugh Patterson, Schoolmaster, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Benjamin Wilson, Hospital Turnkey, *teaches Matmaking and Weaving*, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys { Robert Cusack, . . | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys { Alexander Foster, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys { Robert Mortimer, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys { Thomas Shannon, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas M'Guire, Keeper of Lunatics, . . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. Stirling, Matron, . | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. Barbour, Assistant-Matron, . . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse, . . . . | 22 | 0 | 0 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry Gaol.*

No change in the officers has taken place since the last inspection. The turnkeys are furnished with firearms and uniforms, and all the subordinate interns with light and fuel, but not with food rations The salary of the Deputy Governor has, very properly, been raised, in recognition of his long and faithful services. I received from the Local Inspector and the Governor the assurance of their satisfaction with the conduct of the staff.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 275 | 100 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 237 | 86 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 221 | 82 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 169 | 69 |
| Surgeon, | 270 | 117 |

The numerous visits of the extern officers far exceeding the statutable requirement, attest their zeal and energy.

*Hospitals.*

There are distinct and sufficient quarters for the sick of both sexes, which are fitted with baths and water-closets. Two patients only occupied the male department, that for the females being empty, and the sanitary condition of the prisoners generally having been unexceptionable.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 14 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Number of days therein, | 193 | 262 | 132 | 96 | 174 | 72 | 43 | 26 |
| Average daily number, | ·53 | ·72 | ·36 | ·26 | ·47 | ·20 | ·29 | ·17 |
| Number of deaths, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £22 1s. 9d. | | £33 2s. 8d. | | £30 0s. 5d. | | — | |

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates:—

One, held 25th February, 1865.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir Robert Bateson, bart. | Major Thomas Scott. | Connolly T. M'Causland, esq. |
| Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, bart., M.P. | William H. Ash, esq. | Walter Green, esq. |
| Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P. | Anthony Babington, esq. | George Skipton, esq. |
| | James Murray, esq. | The Mayor of Derry. |
| | John Barre Beresford, esq. | |

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of business; and at each meeting the salaries of the *intern* officers and the smaller accounts are discharged; all other liabilities being held over until the Assizes, and the mode of payment being by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor.

The annexed tabular synopsis of the Bridewells is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their respective visits.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Londonderry.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| — | Newtown-Limavady. | | Coleraine. | | Magherafelt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . . | 84 | 24 | 70 | 24 | 63 | 31 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 28 | 3 | 19 | 14 | 36 | 27 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . | 15 | 6 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Fortnightly and direct. | | Fortnightly and direct. | | Monthly. | |
| Committals, . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . | Good. | | Good. | | Now completed. | |
| Security, . . | Adequate. | | Adequate. | | *Yards rather insecure.* | |
| Accommodation, . | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | *Deficient in Keeper's apartments.* | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient, *except sheets.* | | Sufficient. | | *Adequate.* | |
| Water, how supplied, | From public main. | | By pumps, in ample quantity. | | By pumps, in ample quantity. | |
| Sewerage, . . | Effective. | | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Clean and orderly. | | Clean and orderly, but *lower storey rather damp.* | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . | £20 and uniform; Matron, £5. | | £20 and uniform; Matron, £5. | | £20 and uniform; Matron, £5. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | Court-keeper. | | Court-keeper. | | Court-keeper. | |
| Remarks, . . | No prisoner in custody. Local Board formed. | | Local Board formed. | | Local Board formed. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol at Longford.—Visited on the 15th of April, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| **Untried.** | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| **Tried.** | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Penal Servitude, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, Imprisonment, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 19 | 3 | 22 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Misdemeanors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Total, | 31 | 5 | 36 | 3 | – | 3 |

*Juveniles.*

Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years—Misdemeanant, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 47 | 11 | 1864, | 32 | 13 |
| 1863, | 55 | 8 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 31 | 5 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3 | 1 | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | 2 | 2 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 1 | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 2 | – | 1865, up to and including day of Inspection, | – | 2 |
| 1863, | – | 1 | | | |
| 1864, | – | 1 | Day of Inspection, | – | 1 |

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Longford Gaol.

*Return of Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | SENTENCES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Penal servitude. | | Imprisonment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 years. | | 2 years. | | 12 months. | | 9 months. | | 6 months. | | 4 months. | | 3 months. | | 2 months. | | 1 month. | | 14 days. | | 7 days. | | Total. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Larceny, and former conviction for felony, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Larceny, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Child desertion, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Assault occasioning actual bodily harm, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Aggravated assault, | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Indecent assault on a child of tender years, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | – |
| Common assault, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 6 | 2 |
| Appearing armed. to the terror of James Fegan and others, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Indecent exposing of the person, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Breach of Excise Laws, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Drunkards, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Dangerous lunatics, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Trial— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Highway robbery, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Further examination— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waylay and assault, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Stealing and killing a lamb, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Master debtors, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Total, | – | 1 | 4 | – | 6 | 1 | 3 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 31 | 5 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Longford Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection). | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide,) | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Common Assaults, | 68 | 8 | 70 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 7 | – | 14 | – | 12 | – | 10 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty, | 7 | – | 3 | – | 4 | 1 | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 22 | 23 | 11 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 21 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 2 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 16 | 14 | 5 | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Breach of the peace, | 1 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Loitering for prostitution, | – | 23 | – | 16 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Using threatening language, | 2 | 4 | 4 | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 19 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 5 | 5 | 14 | 17 | – | – | – | – |
| Other misdemeanors, | 20 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – |
| Total criminal class, | 214 | 93 | 156 | 73 | 41 | 17 | 25 | 5 |
| Vagrancy, | 1 | – | 1 | 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 46 | 11 | 31 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| *Debt*, | 38 | – | 9 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 41 | 15 | 29 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 | – |
| Total, | 343 | 120 | 228 | 98 | 60 | 22 | 31 | 5 |

*Committals.*

| *From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 9 | – |
| Criminals, | 185 | 82 |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 6 |
| Drunkards, | 31 | 8 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | 2 |
| Total, | 228 | 98 |

| *From* 1*st Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 3 | – |
| Criminals, | 50 | 20 |
| Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 5 | 2 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | – |
| Total, | 60 | 22 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Longford Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* Committed— | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* Committed— | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 189 | 63 | Once within the year, | 53 | 22 |
| Twice ,, | 12 | 10 | Twice ,, | 2 | – |
| Thrice ,, | 2 | 5 | Thrice ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 203 | 78 | Total, | 55 | 22 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 26·62 | 11·67 | — | 26·04 | 5·19 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 70 | | 16th Jan. | 42 | | 7th April. |
| Lowest ditto. | 17 | | 28th Sept. | 23 | | 2nd Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 52 | | 16th Jan. | 35 | | 7th April. |
| Ditto of females, | 25 | | 16th May. | 10 | | 12th Feb. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 13 | | 27th Sept. | 18 | | 2nd Jan. |
| Ditto of females | 2 | | 14th Dec. | 3 | | 28th Feb. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th January, 1858, | 58 | 29th June, 1862, | 67 |
| 1st February, 1859, | 42 | 23rd April, 1863, | 62 |
| 30th May, 1860, | 46 | 16th January, 1864, | 70 |
| 28th October, 1861, | 44 | 7th April, 1865, | 42 |

Upon reviewing the above group of schedules, we arrive at the conclusion that there is a tendency to decline in the average of the males; *that* for the expired portion of the current year, as well as for 1864, viz., 26 (omitting fractions) being considerably below the numbers similarly returned for 1863, and 1862, viz., 39, and 36 respectively. The prominent feature in the character of the crime, which is rendered amenable here, is a proneness to offences involving different degrees of violence, from murder down to the use of threatening language. Thus we find that in the year 1863, of 214 male criminals, 113; that in 1864, of 156, 119; that in the first four months of the current year, of 41, 30; and that of those in custody on the day of inspection, amounting to 31, no less than 21 had committed, or were charged with offences presenting this character of ungoverned passion. Among the females there appears a reduction in the average taken in this year, as contrasted with the two preceding twelvemonths, and the nature of their offences almost exclusively consisting of larceny, and of breaches of the peace, and of irregularities, which arise from drunkenness and prostitution, does not demand any special observation. There was 1 male juvenile in charge, and 3 only belonging to this category (1 of whom, a male, was transmitted to a Reformatory), passed through this prison in 1864. There were also 1 female under rule of penal servitude, awaiting removal, 1 female ascertained to be a returned convict, and 2 males committed as "dangerous lunatics;" a class of intrusive inmates, from which this gaol is generally exempt.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Longford Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 6 | 5 | Kitchen, | One. | |
| Yards, | 9 | 3 | Bakery, | One. | |
| Day Rooms, | 8 | – | Store Rooms, | 3 | – |
| Solitary Cells, | 3 | 1 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Drying-Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | – | 5 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | – | 3 | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 48 | 12 | Privies, | 8 | 2 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 2 | – | Water-closets, | 6 | 5 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 6 | 2 | Fumigating Box, | One. | |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 4 | – | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 1 | Pumps, | 1 | 1 |
| Chapel (partitioned), | One. | | Well, | One. | |
| School Room, | One. | | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 5 | – | Crank-mill, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 16 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 103 | 39 | Shirts, | 91 | 71 | Shifts, | 51 | – |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 119½ | 23 | Jackets, | 21 | 66 | Jackets, | 52 | – |
| Rugs, | 113 | 6 | Vests, | 21 | 59 | Petticoats, | 51 | – |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 50 | 11 | Trowsers, | 21 | 37 | Aprons, | 74 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 95 | 13 | Caps, | 20 | 73 | Neckerchiefs, | 37 | – |
| Bedsteads, | 57 | – | Clogs, pairs of, | 20 | 85 | Shoes, pairs of, | 57 | – |

I found the gaol at my inspection creditably clean, orderly, in good repair (except one privy), secure, and free from damp, unless in one of the female cells, in which there is a slight leakage in the pipe. The supply of water is ample, the sewerage is effective, and the state of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and prison clothing is adequate. The classification of male criminals consists of five sections, viz., felons, tried and untried, and misdemeanants, tried and untried; the tried moreover being divided into those convicted for the first time, and those previously convicted. They also sleep singly, and during the summer months take their meals in their cells, which are not artificially heated.

The females, as far as their limited, and ill-arranged quarters will permit, are subjected to cellular separation, but are associated at school, at chapel, at exercise, and when employed as attendants upon lunatics, or upon those exempted by medical order.

No alterations of any moment have latterly been carried into effect in this prison, and I therefore feel bound to repeat the summary of the more prominent defects, which have been noticed in former reports.

1. There is but one exercising yard common to both classes of *male* debtors (viz., master and pauper), in contravention of the 6th and 109th sections (see Rule 8, annexed to the latter), of the 7th George IV., cap. 74.

2. There is no statutable provision for *female* debtors of either class, one room only in the criminal quarter being assigned for this purpose, and there being no exercising yard attached.

3. The school-room, which is used at different hours for pupils of both sexes, is unpartitioned.

4. The laundry is a mere makeshift, and the drying-room, although improved, is still imperfect.

5. The female prison, which from its construction is very unsuitable for the maintenance of the system of individual separation enforced in it, does not contain a sufficiency of cells for the numbers occasionally committed, and is not fitted with gas.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Longford Gaol.*

I am aware that the enlargement of the female gaol, and the adaptation of the male quarters to the system of individual separation, by the division of the day-rooms into cells, and by the introduction of artificial heating, has already been under the consideration of the local authorities, and I would therefore venture to suggest that they should watch the progress of pending legislation upon prison discipline, as indicated in an extract from the report of the Inspectors-General for the year 1864; it being obvious that, if the principles laid down in the bill now before Parliament shall become law in England and Wales (to which alone it applies), they will forthwith be extended to Ireland, and a default, and non-compliance with the statutable requirements therein set forth, will incur the same penalties and disabilities.*

The Governor and the deputy attend the lock-up, and the vigilance of the night patrol, which is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation, is ascertained by two tell-tale clocks placed apart from each other.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 79 | 26 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 19 | 1 |
| Stoppage of diet, | – | – | Stoppage of diet, | – | – |
| Total, | 79 | 26 | Total, | 19 | 1 |

The record of the punishments, which were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman of the day. It is to be observed that in this record all admonitions, and the briefest terms of confinement in the solitaries are included.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | |
|---|---|
| On tread-wheel, | 11 males. |
| Exempted by medical order, | 9 ,, |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleaning, | 5 | Cleaning, | 2 |
| Cooking, | 2 | Nursing, caring lunatics, &c., | 2 |
| Labouring at coal, &c., | 8 | | |
| Nursing, caring lunatics, &c., | 9 | | |
| Total, | 24 | Total, | 4 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour and industrial labour, | 24 | 4 |
| Sick, | 1 | – |
| Unemployed, | 3 | 1 |
| Debtor (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Lunatics, | 2 | – |
| Total in custody, | 31 | 5 |

It appears from the foregoing schedules that the number of prisoners under rule of hard labour, who have been exempted by orders of the surgeon, is unusually large; a wide discretion is intrusted to the medical officer, but such powers require to be exercised in every case with great circumspection. Stone-breaking and mat-making constitute the most remunerative branches of industrial labour on the part of the males, and knitting, &c., on that of the females.

* Since the above was in type, the Bill in question has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1862, . £9 19*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £17 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £9 19*s.* 5*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 148 | 36 | 54 | 13 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 22·89 | 7·3 | 17·33 | 3·5 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 313 | 234 | 89 | 22 |

*School-hours.*—Males, 5 to 7 P.M. ; females, 10 A.M. to 12 noon.

The males are instructed daily at the hours stated by the deputy-governor, who has had considerable practice in tuition, although not antecedently trained for the office of schoolmaster; and the females by the matron. The prisoners of the latter sex, however, are too few in number, and usually under too short rules (not to speak of disqualification by character) to make much progress. The approved form of registry is in use, and the Chaplains visit from time to time, and record their observations.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males, First Class—4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Females, Second Class—3½ oz. oatmeal, 3½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. Males and Females, Third Class—2½ oz. oatmeal, 2½ oz. Indian meal, and 1 pint buttermilk. The meal is made into stirabout.

Dinner (under sentence of more than one calendar month).—Males, First Class—14 oz. wholemeal bread and 1 pint new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days in each week in lieu of milk. Females, Second Class—12 oz. wholemeal bread and ¾ pint new milk five days, and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel two days, same as males. Males and Females, Third Class—8 oz. wholemeal bread and 2 oz. oatmeal in gruel, and 4 oz. bread for supper daily.

Sentenced to one calendar month or less.—Same as above, except that they always receive gruel for dinner.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 5*d.* ; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.* ; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 4*d.* ; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* ; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.* ; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½*d.* ; salt, per cwt. (Irish), 3*s.* 9*d.* ; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.* 6*d.* ; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.* ; candles (dipt), per lb., 5½*d.* ; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 2·94*d.* | 1863, . 2·57*d.* | 1864, . 2·36*d.*

No complaint of the diet was preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I examined singly in reference to it; and upon tasting the bread, sweet-milk, buttermilk, and stirabout, I was satisfied with the quality of each item. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, and observe the tabular form of comment. I found occasional exceptions taken to the milk, and to the stirabout, but with regard to the latter, by a judicious intermixture of the more seasoned and the fresh meal, the objection has been obviated.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are provided with proper journals. The registries and books prescribed, and recommended by the several authorities are kept with commendable fulness, and accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,628 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £1,582 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £1,460 12*s.* 0*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Longford Gaol.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £31 11*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £28 12*s.* 5½*d.* | 1864, . £35 13*s.* 4½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . 9*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . – | 1864, . –

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners:—

1862, . £181 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £193 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £152 2*s.* 1*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Captain Wm. Walker, Local Inspector, . . . | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. J. Card, A.M., Protestant Chaplain, . . | 36 | 18 | 6 |
| Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, Presbyterian Chaplain, . | 36 | 18 | 6 |
| Rev. James Reynolds, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . | 36 | 18 | 6 |
| Henry Edgeworth, esq., Surgeon (Co. Infirmary), . | | — | |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Arthur Rawlins, esq., Governor . . . . | 200 | 0 | 0 |

| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Henry Robinson, Deputy Governor, . . . | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Philip Duggan, Clerk, . | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Robt. M'Nally, Gate-keeper, | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. | John Mulligan, *Carpenter*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Agnew, *Tailor*, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | Robert Campbell, *Shoemaker*, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| | John Smith (Hospital), | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Robinson, Matron, | | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Anna M. Fife, Assistant Matron, . . . . | | 24 | 0 | 0 |

The intern officers are supplied with fuel, and light, but not with food-rations; and the turnkeys, 3 of whom are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker, a tailor, and a carpenter, are furnished with fire-arms, and uniforms.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 205 | 62 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 228 | 60 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, . . | 217 | 60 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 192 | 56 |
| Surgeon, . . . . | 241 | 61 |
| Apothecary, . . . | 157 | — |

*Hospitals.*

The accommodation for the sick of both sexes is sufficient and separate; the wards being fitted with water-closets; but on the female side there is no bath. There were but two patients, recently committed, labouring under itch. The general sanitary condition of the prison had been highly satisfactory.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 24 | 3 | 38 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| Number of days therein, . | 631 | 74 | 739 | 186 | 352 | 249 | 276 | 62 |
| Average daily number, . | 1·73 | ·20 | 2·02 | ·51 | ·96 | ·68 | 2·62 | ·59 |
| Number of deaths, . . | – | – | *1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, . . | £20 | | £20 | | £20 | | — | |

* Executed.

*Board of Superintendence.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Longford Gaol.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major the Hon. W. F. Forbes, J.P. | Mathew W. O'Connor, esq., J.P. | The Hon. L. H. King Harman, J.P. |
| Col. Henry Musters, J.P. | L. Loftus B. Fox, esq., J.P. | James W. Bond, esq., J.P. |
| Major R. A. D. Hepenstal, J.P. | Alex. C. Kingstone, esq. | John Bole, esq., J.P. |
| J. E. Thompson, esq., J.P. | George W. Slator, esq., J.P. | Henry O'F. Gregory, esq. J.P. |

The Board is convened monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinate officers (those of the higher being reserved for the assizes), and all other liabilities are discharged by means of cheques payable to each creditor, except for very small sums, which are included in one cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who subsequently accounts for the several disbursements.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED ON THE 1ST OF MAY, 1865.

*County of Louth Gaol.*

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 11 | 8 | 19 | – | – | – |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 21 | 18 | 1864, | 19 | 16 |
| 1863, | 20 | 8 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 11 | 8 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 2 | – | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | 1 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Louth Gaol.*

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 3 | 1864, | – | 1 |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3 | 2 | 1865, up to and including day of Inspection, | – | – |
| 1863, | – | 1 | Day of Inspection, | – | – |
| 1864, | 1 | 2 | | | |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Manslaughter, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bigamy, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 24 | – | 22 | 2 | 19 | 7 | – | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 1 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 10 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Robbery, | – | – | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 31 | 20 | 21 | 13 | 4 | 3 | – | 3 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Embezzlement, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Perjury, & subornation of perjury, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 3 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 11 | – | 5 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Naval offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Maiming cattle, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Disorderly loitering, abusive language, &c., | 20 | 48 | 15 | 52 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| Illegal fishing, | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 116 | 70 | 88 | 77 | 42 | 23 | 9 | 7 |
| Vagrancy, | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 53 | 111 | 72 | 126 | 18 | 23 | 1 | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 14 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Debt*, | 9 | – | 7 | 1 | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| Crown witness, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 26 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 2 | – | – |
| Total, | 220 | 196 | 201 | 216 | 71 | 49 | 11 | 8 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Louth Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 7 | 1 | Debtors, | 4 | – |
| Criminals, | 111 | 82 | Criminals, | 46 | 25 |
| Vagrants, | 2 | 3 | Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 72 | 126 | Drunkards, | 18 | 23 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 4 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 3 | 1 |
| Total, | 201 | 216 | Total, | 71 | 49 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 139 | 56 | Once within the year, | 60 | 25 |
| | Twice ,, | 14 | 12 | Twice ,, | 2 | 4 |
| | Thrice ,, | 5 | 3 | Thrice ,, | 1 | 4 |
| | Four times ,, | 1 | 3 | Four times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Five times ,, | – | 2 | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Six times ,, | – | 2 | Six times ,, | – | – |
| | Seven times ,, | – | 3 | Seven times ,, | – | – |
| | Eight times ,, | 1 | – | Eight times ,, | – | – |
| | Twelve times ,, | – | 2 | Twelve times ,, | – | – |
| | Fourteen times ,, | – | 1 | Fourteen times ,, | – | – |
| | Fifteen times ,, | – | 1 | Fifteen times ,, | – | – |
| | Eighteen times ,, | – | 1 | Eighteen times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 160 | 86 | Total, | 63 | 34 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 17·07 | 12·20 | — | 15·16 | 9·97 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 43 | | 22nd July. | 33 | | 20th Jan. |
| Lowest ditto, | 17 | | 1st Dec. | 14 | | 12th April. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 28 | | 21st July. | 21 | | 20th March. |
| Ditto, of females, | 23 | | 5th October. | 16 | | 16th Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 10 | | 1st Dec. | 10 | | 30th April. |
| Ditto, of females, | 4 | | 18th Jan. | 3 | | 12th April. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th June, 1858, | 60 | 22nd January, 1862, | 49 |
| 27th March, 1859, | 56 | 18th September, 1863, | 40 |
| 3rd June, 1860, | 58 | 22nd July, 1864, | 43 |
| 30th January, 1861, | 45 | 20th January, 1865, | 33 |

Upon reviewing the above schedules, together with the totals of averages of both sexes during a considerable period, we ascertain, *firstly*, that the fluctuations in the daily aggregates are inconsiderable, the numbers standing thus :—1862, males 19, females 15; 1863, males 16, females 10; 1864, males 17, females 12; 1865, first four months, males 15, females 9; and *secondly*, that crimes of violence and breaches of the peace, except during the expired portion of the current year (attributable, perhaps, to the excitement arising out of the election of a county member), are less common among the males, than in other

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Louth Gaol.*

districts. Indeed the immunity from very grave offences on the part of this sex is remarkable here, no less than 7 of the 10 in custody not being natives of Louth. Among the females, on the other hand, riot, disorder, and assaults incident to the wretched condition of prostitutes, who constitute a large proportion, chiefly prevail, 4 of the 7 sane females in charge coming within this denomination. There were no juveniles confined at the time of my visit, and during the present and immediately preceding years, 10 males only, and 1 female under this category passed through the gaol, of whom 1, a male, was transmitted to a Reformatory. There were no returned convicts, and but one "dangerous lunatic," a female. Since January, 1864, 13 males and 4 females of this unhappy class had been committed.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 3 | 1 |
| Yards, on separate system, | 18 for all. | |
| Day Rooms, for Pauper Debtors; also used for Lunatics, | 1 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 2 | 2 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 83 | 21 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 2 | 1 |
| Rooms for Master and Mistress Debtors, | 2 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 1 |
| Chapels on separate system, | one. | |
| School Rooms—Stalls in Chapel used for this purpose. | | |
| Workshops—Prisoners generally work in cells. | | |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Worksheds, | 24 | – |
| Kitchen, | one. | |
| Store Rooms, | 4 | 1 |
| Laundry, | one. | |
| Drying Room, not fitted up, | one. | |
| Lavatories—There is a basin in each cell at water-pipe, for washing. | | |
| Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Privies, | eight | |
| Water-closets, | seven. | |
| Do. in cells, | 107 | |
| Reception Rooms or Cells, | 4 | 6 |
| Pumps—Two pumps connected with cranks, and one single-hand pump. | | |
| Wells (connected), | two. | |
| Tell-tale Clock, | one. | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 28 | 92 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 28 | 72 |
| Rugs, | 28 | 91 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 188 | |
| Bed-ticks, | 28 | 91 |
| Bedsteads, | 25 | |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 10 | 50 |
| Jackets, | 10 | 56 |
| Vests, | 10 | 60 |
| Trowsers, | 10 | 60 |
| Caps, | 10 | 46 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 10 | 40 |
| Shoes, pairs of, | 10 | 40 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 8 | 32 |
| Jackets, | 8 | 42 |
| Gowns or Wrappers, | 8 | 40 |
| Petticoats, | 8 | 58 |
| Aprons, | 8 | 26 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 8 | 32 |
| Caps, | 8 | 32 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 8 | 32 |
| Shoes, pairs of, | 8 | 10 |

I found this prison in the same laudable condition of cleanliness and order which, I am bound to state (and I discharge the duty with great pleasure), have characterized it since its opening.

The ventilation is satisfactory, the water supply abundant, the sewerage effective, and the repairs sound, except in the hospital, to the increasing damp, and advancing dilapidation of which I would beg to invite the attention of the Board, as also to the state of the southern wall of the female section, and to the leakage of the horizontal shoot, which conveys rain-water from the roofs to the tank allocated for the use of the laundry. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and of prison clothing, is generally sufficient for the existing demands. The deficiencies of this building have already been pointed out in previous reports, and, as they remain uncorrected, it is expedient that I should recapitulate them in detail—

*Firstly*, the facility of access from the male to the female side of the

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Louth Gaol.*

prison might be effectively, and inexpensively obviated by the erection of an iron grating and gates, so as to cut off communication; such communication having actually taken place in one of the southern gaols similarly circumstanced. It would further be necessary to add a light iron staircase to the southern extremity of the female wing, for the exclusive use of prisoners of this sex.

*Secondly.* The situation and circumstances of the marshalsea are very unsatisfactory, and the mode of obviating the objections raised has been already stated, but pending legislation, which, it is to be hoped will eventuate in the abolition of imprisonment for debt, I do not dwell upon this item.

*Thirdly.* The laundry is imperfect, and requires to be placed on a footing commensurate with the other excellent arrangements of accommodation, which have been provided here.

*Fourthly.* The punishment cells, from the absence of artificial heating, are untenantable in very cold, or damp weather; it is however proposed to darken some of the ordinary cells, and to adapt them to this object.

*Fifthly.* The construction, and position of a portion at least of the stalls in the chapel are such, as to withdraw the occupants of them, when kneeling, entirely from supervision.

*Sixthly.* The windows of the hospital command an uninterrupted view of the criminal quarters, and there are no enclosed airing-yards for the two sexes attached to it.

The system of individual separation is strictly enforced here in all the criminal classes, with the exception of lunatics, and of the sane prisoners selected to attend them, and such, as are exempted, in special cases, by the authority of the Medical Officer, the cells being appointed with all the requirements for the observance of this form of discipline, as well as the chapel, laundry, worksheds, and crank-pump.

The Governor attends the lock-up, and the turnkeys in rotation, each taking a watch of four hours, maintain a night patrol; there being, however, but one detector clock, which is placed in the central hall, and is thus an insufficient check upon the circuits.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 3 | – | Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | – |
| Stoppage of Diet, | – | – | Stoppage of Diet, | – | – |
| Total, | 3 | – | Total, | – | – |

The record of the punishments, which were few in number, and all awarded by the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board and signed.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Pumping water by crank machinery, and stone-breaking, | 6 | – |
| Cleaning prison and stone-breaking, | 1 | – |
| Cooking, cleaning kitchen, and distributing coals, | 1 | – |
| Knitting, sewing, and washing, | – | 3 |
| Total, | 8 | 3 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Picking oakum, | 1 | Picking oakum, | 3 |
| | | Cleaning prison, | 1 |
| Total, | 1 | Total, | 4 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Louth Gaol.*

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 8 | 3 |
| Industrial labour, | 1 | 4 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 1 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Lunatics, | – | 1 |
| Total in custody, | 11 | 8 |

A considerable amount of the labour of the males has hitherto been directed to filling in, and levelling the quarries, and the cavities of the prison grounds. Some remunerative return is derived from picking oakum, and from breaking stones. One of the turnkeys is capable of teaching the rudiments of tailoring, and another has some knowledge of carpentry.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £23 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £24 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £11 18*s.* 11*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 27 | 22 | 17 | 13 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 7·5 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 284 | 253 | 87 | 76 |

*School hours.*—Males—from 11 to 12 o'clock. Females—from 10 to 11 o'clock.

The males are instructed by a teacher, who also acts as clerk, and the females by a matron. The latter however include, as stated above, a large proportion of prostitutes, and of prisoners sentenced to short terms (none under a month being admissible), and consequently but little is effected in this department. The approved form of registry is in use, and the Chaplains occasionally visit.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

First Class.—Males—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Second Class.—Females—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class.—Males and Females under 15 years of age—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

The stirabout for first and second class is half oatmeal and half Indian meal.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb., 1¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1$\frac{15}{16}$*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 4*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 9*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, yellow, per cwt., £1 18*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 4·28*d.* | 1863, . 4·32*d.* | 1864, . 3·37*d.*

No complaints were preferred by the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which here I have always found to be of excellent quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection, observing the tabular form of comment upon each item of food, and very rarely taking exception.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are all provided with journals, which are laid before the Board, and signed. The accounts, which are under the supervision of Mr. Shekleton, the Secretary to the Grand Jury, are kept with great neatness and accuracy, as are also the several forms and books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and suggested by the Inspectors-General, except the gate-porter's record, in which I found some errors. These however will be guarded against in future.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,376 6*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £1,313 1*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £1,266 9*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £36 4*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £45 3*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £41 6*s.* 4*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £7 5*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £3 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £4 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . —

Amount repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . — | 1864, . £3 14*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1862, . £109 11*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £73 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £96 11*s.* 5*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

*Non-Resident.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. H. Croker, Esq., Local Inspector, | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Marcus Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain, | 36 | 18 | 6 |
| Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 36 | 18 | 6 |
| Rev. James M'Gee, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 36 | 18 | 6 |
| E. G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon, | — | | |
| Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, | 25 | 0 | 0 |

*Resident.*

| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Francis Lamb, Governor, | | 176 | 15 | 6 |
| Henry Noble, Chief Warder, | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Andrews, Schoolmaster, | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Ruth, Gate Warder, | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Warders | John M'Dowell, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| | William Hargrave, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| | Thomas Watt, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| | Robert Madden, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Harriet Hughes, Matron, | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Clarke, Assistant Matron, | | 30 | 0 | 0 |

No changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. All the resident officers are furnished with fuel, and gaslight, the warders with uniform, and the matron and her assistant with clothing, but no food-rations are supplied. The subordinate interns receive their salaries monthly, and the superior officers at the assizes.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 145 | 19 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 167 | 64 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 162 | 78 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 183 | 76 |
| Surgeon, | 273 | 114 |
| Apothecary, | 345 | 145 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Louth Gaol.*

The constant attendance of the Medical Officers here, although the number of prisoners is small, and the gaol healthfully situated, is specially commendable.

*Hospital.*

The condition of the hospital, which has been described above, renders it unfit for occupation, and patients are consequently treated in their cells; the integrity of the system of individual separation being thus maintained intact. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been highly satisfactory.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of prisoners in hospital, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Number of days therein, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Average daily number, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Number of deaths, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £11 10s. 7d. | | 11s. 0d. | | £6 3s. 9d. | | — | |

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Clermont, J.P. | Fred. J. Foster, esq., J.P. | John G. Coddington, esq. |
| Sir J. S. Robinson, bt., J.P. | William Ruxton, esq., J.P. | John Black, esq., J.P. |
| Lieut.-Colonel John C. W. Fortescue, J.P. | John Murphy, esq., J.P. | Richard Byrne, esq., J.P. |
| | Edward Tipping, esq., J.P. | John A. Haig, esq. |
| | | Michael Kelly, esq., J.P. |

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business, and for the discharge of all the smaller liabilities; those of greater amount being disposed of at the assizes. The creditors are paid severally by cheques, except in the case of very trifling sums, which are embraced in a cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who duly accounts for his disbursements. The members of the Board from time to time singly inspect the prison.

*Bridewell.*

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Committals in past year, | 173 | 28 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 148 | 19 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 38 | 12 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 28 | 5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Petty Sessions, | Fortnightly. |
| Transmittals, | Direct. |
| Committals, | Correct. |
| Registry, | Correct. |
| Repairs and Order, | Good. |
| Security, | Satisfactory. |
| Accommodation, | Sufficient. |
| Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, | Sufficient. |
| Water, how supplied, | By a force-pump. |
| Sewerage, | Effective. |
| Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness, | Satisfactory. |
| Cost of Dietary per head, per day, | Males, 4½*d.*; females, 4*d.* |
| Salary of Keeper, | £50 per annum, with clothing, &c. |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | None. |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—VISITED ON THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Pauper Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | *1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 8 | 3 | 11 | – | – | – |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 13 | 11 | 1864, | 13 | 5 |
| 1863, | 12 | 6 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 8 | 3 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 1 | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 4 | 3 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 1 | – |
| 1863, | 4 | 2 | | | |
| 1864, | 3 | 2 | Day of Inspection, | – | – |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 13 | – | Debtors, | 1 | – |
| Criminals, | 68 | 54 | Criminals, | 67 | 37 |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 4 | Vagrants, | 1 | 2 |
| Drunkards, | 60 | 21 | Drunkards, | 44 | 13 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | 1 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 3 | 2 |
| Total, | 144 | 80 | Total, | 116 | 54 |

* Touching treasonable conspiracy.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 3 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | – | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 19 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 10 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 3 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Tippling in an unlicensed house, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Estreated recognizance, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Idle prostitutes loitering on the streets, | – | 60 | – | 25 | – | 7 | – | – |
| Treasonable conspiracy, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 8 | – | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 58 | 71 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 25 | 4 | – |
| Vagrancy, | 4 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 64 | 33 | 60 | 21 | 44 | 13 | 2 | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap 27), | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 9 | 1 | 13 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 25 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 25 | 12 | 1 | – |
| Total, | 163 | 129 | 144 | 80 | 116 | 54 | 8 | 3 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

*From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864.

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 82 | 36 |
| Twice ,, | 8 | 9 |
| Thrice ,, | 2 | 5 |
| Four times ,, | 1 | – |
| Five times ,, | 2 | 1 |
| Six times ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Seven times ,, | 1 | – |
| Total, | 97 | 52 |

*From* 1*st January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.*

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 84 | 33 |
| Twice ,, | 6 | 9 |
| Thrice ,, | 2 | 1 |
| Four times ,, | – | – |
| Five times ,, | – | – |
| Six times ,, | 1 | – |
| Seven times ,, | 1 | – |
| Total, | 94 | 43 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 6·5 | 5·6 | — | 7·2 | 5 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 26 | | 3rd Jan. | 22 | | 16th June. |
| Lowest ditto, | 5 | | 6th June. | 6 | | 10th July. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 14 | | 1st Jan. | 18 | | 16th June. |
| Ditto, of females, | 13 | | 3rd Jan. | 12 | | 3rd Sept. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 2 | | 24th August. | 3 | | 13th May. |
| Ditto, of females, | 1 | | 18th Jan. | 1 | | 16th March. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th September, 1858, | 25 | 25th June, 1862, | 34 |
| 16th October, 1859, | 17 | 5th December, 1863, | 24 |
| 24th June, 1860, | 27 | 3rd January, 1864, | 26 |
| 30th March, 1861, | 26 | 16th June, 1865, | 22 |

The above schedules do not disclose any matter demanding special comment, the fluctuation in the aggregate being very inconsiderable, and the character of crime remaining the same, larceny and drunkenness being common to both sexes, while offences of violence, breaches of the peace, riot, and assaults, are found to preponderate among the males, and disorderly conduct, arising chiefly out of prostitution, prevails among the females. Some check, however, appears to have been given to the latter, at least as far as public decency is affected, by the infliction of cumulative sentences. There were no juveniles in custody, nor are many committed here in proportion to the population. In the year 1864, 3 males were transferred to Reformatories, but during the current year none were so disposed of. I am happy to state that there were no lunatics in charge. Three males, 1 of whom had been repeatedly sent here, and 2 females, had been committed since the 1st of January. There was a single debtor (a male pauper), this class having happily become scarce, as a great deficiency of accommodation for both sexes exists here.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 2 | 1 | Worksheds, | 6 | – |
| Yards, | 3 | 2 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Solitary Cells, | 1 | 1 | Store Rooms, | 2 | – |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | 24 | 8* | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| | | | Drying Room—Laundry used. | | |
| Single Cell of larger size, | 1 | – | Lavatories, | 2 | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 2 | 1 | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| Number of Beds in such rooms, | 2 | – | Privies, | 3 | 2 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Water-closets, | 2 | 1 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Fumigating Room, | 1 | |
| School Room—seats in Chapel. | | | Reception Rooms, | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Pumps, | 1 | 1 |

* When required, the females are allowed to occupy the centre tier.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 21 | 16 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 42 | 18 |
| Rugs, | 21 | 16 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 18 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 21 | 16 |
| Bedsteads, | 19 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 16 | 17 |
| Jackets, | 8 | 12 |
| Vests, | 8 | 12 |
| Trowsers, | 8 | 17 |
| Caps, | 8 | 4 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 16 | 14 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 8 | 5 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 16 | 13 |
| Jackets, | 10 | 20 |
| Petticoats, | 10 | 10 |
| Aprons, | 10 | 17 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 8 | 5 |
| Caps, | 12 | 12 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 8 | 7 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 6 | 6 |

I found the prison in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and gaol clothing. That belonging to the prisoners is duly fumigated, labelled, and placed apart. The supply of water is generally adequate, but became somewhat scanty during the almost unprecedented drought of the past summer; the sewerage is effective and the repair sound, all traces of damp having now disappeared. A boiler has been fitted up in the laundry, which is also used for drying and ironing, but no other alterations or improvements have been carried out since the last inspection. I have called attention below to the absence of gas in the cells, and of proper attendance on the part of the officers, so as to enable the prisoners at any time to communicate with them, wants, which invalidate the integrity of the system of "separation" professed to be established here, in other particulars. I would therefore urge the impolicy of this false economy, and the necessity of correcting these defects, and I would add the suggestion that a thick curtain should be hung at the head of the spiral iron-staircase leading to the female tier, so as to intercept the upward or downward view, and that for purposes of security the window of the entrance gate tower should be barred.

The lock-up is attended by the Governor, and takes place in summer at 6 o'clock, P.M., and in winter at 5.30; the hours of unlock being the same, viz., 6.30, A.M.; in the latter season, therefore, as no gas is supplied to the cells, the inmates remain in inaction for *thirteen* hours; the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which reported in the session before last on the condition and discipline of the gaols of England and Wales, having laid down *eight* hours as the *maximum* to be allowed to sleep, and having further recommended the adoption of guard-beds, in order to increase the stringency of the discipline. The final rounds of inspection take place at 9 o'clock, after which there is no night patrol; but, at the time of my inspection, in consequence of there being in custody 3 males charged with being members of the Fenian Brotherhood, a turnkey occupied one of the cells in the same range. It is proper to observe that in the last session of Parliament, the "Prisons Act" (the 28 and 29 Vic., cap. 126), which is limited to England and Wales, but the principles of which it is proposed to extend to Ireland in the approaching session, renders "individual cellular separation" *compulsory* by the imposition of certain penalties for the non-fulfilment of the requirements specified. It will be necessary therefore to place officers in both the male and female sections on duty at night, and to introduce gas into the cells (it having been held that the "lighting" signifies *artificial* lighting), in order to obtain the certificate of the Inspector-General, and thus to qualify for claiming the grant from the Consolidated Fund, which, in default of a compliance with these prescriptions, would be withheld.

*Punishments.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 4 | 2 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 2 | 4 |

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman, were all inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breaking stones, . . . | 3 | Laundry and prison duty, . | 1 |
| | | Scouring and cleaning, . . | 2 |
| Total, . . | 3 | Total, . . | 3 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Carpentry, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Teasing coir, . . . . . | 2 | – |
| Total, . . . . | 3 | – |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, . . . . . | 3 | 3 |
| Industrial labour, . . . . . | 3 | – |
| Unemployed (untried, not on gaol allowance), . | 2 | – |
| Total in custody, . . | 8 | 3 |

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

| 1862, . — | 1863, . £12 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £7 3*s.* 5*d.* |
|---|---|---|

Punitive labour is carried out by the crank-pump for a very short period, and by stone-breaking; no difference, however, in the amount of the latter being made in the case of those under sentence to hard-labour. Industrial employment is necessarily of a limited character from the small number of prisoners, and the short terms of sentence. Some little profit is derived from the manufacture of bass-brooms.

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | M. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 72 | 68 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 5·7 | 6·1 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 293 | 242 |

*School-hours*—Males, from 12 till 2, P.M.

The males are taught daily by a competent master, who is also assistant-turnkey and clerk to the Board. No educational instruction, I regret to say, is supplied to the females. The approved form of registry is in use, but the Chaplains do not visit the schools.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.
Females.—Breakfast—3 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.
Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel for dinner in lieu of milk. All classes get oatmeal gruel for dinner on Tuesday and Friday in each week.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2*s.* 4*d.*; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 1*s.* 8*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 7*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 2*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, at quay, including delivery, 14*s.*; straw, per load, 10*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.* 10*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2·6*d.* | 1863, . 2·3*d.* | 1864, . 2·06*d.*

No complaints as to the diet were preferred by the prisoners, whom I questioned singly. I tasted the bread, the stirabout, and the milk of both kinds, and found them to be of good quality. The Chaplains are regular in their inspection of the provisions, observing the tabular form of comment upon each item, except the gruel, which is never noticed, Some objections were raised to the milk, but very rarely.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Surgeon, and the Governor are provided with journals, which are duly examined and signed on behalf of the Board, at each meeting. The prison books, &c., are very creditably kept; but I would call attention to the too great facility of admission to visitors to *untried* prisoners, *every* member of the Board being invested with the power of giving an order for this purpose. I would, therefore, suggest that a considerable restriction should be placed upon this power, and that the Governor should be authorized to deny admission, when he sees grounds for excluding any individual, or whenever the number of these orders in favour of a single prisoner appears to him to be excessive, of course entering in his journal his reasons for such refusal.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £477 17*s.* 10½*d.* | 1863, . £411 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £413 5*s.* 1½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £25 1*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £27 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £30 3*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £15 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £2 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners for the years :—

1862, . £23 14*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £28 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £40 18*s.* 10*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| *Non-Resident.* | | *Resident.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector, | £10 | Patrick Murtagh, Governor, | £80 |
| Rev. John G. Eccles, Protestant Chaplain, | 30 | Richard Bourke, Clerk to the Board, Schoolmaster, and Assistant Turnkey, | 25 |
| Rev. James Macken, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 30 | William Tottenham, Turnkey and *Weaver*, | 20 |
| Robert Pentland, Surgeon,* | — | Patrick Hogan, Turnkey,† | 20 |
| | | Margaret Bourke, Matron, | 15 |

No changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. One of the male officers only is a handicraftsman, a weaver, but this trade is of little avail here. The interns receive food-rations, fuel, and candles, but the turnkeys are not furnished with uniforms. There is but one matron, and consequently the duties prescribed for enforcing strict cellular separation cannot be adequately fulfilled. The salaries of all the officers are paid at each assizes.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 113 | 95 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 157 | 129 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 172 | 130 |
| Surgeon, | 114 | 96 |

*Hospital.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| No. of days therein, | 91 | – | 91 | – | – | 76 | 78 | 55 |
| Average daily number, | ·25 | – | ·25 | – | – | ·21 | ·25 | ·18 |
| No. of deaths, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £7 10*s.* | | £14 10*s.* | | £14 3*s.* 9*d.* | | — | |

There were no patients in the hospitals, which still remain unprovided with baths, and water-closets. The general sanitary condition of the prisoners was satisfactory; but two cases of fever had appeared, which, however, did not spread further.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Mathews, esq., J.P., Chairman. | George Harpur, esq., J.P. | Henry Hamilton, esq. |
| Thomas Carty, esq., J.P. | Patrick Mathews, esq., J.P. | Henry Hull, esq. |
| John Chadwick, esq., J.P. | Patrick Boylan, esq. | George Knaggs, esq. |
| Thomas Hammond, esq., J.P. | Patrick J. Grey, esq. | John O'Neill, esq. |

The Board assembles monthly, when all liabilities, except the salaries, as stated above, are discharged by means of cheques payable to the individual creditors, except for very small amounts, which are included in an aggregate draft placed in the hands of the Governors, and subsequently accounted for at the next ensuing meeting.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

* The Surgeon is paid by one presentment for his attendance at the gaol and infirmary.
† Sleeps out of prison.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

## COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED ON THE 22ND OF MAY, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 16 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 14 | 3 | 17 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 18 | 6 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Total in Custody, | 68 | 28 | 96 | 5 | 3 | 8 |

*Juveniles.*

Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Misdemeanant, | 1 male. |
| Convicted Summarily—Other Offender, | 1 ,, |
| Total, | 2 ,, |
| Included in the preceding—Workhouse Offender, | 1 ,, |
| Committed once, | 1 ,, |
| Committed four times, | 1 ,, |
| Total, | 2 ,, |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 59 | 38 | 1864, | 67 | 29 |
| 1863, | 94 | 47 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 68 | 28 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 5 | 6 | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | 5 | 3 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 3 | 1 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 7 | 1864, | – | 2 |
| 1863, | – | 3 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 5 | 11 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | – | 3 |
| 1863, | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 1864, | 3 | 5 | Day of Inspection, | – | 1 |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 3 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape and other carnal offences, | 4 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Common assaults, | 44 | 3 | 41 | 7 | 25 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 52 | 5 | 39 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Other assaults, | – | – | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 3 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 17 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Larceny, | 70 | 56 | 18 | 22 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 9 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Arson & attempts to commit arson, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Forgery, | 2 | 1 | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 9 | 3 | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 82 | 24 | 48 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Military offences, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 20 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 5 | – | 1 |
| Revenue offences, | 29 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Abduction, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Railway offence, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Recognizance estreated, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Having horse and cart on path, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |

[*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, &c.*—concluded.

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Placing stone on railway, and presenting pistol, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Altering rate-book, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rescuing and detaining, | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 79 | 29 | 81 | 25 | 33 | 5 | 4 | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 26 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 98 | 20 | 74 | 23 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 19 | 36 | 26 | 24 | – | 16 | – | 3 |
| Misdemeanor (unspecified), *nol. pros.*, | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 569 | 216 | 421 | 151 | 142 | 57 | 44* | 22 |
| Vagrancy, | 13 | 14 | 10 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 1 | – |
| Drunkenness, | 45 | 13 | 45 | 10 | 22 | 6 | 1 | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 23 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| *Debt*, | 18 | – | 12 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 3 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Total, | 674 | 260 | 516 | 218 | 190 | 78 | 68 | 28 |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 12 | 3 | Debtors, | 7 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 429 | 153 | Criminals, | 145 | 60 |
| Vagrants, | 10 | 20 | Vagrants, | 3 | 7 |
| Drunkards, | 45 | 10 | Drunkards, | 22 | 6 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 20 | 32 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 13 | 4 |
| Total, | 516 | 218 | Total, | 190 | 78 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 475 | 184 | Committed | Once within the year, | 181 | 71 |
| | Twice ,, | 13 | 11 | | Twice ,, | 1 | 3 |
| | Thrice ,, | 1 | 1 | | Thrice, ,, | – | – |
| | Six times ,, | – | 1 | | Six times, ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 489 | 197 | | Total, | 182 | 74 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 63·94 | 28·17 | — | 57·55 | 26·49 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 121 | | 23rd and 24th Jan. | 96 | | 6th May. |
| Lowest ditto, | 73 | | 26th Dec. | 73 | | 28th Mar. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 95 | | 23rd Jan. | 67 | | 20th Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 39 | | 11th July. | 34 | | 19th Mar. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 47 | | 26th Dec. | 49 | | 2nd Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 17 | | 15th Jan. | 19 | | 25th April. |

* Exclusive of 2 prisoners committed for, and classed under, two offences.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th January, 1858, | 94 | 6th December, 1862, | 144 |
| 24th March, 1859, | 118 | 30th January, 1863, | 164 |
| 16th February, 1860, | 109 | 23rd and 24th January, 1864, | 121 |
| 30th December, 1861, | 113 | 6th May, 1865, | 96 |

If we compare the daily averages of the inmates during the last three years with that for the current year, we observe a tendency to diminution in both sexes; the figures (to the exclusion of fractions) standing thus:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 70 | 42 | 1864, | 63 | 28 |
| 1863, | 78 | 41 | 1865 (up to May 22nd), | 57 | 26 |

But, if we examine the other schedules collectively, we shall find that there is little change in the *character* of crime, though perhaps there may be some in *degree;* offences of personal violence, in various gradations, from ordinary breaches of the peace, and riot, and rescue, up to savage assaults, and homicides, constituting a large preponderance among the committals of the males, and forming also a considerable proportion among those of the females; the remainder, especially among the latter, being derived from offences against property. There were in custody 1 returned convict (a female) and 2 juveniles (both males)—14 of this sex and 5 of the other having been committed here since January, 1864, of whom 4 (2 of each sex) were transmitted to reformatories; and no less than 24 dangerous lunatics (18 males and 6 females), one of the former being an idiotic and epileptic *child*, whose case was the most monstrous illustration I have ever witnessed of the cruel working of the law in lunacy in Ireland; the other portions of the United Kingdom being happily exempt from this vicious legislation. When, however, the lunatic asylum, a large and commodious building now rapidly progressing to completion, shall be opened, great, but I fear not entire, relief from the pressure of this most unfit class will be obtained.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 8 | 3 | Workshed, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 8 | 3 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 7 | 3 | Store Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 3 | 3 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, of *less* than 432 cubic feet, | 98 | 30 | Baths, | 8 | 2 |
| | | | Privies, | 14 | 4 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 14 | 6 | Water-closets, | 2 | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 4 | 2 | Reception Room, | 1 | – |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 8 | 4 | Pump, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Well, | 1 | – |
| Chapel, | One. | | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Other Machines for Labour—Shot Drill. | | |
| Workshop, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 245 | 53 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 152 | 3 |
| Rugs, | 146 | 43 |
| Bed-ticks, | 231 | 30 |
| Bedsteads, | 223 | 11 |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 110 | 14 |
| Jackets, | 54 | 31 |
| Vests, | 47 | 24 |
| Trowsers, | 51 | 42 |
| Caps, | 44 | 5 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 12 | - |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 54 | 59 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 38 | 19 |
| Jackets, | 33 | 10 |
| Petticoats, | 31 | 11 |
| Aprons, | 12 | – |
| Neckerchiefs, | 6 | – |
| Caps, | 9 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 20 | 12 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

I found the gaol, at my official visit, clean, orderly, and in sound condition; some trifling repairs, such as cementing the chimney-tops and the ridge-tiles, being about to be executed. The ventilation is satisfactory; the supply of water is now ample and unfailing, and the sewerage is about to be improved. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and of prisoners' clothing was sufficient for the requirements, and there was some new material in store.

No alteration, except the placing in the chapel seats for the officers, so as to command a plunging view, has taken place, but plans have been prepared, and will doubtless be ultimately sanctioned, for adapting a block of the male prison, so as to provide thirty-six cells thoroughly fitted up for "separation." This is unquestionably a step in the right direction, and will be available to an important extent in meeting the demands of the Legislature with regard to the compulsory establishment of the system of individual cellular separation. In reference to this result, I left for the consideration, and for the earnest attention of the local authorities, an extract from our report for 1864, in which we detailed the principles of a bill (grounded on the suggestions contained in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords upon the condition and discipline of the gaols of England and Wales), which is passing through the House of Commons while my report is going to type, and in which we point out the consequences of default. I would, therefore, venture to urge the policy of grappling at once with all the defects, both of structure and classification, which have been so frequently enumerated; inasmuch as the withdrawal of the lunatics, who, on the day of my inspection, rose to *one-fourth* of the aggregate of the inmates, will place at the disposal of the Board, for female reception-rooms and drying-rooms, some of the apartments hitherto occupied by the insane; and, as the terms upon which moneys can be obtained from the Treasury, namely, to be repaid in twenty half-yearly instalments, *without interest* (a boon which this kingdom enjoys exclusively), are such, as to lighten the pressure upon the ratepayers, whom it is necessary to remind, that, if they refuse to fulfil the statutable prescriptions, which *will inevitably be extended to* Ireland, they must be prepared to forfeit the large annual subsidy paid from the Consolidated Fund, the amounts of which are stated below, as well as to incur the cost of removing prisoners *to*, and maintaining them *in*, other gaols, the authorities of which should have complied with the conditions imposed.*

The Governor attends the lock-up, and the final night rounds, and the turnkeys in rotation patrol until the hour of unlock.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan. 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or refractory cells, . . . | 9 | 5 | Dark or refractory cells, . . | 5 | 3 |
| Stoppage of diet, . . . | 1 | – | Stoppage of diet, . . . | – | – |
| Other punishments, . . | 1 | 1 | Other punishments, . . | – | – |
| Total, . . . | 11 | 6 | Total, . . . | 5 | 3 |

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman, were all awarded during the past and present year by the sole authority of the Governor.

* Since the above was in type, the Bill referred to has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Treadwheel, | 27 | – |
| Whitewashing, | – | 2 |
| Cleansing halls, | – | 4 |
| Total, | 27 | 6 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Tailoring, | 3 | – |
| Painting and glazing, | 2 | – |
| Carpentry, | 1 | – |
| Repairing shoes, | 1 | – |
| Tin work, | 1 | – |
| Plastering, | 2 | – |
| Caring sick, | – | 1 |
| Whitewashing, | 3 | – |
| Embroidering, | – | 2 |
| Washing, | – | 2 |
| Caring lunatics, | 3 | 1 |
| Sewing, | – | 6 |
| Total, | 16 | 12 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 27 | 6 |
| Industrial labour, | 16 | 12 |
| Sick, | 5 | 3 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 1 | 1 |
| Master Debtor (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Lunatics, | 18 | 6 |
| Total in custody, | 68 | 28 |

The above schedule may be accepted as a fair representation of the industrial employment maintained here, from which, it is to be observed, but little profit is derived on articles sold outside the walls. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a tailor, and a shoemaker; but glazing, painting, and other operations connected with the repairs of the building are carried out, as the discipline officers, from long experience, have acquired an aptitude for such works.

Punitive labour includes shot-drill, stone-breaking, and the tread-wheel, which latter, however, is unpartitioned.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, £4 4*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, £3 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, £7 14*s.* 1*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 59 | 18 | 42 | 4 |
| Average daily number of Pupils, | 12·8 | 2·9 | 14·8 | 3·4 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 168 | 244 | 96 | 100 |

*School-hours.*—Males—10 to 12; Females 10 to 12.

A schoolmaster turnkey, trained under the National Board of Education, has been recently appointed for the instruction of the males, the females being taught by the assistant matron; and the form of registry

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

recommended by the Inspectors-General being in use, as well as that prescribed by the above Board, whose Inspector reports rather favorably of the pupils of the former sex, but less so of those of the latter.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel each instead of milk for dinner.

Males and females get gruel for dinner on two days in each week.

Male and female lunatics receive more milk and bread, of best quality, by special order of Physician, and meat as ordered twice every week.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 10*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 2*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per box, 6¼*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; candles, per lb., dipts, 5¾*d.*; ditto, moulds, 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.* 8*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2·5*d.* | 1863, . 2·29*d.* | 1864, . 2·12*d.*

No complaints of the diet were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually. The Chaplains regularly inspect the provisions, and record their comments in the approved tabular form. The exceptions to any item of consumption I found to be rare; two only during a long period having been taken to the milk, which was sent back forthwith to the contractor, who provided good milk in its place.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Chaplains, the Physician, and the Governor are furnished with journals, and the Medical Officer fills very carefully with his own hand all the books relating to his department. The registries, the accounts, and the several forms of books, &c., established at the instance of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the Inspectors-General are kept with laudable correctness.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, £1,913 19*s.* 7½*d.* | 1863, £2,073 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, £1,893 10*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £16 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £16 6*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £19 13*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . £0 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £6 10*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £44 2*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £21 16*s.* 1½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the years—

1862, . £456 16*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £438 15*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £332 4*s.* 0*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo Gaol.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| John C. Larminie, Local Inspector, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain, | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. M. Browne, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| Edward Knott, M.D., | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Arthur Sullivan, Apothecary, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Davis R. Young, Governor, | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry M'Clung, Deputy-Governor, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| John Lynch, Clerk and Turnkey, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Armstrong, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Mathew Hughes, Gatekeeper, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Michael Bourke, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Corbon, *Carpenter*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Patrick Lyons, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Devine, *Tailor*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Thos. Rogers, *Shoemaker*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Macken, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Johanna Latham, Matron, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Alicia Clark, Assistant do., | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Cunniff, Nurse, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Hughes, Female Searcher, | 5 | 0 | 0 |

All the intern officers receive their salaries monthly, and are supplied with food-rations, except the Governor, and the Deputy-Governor; and the turnkeys are furnished with fire-arms and uniforms.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 168 | 69 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 221 | 90 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 231 | 92 |
| Physician, | 324 | 118 |
| Apothecary, | 347 | 144 |

The sedulous attendance of the extern officers, which is far in excess of their required visits, reflects great credit upon them.

*Hospital.*

Convenient and well-ventilated buildings, fitted with water-closets, but not with fixed baths, are provided here for both sexes. The sanitary condition of the prisoners was satisfactory; 4 of the 8 patients being lunatics placed in hospital, in order to be more suitably dealt with, and 2 others (males) being under treatment for accidental injuries received, while they were engaged in whitewashing. It is to be noted in the annexed table that by far the larger proportion of deaths, which have occurred here in recent years, is derived from lunatics.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 46 | 57 | 40 | 33 | 34 | 23 | 14 | 16 |
| No. of days therein, | 940 | 1,208 | 719 | 276 | 739 | 498 | 455 | 274 |
| Average daily number, | 2·57 | 3·31 | 1·97 | ·75 | 2·02 | 1·36 | 3·20 | 1·93 |
| No. of deaths, | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cost of medicine, | £4 6s. 4d. | | £3 9s. 4d. | | £7 16s. 5d. | | — | |

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General the Earl of Lucan. | C. L. Fitzgerald, esq. | Isidore Bourke, esq. |
| Lord John Browne, M.P. | G. H. Moore, esq. | Neal Davis, esq. |
| Sir R. L. Blosse, bart. | Valentine O'C. Blake, esq. | H. J. H. Browne, esq. |
| Sir R. A. O'Donnell, bart. | Colonel Knox. | John C. Walsh, esq. |

The Board assembles monthly; and at each meeting all liabilities are discharged by cheques payable to each creditor, except for very small sums, which are included in an aggregate draft in favor of the Local Inspector, who accounts for the several disbursements.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo.*

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The condition of the minor gaols of this county, the tabular report of which is annexed, is such, that in the event, which appears to be imminent, of prison legislation, they must be abolished, or wholly re-constructed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| — | Ballinrobe. | | Ballina. | | Westport. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 71 | 22 | 81 | 59 | 38 | 11 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 28 | 3 | 26 | 5 | 13 | 1 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 24 | 9 | 19 | 14 | 2 | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 6 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Weekly. | | Weekly. | | Weekly; transmittals direct. | |
| Committals, | Regular. | | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | *Privies and walls of turf yard in a dilapidated condition.* | | Repairs fair, *but a leakage in the roof of the Keeper's room, the chimney of which smokes.* | | Fair. | |
| Security, | Fair. | | Fair. | | *Insecure from lowness of walls.* | |
| Accommodation, | *Limited; no sashes or shutters in the windows of the male cells.* | | Sufficient, *except for the Keeper, who is not provided with a kitchen.* | | Sufficient. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Blankets *very thin and worn.* | | *Some blankets worn, and sheets deficient in number.* | | Adequate, *except sheets.* | |
| Water, how supplied, | *None on premises.* | | *None on premises.* | | *None on premises.* | |
| Sewerage, | *Imperfect.* | | *None; cess-pools cleared through the house.* | | *None.* | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | *Clean, but very damp in soft weather.* | | Clean, *but damp.* | | Clean, *but very damp.* | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £15. | | £15. | | £15. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | *Holds some land.* | | A pensioner. | | Petty Sessions Clerk. | |
| Remarks, | No prisoners in custody. | | No prisoners in custody. | | No prisoners in custody. Auxiliary Board formed, but does not act. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Mayo.*

*Bridewells.*

| — | Swineford. | | Belmullet. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 99 | 23 | 39 | 10 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 17 | 3 | 4 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 25 | 3 | 4 | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Fortnightly. | | Fortnightly. | |
| Committals, | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | Good. | | *Bad.* | |
| Security, | Good. | | *Very insecure, and utterly unfit for the custody of prisoners.* | |
| Accommodation, | Sufficient. | | *Wretched.* | |
| Furniture, Bedding, & Utensils, | Adequate. | | Sufficient. | |
| Water, how supplied, | *None on premises.* | | *None on premises.* | |
| Sewerage, | *None.* | | *None.* | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Satisfactory, the leak being staunched. | | *Damp*, but clean. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head per day, | 5*d.* | | 5*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £15. | | £15. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | Court-house Keeper. | | A pensioner. | |
| Remarks, | — | | — | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Meath Gaol.*

COUNTY OF MEATH GAOL, AT TRIM.—VISITED ON THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1865.

*State*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| „ Larceny, | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | 1 | 1 |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 6 | – | 6 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Criminal Lunatics, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 4 | 2 | 6 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Total in Custody, | 23 | 7 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 8 |

*Juvenile.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Summarily convicted, . 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 18 | 9 | 1864, | 19 | 10 |
| 1863, | 17 | 15 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 23 | 7 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 1 | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | 1 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 1 | – |
| 1863, | 1 | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 1 | – |
| 1863, | – | – | | | |
| 1864, | – | – | Day of Inspection, | 1 | – |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Meath Gaol.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape & other carnal offences, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 55 | 19 | 60 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 3 | – | 7 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Other assaults, | 6 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 2 | – | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 24 | 31 | 22 | 26 | 5 | – | 4 | 1 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Arson, and attempts to commit arson, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 6 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 11 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Prostitution, | – | 27 | – | 10 | – | 4 | – | 2 |
| Unnatural offences, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cruelty to animals, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 4 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 14 | – | 1 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 3 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 144 | 101 | 125 | 74 | 32 | 16 | 20 | 7 |
| Vagrancy, | – | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 52 | 10 | 40 | 6 | 13 | 1 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27) | 3 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | – |
| *Debt*, | 6 | 3 | 11 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 9 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | – |
| Total, | 214 | 125 | 210 | 87 | 54 | 20 | 23 | 7 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Meath Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 11 | – | Debtors, | 1 | – |
| Criminals, | 137 | 78 | Criminals, | 35 | 18 |
| Vagrants, | 4 | – | Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 40 | 6 | Drunkards, | 13 | 1 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 18 | 3 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 5 | 1 |
| Total, | 210 | 87 | Total, | 54 | 20 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 151 | 61 | Committed | Once within the year, | 49 | 18 |
| | Twice ,, | 11 | 6 | | Twice ,, | 2 | 1 |
| | Thrice ,, | 3 | 2 | | Thrice ,, | – | – |
| | Four times ,, | – | 2 | | Four times ,, | – | – |
| | Eight times ,, | 1 | – | | Eight times ,, | – | – |
| | Nine times ,, | 1 | – | | Nine times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 167 | 71 | | Total, | 51 | 19 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 17·3 | 9·5 | — | 18·5 | 4·8 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 35 | | 17th Oct. | 30 | | 2nd March. |
| Lowest ditto, | 18 | | 20th July. | 15 | | 31st Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 27 | | 30th April. | 26 | | 25th Feb. |
| Ditto, of females, | 16 | | 9th June. | 7 | | 25th Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 10 | | 10th August. | 10 | | 1st Feb. |
| Ditto, of females, | 2 | | 18th Dec. | 3 | | 3rd Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th June, 1858, | 70 | 16th June, 1862, | 48 |
| 18th June, 1859, | 40 | 12th November, 1863, | 48 |
| 21st March, 1860, | 39 | 28th January, 1864, | 35 |
| 18th May, 1861, | 46 | 2nd March, 1865, | 30 |

An examination of the above schedules, and of the daily averages for some years, the amounts of which stand thus, to the exclusion of fractions—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 21 | 8 | 1864, | 17 | 9 |
| 1863, | 16 | 14 | 1865 (first four months), | 18 | 4 |

proves that the fluctuation in the numbers of the females has been greater, than in those of the males, and that among the former sex, here as elsewhere, larceny, prostitution, and disorderly conduct are the prevalent offences; while among the latter crimes connected with violence in various gradations preponderate. Thus we find that in 1863, of 141 committals, 81; in 1863, of 125, 86, and in the expired portion of the current year, of 32, 16 partook more or less of this character.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Meath Gaol.*

There were no debtors in custody, and there was but 1 juvenile; 4 only of this category having been committed in the preceding year, none of whom were sent to reformatories. There were, however, 1 male known to be a returned convict, 3 "dangerous," and 1 "criminal" lunatic found to be insane on arraignment; but, happily, the discipline of this prison is seldom affected injuriously by the presence of this unfit and unhappy class of inmates; their removal to the district asylum being rarely delayed.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 11 | 5 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 5 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 3 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 3 | 1 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells of *less* than 432 cubic feet, | 50 | 30 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 10 | 6 | Privies, | 10 | 4 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 7 | – | Water-closets, | 2 | 2 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 6 | – | Fumigating Room, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 3 | Reception Room, | 1 | – |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pumps, | 2 | – |
| School Room, | 1 | – | Wells, | 2 | – |
| Workshops, | 3 | – | Tread-wheels, | 2 | – |
| Workshed, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In use. | In store. | *Male Clothing.* | In use. | In store. | *Female Clothing.* | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 159 | 5 | Shirts, | 70 | 6 | Shifts, | 14 | 29 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 170 | 30 | Jackets, | 20 | 30 | Jackets, | 14 | 29 |
| Rugs, | 145 | 5 | Vests, | 20 | 21 | Petticoats, | 28 | 67 |
| Bed-ticks, | 140 | 17 | Trowsers, | 20 | 35 | Aprons, | 14 | 25 |
| Bedsteads, | 138 | – | Caps, | 20 | 15 | Neckerchiefs, | 14 | 36 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 20 | 45 | Caps, | 14 | 34 |
| | | | | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 14 | 30 |

The gaol at my inspection was creditably clean and orderly, and sufficiently supplied with bedding, blankets, sheets (the calico for which latter had been woven within the walls), and with prisoners' clothing. There was besides some new material in store, and an order had been issued to provide new trowsers for the males. The general repair of the building, which it is intended to paint throughout, was sound; but the stores now occupied by turf and straw require restoration.

No alteration in the accommodation has taken place since the last inspection, nor is it in contemplation to remedy the many structural, and other defects in this prison, which is on the old *associative* principle. These defects may be thus briefly recapitulated. The cells are not of sufficient capacity for adaptation to the enforcement of "individual separation;" the tread-wheel, and laundry are unpartitioned, the drying-room is inoperative, there are no baths attached to the reception-rooms, no covered lavatories, nor is there due provision for debtors, it being now necessary to quarter the male "paupers" in the tried misdemeanants' ward, while there is but one apartment for female debtors *of both denominations*, situated in one of the sections allocated to criminals, and having access to the yard in which the latter are exercised.

The male criminals form four classes, viz., lunatics, tried felons, untried felons, and tried and untried misdemeanants; and the females are placed in two divisions; those, who are known to be of abandoned character, being kept apart from the less impure; and both sexes take

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Meath Gaol.*

their meals and sleep in single cells; but at all other times, during the periods assigned to educational, and industrial instruction, and to the fulfilment of hard labour, there is no restriction upon intercommunication, except the necessarily imperfect supervision of the officers.

I have repeated the above summary with the view of directing the earnest attention of the Board to an extract from our general Report for the year 1864, in which we have discussed the principles of a Prisons Bill for England and Wales now passing through a Committee of the House of Commons, and have detailed the requirements, on which they are based, as well as the penalties for their non-fulfilment, which, doubtless, if they are sanctioned by the Legislature, will be extended to the gaols of this kingdom.*

The Governor, or the deputy, attends the lock-up, and the night patrol is assigned to watchmen, whose vigilance, however, is imperfectly tested, there being but *one* tell-tale clock.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 1 | 7 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 1 | – |

The record of punishments, which amounted in 1864 and in the expired portion of the current year to 7, and were all awarded by the authority of the Governor, is submitted and signed at each meeting of the Board.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Washing in laundry, | – | 2 |
| Making sheets, | – | 2 |
| Cleaning prison, | – | 1 |
| Pumping, cleaning prison, and other prison duties, | 10 | – |
| Total, | 10 | 5 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial labour, | 10 | 5 |
| Sick, | 5 | 2 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 4 | – |
| Lunatics (including one in hospital), | 4 | – |
| Total in custody, | 23 | 7 |

Punitive labour is maintained by the treadmill and pump. Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a tailor, who is also capable of giving instruction in mat-making, a weaver, and a shoe-maker; but industrial employment of a remunerative character is not actively carried out here, as appears below.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £4 0*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £4 3*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £2 8*s.* 8*d.*

* Since the above was in type, the Bill in question has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 118 | 58 | 31 | 15 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 9 | 4 | 7·2 | 2·1 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 133 | 133 | 50 | 84 |

*School-hours.*—Males, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M. Females, from 7½ to 8½ o'clock, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

The males are instructed by the clerk, who is a competent teacher, and the females by the assistant-matron, but the school for the latter sex is almost a nullity; the numbers being at times barely adequate for the discharge of indispensable prison duties, not to speak of incapacity from illness, and of the very short terms, to which the disorderly are sentenced. I would direct notice to the paucity of "days in which school was held." I am informed that occasionally, when the schoolmaster does not assemble the males in the chapel, but "teaches them in their classes," or in his absence, when the turnkeys act for him, the usual entries are omitted; but, making the fullest allowance for such exceptional cases, a considerable default remains. The approved form of registry is kept; the Chaplains, however, do not visit.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal, with 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Gruel is substituted for new milk, as directed by the dietary table.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3·29*d.* | 1863, . 2·78*d.* | 1864, . 2·90*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, but one of them had called the attention of the Local Inspector to the buttermilk, which was very sour. The bread, which I tasted, was of good quality, and the sweet milk was fair; but such frequent exceptions have been taken to the milk by the Chaplains, who inspect regularly, and observe the tabular form of comment, that the utmost penalty ought to be enforced against the contractor for this item of consumption, and, when it is found unfit for use, some nutritive liquid, *not fermented*, should be substituted.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are duly provided with journals. The registries and gaol books prescribed, and recommended by the several authorities, are kept with accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,548 0*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £1,681 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £1,587 14*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £50 18*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £53 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £56 14*s.* 5¾*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Meath Gaol.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £3 7*s.* | 1863, . £3 14*s.* | 1864, . £5 16*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . — | 1864, . £3 7*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1862, . £68 1*s.* | 1863, . £70 10*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, £66 4*s.* 6*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. C. J. Bayly, Protestant Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Dr. Thomas Nulty, R.C. Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Thos. Wallace, esq., Surgeon, | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., for compounding medicine, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Geo. Mooney, Schoolmaster, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Do., Clerk to the Board, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor, | 231 | 0 | 0 |
| Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor, | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter, | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Edward Kellett, *Tailor* and *Matmaker*, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Wm. Savage, *Weaver*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William Whateley, *Shoemaker*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William Smith, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Christopher Mullen, | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| James Corry, Watchman, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| John Teelan, ditto, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Jane Gordon, Matron, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Sarah Savage, Assistant Matron, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Rachel Rice, Hos. Nurse, | 20 | 0 | 0 |

[All the turnkeys, except Edward Kellett, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Since the last inspection, John Rice, 1st turnkey, was superannuated, and John Teelan appointed 2nd watchman, to fill the vacancy so caused.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and light, but not with food rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with uniforms and fire-arms.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 88 | 36 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 167 | 53 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 133 | 49 |
| Surgeon, | 265 | 62 |

The deficiency in the visits of the Local Inspector, as I am apprized, was caused by his having met with a disabling accident. The visits of the Roman Catholic Chaplain also fell below the minimum laid down in the Prisons Act, the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74; and I therefore request a reference to the 69th and 70th sections, which fix the duties of Chaplains, and the proviso for the non-fulfilment of them.

*Hospitals.*

The accommodation for the sick is adequate; but, there being only one staircase in common to both sexes, the separation is imperfect.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 53 | 18 | 74 | 20 | 59 | 25 | 16 | 4 |
| Number of days therein, | 1,125 | 526 | 1,330 | 960 | 1,504 | 948 | 228 | 96 |
| Average daily number, | 3·08 | 1·44 | 3·64 | 2·63 | 4·11 | 2·59 | 2·11 | ·89 |
| Number of deaths, | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cost of medicine,* | £13 5*s.* | | — | | — | | — | |

* In the month of January, 1862, there was a stock of medicine laid in, which amounted to £13 5*s.*

*Board of Superintendence.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Meath Gaol.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lord Fingall. | William Tisdall, esq. | Columbus Drake, esq. |
| Robert Fowler, esq. | Richard Bolton, esq. | G. A. Rotheram, esq. |
| Samuel Winter, esq. | Richard Odlum, esq. | Thomas Rothwell, esq. |
| E. J. Banon, esq., R.M. | William Thompson, esq. | Abraham Colles, esq. |

The Board is convened monthly, but latterly the attendance has not been regular, which involves either a difficulty in dealing with the contracts for bread and meal, these latter being taken from month to month, or an illegality in the absence of a *quorum*. All liabilities, including salaries (except those of the superior officers, which are paid at the Assizes), are discharged at each meeting by means of cheques payable to the several creditors, unless for very small sums.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

*Bridewells.*

| —— | Navan. | | Kells. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 156 | 39 | 130 | 51 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 107 | 15 | 48 | 11 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 35 | 3 | 29 | 6 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 30 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Petty Sessions fortnightly—on Wednesdays for Town Commissioners, on Saturdays for the county. Transmittals direct. | | Fortnightly and direct. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | *Some illegal.* | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | Fair, *but the brick floors in the day-rooms worn and uneven.* | | Fair, *but the brick floors in the day-rooms worn and uneven.* | |
| Security, | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Accommodation, | Adequate. | | Adequate. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient for the ordinary numbers. | | *Sheets deficient in number, and some ragged and worn out.* | |
| Water, how supplied, | By a pump on premises. | | By a pump on premises. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Some *slight damp*, but generally dry, clean, and airy. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 4½*d.* for males; 3½*d.* for females. | | 4¾*d.* males; 4*d.* females. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £40. | | £40. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | None. | |
| Remarks, | No prisoners in custody. | | One male in custody. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—VISITED ON THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | .. |
| Pauper Debtors, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 9 | 1 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 5 | 3 | 8 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 7 | 11 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Total, | 34 | 24 | 58 | 2 | 3 | 5 |

*Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Committed for trial, Felon, . 1 female.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 43 | 17 | 1864, | 29 | 15 |
| 1863, | 28 | 17 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 34 | 24 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | – | 1 |
| 1863, | – | 1 | | | |
| 1864, | 2 | 1 | Day of Inspection), | – | 1 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.*

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 192 | 99 |
| Twice ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Thrice ,, | – | 1 |
| Four times ,, | 2 | 1 |
| Five times ,, | 1 | – |
| Six times ,, | – | 1 |
| Seven times ,, | 2 | – |
| Eight times ,, | – | – |
| Nine times ,, | – | 1 |
| Total, | 199 | 109 |

*From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.*

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 247 | 76 |
| Twice ,, | 3 | 2 |
| Thrice ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Four times ,, | 2 | 2 |
| Five times ,, | – | – |
| Six times ,, | – | – |
| Seven times ,, | 1 | – |
| Eight times ,, | – | 1 |
| Nine times ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 254 | 82 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 12 | 2 | Debtors, | 12 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 144 | 74 | Criminals, | 176 | 47 |
| Drunkards, | 68 | 50 | Drunkards, | 84 | 42 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 11 | 9 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 11 | 10 |
| Total, | 235 | 135 | Total, | 283 | 100 |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 76 | 22 | 52 | 23 | 78 | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 3 | – | 3 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 3 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Larceny, | 43 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 13 | 22 | 5 | 5 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | – | – | 7 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Perjury, and subornation of perjury, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 15 | 1 | 4 | – | 24 | – | 6 | – |
| Military offences, | 9 | – | 10 | – | 8 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 13 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of contract, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Trespass, | 18 | 3 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Indecent conduct, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 8 | – | – | – | 7 | 4 | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – |
| Total criminal class, | 208 | 65 | 132 | 68 | 159 | 44 | 24 | 10 |
| Drunkenness, | 38 | 30 | 68 | 50 | 84 | 42 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 16 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 11 |
| *Debt*, | 27 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 18 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 307 | 109 | 235 | 135 | 283 | 100 | 34 | 24 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 32 | 19 | — | 39 | 18 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 68 | | 20th Jan. | 79 | | 8th July. |
| Lowest ditto, | 39 | | 9th October. | 42 | | 13th March. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 46 | | 14th Jan. | 61 | | 8th July. |
| Ditto, of females, | 27 | | 15th June. | 24 | | 6th June. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 23 | | 10th Oct. | 25 | | 13th March. |
| Ditto, of females, | 13 | | 20th Oct. | 15 | | 24th Feb. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th December, 1858, | 71 | 26th January, 1862, | 87 |
| 14th December, 1859, | 64 | 13th June, 1863, | 72 |
| 13th January, 1860, | 74 | 20th January, 1864, | 68 |
| 3rd December, 1861, | 72 | 8th July, 1865, | 79 |

When we analyze the foregoing schedules, together with the tables of averages of both sexes for the last three years, we shall find but little change in the amount, or character of crime.

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863, | 39 | 16 | 1864, | 32 | 19 | 1865, | 39 | 16 |

A slight excess in the aggregate of the males during the current year is probably to be attributed to the excitement of a contested election; but throughout a tendency to assaults and crimes of violence prevails among the males, as evidenced by the table of "Committals, specifying the offences," while the offences of the females are chiefly such, as spring from the drunkenness, disorders, and theft, incident to a state of prostitution. Larcenies also preponderate among the males, as compared with other offences against property. There was one returned convict, a female, in custody, and one juvenile, also of the same sex.

During the past and present year 13 males and 5 females belonging to this category passed through this prison, of whom only 1 (a male) was transmitted to a reformatory. I lament to add, that there were confined no less than 18 dangerous lunatics, constituting, after the deduction of debtors, *one-third* of the inmates, of whom 7 were males and 11 females; 1 male committed suicide in April last by strangling himself in his cell. The female *criminal* prisoners, it is to be remembered, amounted to 22 only, of whom *one-half* belonged to this irresponsible class; thus involving the necessity of assigning several of the same to the duties of supervision, and attendance, withdrawing the latter from all prison discipline, and converting this section into a very imperfect asylum.

Again, I find that of the females 1 had been left here for nearly *eight* years, 1 for *five*, 1 for *four*, and 1 for nearly *three* years; and as a considerable period must elapse before the proper receptacle for these victims of vicious legislation can be completed, there is no prospect of speedy relief from the pressure of their presence.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 3 | 3 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 2 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 3 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 1 | 1 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic ft., | – | – | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 3 | 3 |
| | | | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 59 | 39 | Privies, | 4 | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 4 | 2 | Waterclosets, | 7 | 5 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 11 | 9 | Fumigating Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pumps, | 1 | 1 |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Well, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 2 | – | Crank-mill, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 24 | – | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 83 | 59 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 69 | 84 |
| Rugs, | 70 | 10 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 60 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 78 | 13 |
| Bedsteads, | 29 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 70 | 51 |
| Jackets, | 21 | 69 |
| Vests, | 21 | 62 |
| Trowsers, | 21 | 66 |
| Caps, | – | 14 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | – | 40 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 18 | 32 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 36 | 33 |
| Jackets, | 21 | 11 |
| Petticoats, | 38 | 23 |
| Aprons, | 22 | 11 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 19 | 9 |
| Caps, | 13 | 20 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 9 | 1 |

I found the gaol at my inspection in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline, and sufficiently provided with bedding, sheets, and blankets, and prison clothing. The general repair is sound, but the external walls require to be pointed and dashed.

The supply of water, which is raised by a crank-pump from a well within the precincts, is ordinarily adequate, but slightly failed during the almost unprecedented drought of this year. A further supply, however, is easily obtainable from an adjacent well outside the wall, and the eave-spouting conducts the rain water from the roof to a tank for the purpose of washing. The sewerage, moreover, is effective, being capable of being flushed.

In almost all the requirements of a well-ordered prison this building presents a very favourable aspect, and the improvements, which have been carried out reflect great credit on the local authorities, but there are still some defects, which call for remedy—viz., 1stly, there are no proper quarters for debtors of *both* sexes, or *both* denominations. At the alteration of the prison it was intended to allocate the old hospitals to these classes, but at present the two buildings are occupied (as stated below) by the lunatics; and even if they were empty, they are unsuited for the purpose, there being no means of separating the master and mistress debtors from the paupers. It is to be hoped, however, that a salutary change in the law of debt and bankruptcy, which is expected, will render any further provision unnecessary.

2ndly. *Two* tell-tale clocks (which can be procured in Dublin for a very moderate price), to be placed in opposite extremities of the gaol, are indispensable for checking the vigilance and regularity of the night patrol.

3rdly. Under the heading of "*Hospitals*," below, the want of fixed baths is noted.

4thly. The female school-room is unpartitioned, and thus facilities of communication between the pupils are afforded, which ought to be obviated by erecting deep stalls.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*

5thly. As the laundry, drying-room, and the ironing-tables are all included in one apartment, greater activity of supervision on the part of the matron in attendance is required.

In other respects, the integrity of the system of individual separation is carefully observed, those excepted from it being lunatics, and their sane attendants, and prisoners of both sexes while at exercise, and in chapel; but in the two latter cases the prisoners are so directly under the eyes of the officers, as to render any communication beyond a sign or a gesture nearly impossible.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . | – | 1 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 2 | – |

The punishments awarded in this prison have for many years been very low in numbers, no disposition to mutiny, or insubordination having exhibited itself among the inmates.

The lock-up, which takes place at 6 P.M., is attended by the Governor and the first turnkey; the hours of unlock being at 6.30 in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter. In the latter season gas is supplied in the cells after lock-up, the cocks being placed outside, and therefore not within the reach of the occupant, up to 8 o'clock (no artificial light being required in summer during this interval), at which time the final closure is completed, but many of the prisoners go to bed immediately, and *thus* an undue and excessive period is wasted in sleep, and inaction. It would consequently be highly desirable that educational instruction should be given after lock-up, so as not to withdraw, as at present, from their sentences of hard labour those, who are selected for schooling, and the opportunity should be afforded for industrial occupation to the remainder, care being taken that in the selection of officers attention should be paid to the possession of knowledge in such handicrafts, as are most available within the walls of a prison.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

| *Punitive Labour.* | M. | F. | *Industrial Labour.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crank-wheel and Stone-breaking, . . . | 14 | – | Shoemaking, . . | 1 | – |
| Washing and Sewing, . | – | 2 | Carpentry, . . . | 1 | – |
| | | | Stone-breaking, . . | 4 | – |
| | | | Knitting and Sewing, . | – | 4 |
| | | | Prison duties, . . | 2 | 2 |
| Total, . . . | 14 | 2 | Total, . | 8 | 6 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive Labour, . . . . | 14 | 2 |
| Industrial Labour, . . . . | 8 | 6 |
| Sick, . . . . . | – | 2 |
| Unemployed, . . . . . | 2 | 2 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), . . | 2 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), . . . . | 1 | 1 |
| Lunatics (including 2 males and 1 female in hospital), | 7 | 11 |
| Total in custody, . . . | 34 | 24 |

There is no distinctive hard labour for females; males thus sentenced being worked for an hour daily at the crank-pump, in addition to stone-breaking, which constitutes also the chief reproductive employment of prisoners of this sex. Little is effected in this latter department, only

one of the turnkeys being a tradesman—viz., a shoemaker, under whose superintendence a sufficient supply of shoes for intern use is produced, but other articles of clothing are furnished by contract.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £16 8*s.* 1½*d.* | 1863, . — | 1864, . £7 8*s.* 9½*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 4th July to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 19 | 13 | 41 | 14 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 8 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 162 | 162 | 222 | 222 |

*School-hours.*—Males, from 12 to 2 o'clock; females, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Of the males, the juveniles, and such adults as are fit, and desirous to learn, are taught daily for two hours by a turnkey (who was educated in a model school, but not trained for tuition); and the females for a similar period by the assistant-matron, who also is not specially qualified, and, as she is about to retire from her office, this defect ought to be corrected in the choice of her successor.

The approved form of registry is in use, and the Presbyterian Chaplain occasionally visits the schools.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

Prisoners fifteen years of age or under get 5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast; 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of gruel for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

Gruel twice a week to all prisoners for dinner in place of milk, and prisoners sentenced to one month or under get gruel daily instead of sweet milk; and lunatics get 8 oz. of bread and ½ pint sweet milk for supper.

*Contracts*—Bread, brown, per lb., 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 9*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 2*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 9*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2$\frac{9}{10}$*d.* | 1863, . 2½*d.* | 1864, . 2·46*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions preferred by the prisoners. I tasted the samples of food prepared for the issue of the day, and ascertained them to be of good quality. The Chaplains observe the prescribed form of tabular comment, except in the case of the gruel, with reference to which there are no entries; but I found some long intervals in the periods of inspection.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor are all provided with journals, which are submitted to, and signed by the Board. The registries, and the various books prescribed and recommended by the several authorities (except the "Daily Employment Book" for *female* prisoners) are kept with laudable accuracy.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,176 17*s.* 11½*d.* | 1863, . £1,174 5*s.* 0½*d.* | 1864, . £1,390 15*s.* 6½*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—
1862, . £16 16*s.* 3½*d.* | 1863, . £18 12*s.* 9·41*d.* | 1864, . £25 15*s.* 1·23*d.*

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—
1862, . — | 1863, . £2 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 10*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—
1862, . £10 7*s.* 4½*d.* | 1863, . £22 16*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £15 13*s.* 10½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners for the years—
1862, . £228 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £122 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £131 0*s.* 1*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-resident.* | | | |
| Thomas A. Young, esq., Local Inspector, . . | 92 | 6 | 2 |
| Rev. Wm. R. Bailey, D.D., Protestant Chaplain, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. John Bleckley, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Tobias M'Elroy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| A. K. Young, esq., Surgeon, | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| John Temple, Governor, . | 138 | 9 | 2 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turnkeys. | Robert Brown, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| | Alex. Wray, . . | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| | Thomas Dunwoody, . | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| | James Campbell, . | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| | Robert Farley, . . | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| | John Clark, *employed in teaching*, . . | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| | John Nichol, *Shoemaker*, | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Anne Irwin, Matron, . . | | 26 | 6 | 0 |
| Margaret Brown, Assistant Matron, . . . | | 17 | 18 | 0 |

The turnkeys are supplied with fire-arms and uniforms, and with an allowance of fuel and light, but not with food-rations. Unwilling as I am to suggest any course involving increased expenditure, I feel bound to call attention to the low scale of salaries, &c., of the intern officers *here*, as contrasted with those of the neighbouring gaols of Ulster—viz., Fermanagh, Armagh, Cavan, and Tyrone; a further sum of £1 per month, in lieu of rations, in addition to their pay, being accorded in the latter locality.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 213 | 152 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 131 | 136 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, . . | 153 | 114 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 135 | 199 |
| Surgeon, . . . . | 271 | 139 |

The schedule of visits for the year 1864 shows a deficiency of attendance on the part of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains; but it is proper to state that vacancies have occurred in both these offices, which have been since filled respectively by the appointment of the Rev. W. R. Bailey, D.D., and the Rev. T. M'Elroy.

*Hospitals.*

There is sufficient accommodation for the sick of both sexes, and the wards are fitted with water-closets, but not with fixed baths. The old *male* hospital is occupied by lunatics; the insane females being divided into two sections, and placed in the new and old hospitals assigned to their sex.

The gaol was, and had been healthy; the alterations of the building having improved the sanitary condition.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Monaghan Gaol.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 11 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| No. of days therein, . | 1,825 | 730 | 1,460 | 365 | 1,098 | 366 | 574 | 574 |
| Average daily number, . | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| No. of deaths, . . . | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 1 |
| Cost of medicine, . . | £7 3*s.* 3*d.* | | £8 14*s.* 6*d.* | | £6 13*s.* 7*d.* | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates:—

One in 1864 on the 5th November; and in 1865, one the 21st February, one the 21st March, one the 10th April, and one the 24th of April.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James Hamilton, esq. | John Jackson, esq. | George Morant, esq. |
| Robert B. Evatt, esq. | Edward Wm. Lucas, esq. | B. G. Brook, esq. |
| Major Jesse Lloyd. | Henry G. Johnston, esq. | John Madden, esq. |
| A. A. Murray Ker, esq. | Wm. F. D. V. Kane, esq. | Captain Thomas Coote. |

The Board is regular in the fulfilment of administrative duties, but all liabilities are discharged at the assizes by the Local Inspector, whose accounts have been previously audited and approved by the Board. I would throw out the policy of adopting the practice, which prevails in a great number of prisons—viz., to pay all bills monthly, and especially the salaries of the subordinate officers, to whom it affords a considerable advantage in dealing for the necessaries of life.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

*Bridewells.*

| | Carrickmacross. | | Clones. | | Castleblayney. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . . | 65 | 20 | 57 | 52 | 127 | 40 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 33 | 12 | 20 | 43 | 57 | 18 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . | 18 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 59 | 17 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 10 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 30 | 16 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Fortnightly; direct. | | Fortnightly; direct. | | Fortnightly; direct. | |
| Committals, . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . | The *sheds out of repair, and the walls.* | | Fair. | | Good. | |
| Security, . . | Female yard *insecure.* | | *Imperfect.* | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, . | Sufficient. | | Adequate. | | Adequate. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | *Some blankets required,* but ordered. | | Adequate, *but some blankets much worn.* | | Adequate, *but some blankets thin.* | |
| Water, how supplied, | By a pump on premises. | | By a pump on premises. | | By a pump on premises. | |
| Sewerage, . . | Effective. | | Fair. | | Good. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | 4*d.* for both sexes. | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . | £35. | | £35. | | £40. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | Court-housekeeper. | | None. | |
| Remarks, . . . | No prisoner in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon Gaol.*

## COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—VISITED ON THE 19TH OF MAY, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 7 | 3 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 8 | 17 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 41 | 18 | 59 | – | 1 | 1 |

*Juveniles.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Summarily convicted, . . 1 male (committed twice).

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 29 | 14 | 1864, | 28 | 21 |
| 1863, | 43 | 19 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 41 | 18 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 1 | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | 9 | 5 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 1 | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3 | 1 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 1 | – |
| 1863, | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 1864, | 2 | 2 | Day of Inspection, | – | – |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon Gaol.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Rape and other carnal offences. | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 69 | 11 | 58 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 14 | 1 | 4 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 8 | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Other assaults, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Robbery, | 7 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 4 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – |
| Larceny, | 27 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 4 | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Military offences, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 29 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 4 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 5 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Cruelty to animals, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Leaving service, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Breach of contract, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Militia offences, | 5 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Selling spirits without licence, | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 7 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 24 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 11 | 12 | 13 | 16 | – | 2 | – | 2 |
| Total criminal class, | 229 | 72 | 148 | 58 | 61 | 18 | 29 | 9 |
| Vagrancy, | 4 | 7 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 20 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 8 | 14 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 14 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 8 |
| *Debt*, | 15 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 5 | – | 3 | 1 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 25 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 2 | – | – |
| Total, | 307 | 105 | 214 | 97 | 86 | 37 | 41 | 18 |

*Committals.*

| *From* 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From* 1st *Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 13 | 1 | Debtors, | 5 | – |
| Criminals, | 163 | 64 | Criminals, | 72 | 20 |
| Vagrants, | 4 | – | Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 21 | 22 | Drunkards, | 8 | 14 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 13 | 10 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | 3 |
| Total, | 214 | 97 | Total, | 86 | 37 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| Committed | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 182 | 66 |
| | Twice ,, | 8 | 4 |
| | Thrice ,, | 1 | 3 |
| | Five times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Eight times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Total, | 191 | 75 |

| Committed | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 79 | 24 |
| | Twice ,, | 1 | 5 |
| | Thrice ,, | – | 1 |
| | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Eight times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 80 | 30 |

*Averages &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 30·7 | 14·3 | — | 36·4 | 15·6 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 62 | | 20th Dec. | 59 | | 27th April. |
| Lowest ditto, | 33 | | 3rd May. | 45 | | 21st Feb. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 45 | | 20th Dec. | 43 | | 6th Jan. |
| Ditto of females, | 20 | | 15th May. | 21 | | 27th April. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 19 | | 6th June. | 27 | | 11th Mar. |
| Ditto of females, | 6 | | 1st March. | 10 | | 4th Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd July, 1858, | 75 | 27th February, 1862, | 75 |
| 14th April, 1859, | 74 | 27th January, 1863, | 69 |
| 16th April, 1860, | 64 | 20th December, 1864, | 62 |
| 29th November, 1861, | 61 | 27th April, 1865, | 59 |

Upon reviewing the foregoing schedules collectively, and upon comparing the averages of the preceding years with the present, we find a slight tendency to advance among the males; the females remaining almost stationary, as shown by the subjoined figures.

Average daily number (fractions being omitted) :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 29 | 16 | 1864, | 30 | 14 |
| 1863, | 33 | 14 | 1865, | 36 | 15 |

With regard to the males it is, however, right to observe that the daily average is swelled by the length of the sentences awarded; three of this sex being under rules of two years' imprisonment for burglary, and cattle and sheep stealing.

The character of the crimes of both sexes remains the same; a great preponderance of them partaking of various gradations of disorder and violence, from rioting, breaches of the peace, and of workhouse discipline, up to brutal assaults, and homicides; while larcenies, and other forms of offences against property chiefly constitute the remainder. There were no returned convicts in charge, and there was but 1 juvenile; 12 males, and 4 females coming within this denomination having been committed here during the present, and past year, of whom 4 (2 of each sex) were transmitted to Reformatories. On the other hand, I lament to say that there were no less than 17 dangerous lunatics, 9 males and 8 females—the latter forming so large a proportion of the prisoners of their sex (the total being 18), as to subvert all gaol discipline. As, however, the District Asylum of

Castlebar is rapidly progressing towards completion, the gaol will be relieved at no distant period from the pressure of these most unfit inmates.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 7 | 1 | Worksheds, | 8 | – |
| Yards, | 7 | 1 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 7 | 1 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 3 | 1 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 58 | 16 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | – | 2 |
| | | | Baths, | 2 | 3 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 3 | – | Privies, | 7 | – |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 4 | 3 | Water-closets, | 3 | 3 |
| No. of Beds in such rooms, | 8 | 6 | Pump, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 3 | Well, | 1 | – |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 3 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 111 | – | Shirts, | 87 | – | Shifts, | 36 | – |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 152 | – | Jackets, | 24 | 32 | Jackets, | 18 | 18 |
| Rugs, | 111 | – | Vests, | 24 | 31 | Gowns, | 18 | 12 |
| Bed-ticks, | 107 | – | Trowsers, | 24 | 7 | Petticoats, | 18 | 18 |
| Bedsteads, | 123 | – | Caps, | 24 | 18 | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 20 | – |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 24 | 49 | | | |

I found the prison at my inspection clean, orderly, and in sound repair. The supply of water is adequate, and the ventilation satisfactory, but the sewerage is imperfect in its construction, and incapable of being properly flushed. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., was generally sufficient for the existing requirements; but some of the bed-tickens were much worn, and scarcely fit for use.

The clothing, in some items, was rather scanty, but a prisoner, a tailor by trade, was kept constantly employed in making up raw material. Since the last inspection, no alteration in the building has taken place, nor is there any in contemplation. It becomes, therefore, indispensable to briefly note again the more prominent defects, which have been frequently enumerated in former reports. I do not dwell on the inadequacy of accommodation for debtors, the females especially being wholly without provision, and being therefore confined in the hospital, inasmuch as there appears to be a probability that the Legislature will abolish imprisonment for debt. I have placed, however, in the hands of the Local Inspector an extract from our report for 1864, in which the principles of a Bill* now passing through the House of Commons, and likely to become the law, are detailed, and the consequences of a nonconformity with them pointed out, in order that the local authorities may take the whole subject of making such preparation, as shall secure the continuance of the subsidy from the Treasury, which otherwise will inevitably be withdrawn. In the meantime it will be highly expedient to correct some of the evils, which could be easily, and cheaply dealt with, such as the establishment of reception-rooms, the partitioning of the laundry, and of the stone-sheds, the arrangement of the chapel, so as to prevent the prisoners of the

Since the above was in type, the Bill in question has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon Gaol.*

two sexes from seeing each other, the erection of covered lavatories for the males, and of relief-stalls at the tread-wheel, the introduction of artificial heating into the punishment cells, the providing a fumigating apparatus for the cleansing of prisoners' clothes, and the removal of a highly offensive privy in the male marshalsea, and the substitution for it of a water-closet. The males are in four criminal classes; felons and misdemeanants being subdivided into the "tried" or "untried," who sleep, and take their meals in single cells, and are partially separated, while employed at the tread-wheel, but who are otherwise thrown together in association. The females are nominally subjected to "individual separation;" but the large intermixture of lunatics entirely nullifies the application of the system.

The Governor, or his Deputy, attends the lock-up, the night-patrol being assigned to the turnkeys in rotation; but their vigilance, and the regularity of their circuits are *insufficiently* tested by *one* detector-clock; *two* at least being required for effective supervision.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 1 | 5 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 2 | 1 |
| Stoppage of Diet, . . | 3 | – | Stoppage of Diet, . . | 4 | – |
| Total, . . | 4 | 5 | Total, . . | 6 | 1 |

The record of the punishments, all of which, during the past and present year, were awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, are submitted to the Board at each meeting, and duly signed by the Chairman of the day.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tread-wheel and shot-drill, . . . . | 12 males. |

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Painting, . . . . . | 3 | – |
| Whitewashing, . . . . . | 3 | – |
| Winding yarn, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Prison duties, . . . . . | 4 | – |
| Sewing, . . . . . | – | 3 |
| Total, . . . . | 11 | 3 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, . . . . . | 12 | – |
| Industrial labour, . . . . . | 11 | 3 |
| Sick, . . . . . | – | 1 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), . . . | – | 1 |
| Debtors (unemployed), . . . . . | 3 | 1 |
| Lunatics, . . . . . | 9 | 8 |
| Minding lunatics, . . . . . | 6 | 2 |
| Nursing, . . . . . | – | 2 |
| Total in custody, . . . | 41 | 18 |

Three of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a carpenter, a shoemaker, and a tailor; but the value of industrial labour carried on here is inconsiderable, as appears by the subjoined schedule.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £7 12*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £8 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £4 14*s.* 0*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon Gaol.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 200 | 55 | 111 | 32 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 20·2 | 8·0 | 21·2 | 6·0 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 227 | 290 | 100 | 99 |

*School-hours.*—Males—10 to 2. Females—11 to 2.

The clerk, who has not been regularly trained as a teacher, instructs the males, and the assistant-matron the females, in their several cells; the approved form of registry being observed. The Chaplains visit from time to time, and enter their comments—the Protestant Chaplain in the column of the registry allocated to this purpose, and the Roman Catholic in his journal.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel for dinner in place of milk.

Oatmeal gruel substituted for milk to all classes for dinner on Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 5*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 5*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 3*s.*; turf, per box, 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9*s.* 2*d.*; candles, per lb., 5 5/12*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . . 3*d.* | 1863, . . 2¾*d.* | 1864, . . 2¾*d.*

The prisoners, whom I questioned individually, did not prefer any complaints of the dietary on the day of my inspection; but, on referring to the tabular record of the provisions, which is very carefully filled by the Chaplains, I found frequent exceptions taken to the milk.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals, and the accounts, and the books prescribed, and recommended by the several authorities, are kept with accuracy, except the "Daily Employment of Prisoners Book," and the "General Visitors' Book."

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . 1,483 0*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £1,566 11*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £1,599 4*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £30 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £30 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £33 0*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £8 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . — | 1864, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . — | 1863, . £8 11*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £5 18*s.* 1½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the years—

1862, . £150 14*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £127 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £122 10*s.* 1*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon Gaol.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Captain Thomas C. Knox, Local Inspector, | 92 | 6 | 2 |
| Rev. M. N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain, | 46 | 3 | 1 |
| Very Rev. T. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 46 | 3 | 1 |
| John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer, | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| George Speer, Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| William J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Padin, Gate Porter, | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Joseph Minchin, *Weaver*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Bernard Geraghty, *Carpenter*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Michael Mannion, *Tailor*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Thomas Kelly, *Shoemaker*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Wigelsworth, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Patrick Healy, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Maria Curry, Matron, | 32 | 6 | 0 |
| Margaret Bradly, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Winifred Jackson, Hospital Nurse, | 17 | 0 | 0 |

Since the last inspection, the Local Inspector, Edmund Kelly, esq., died, to the great regret of my colleague and myself, and has been succeeded in his office by Captain Knox. None of the interns receive food-rations; but the turnkeys are furnished with firearms, and uniforms.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 189 | 75 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 205 | 84 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 202 | 76 |
| Physician, | 307 | 127 |

The attendance of the extern officers is highly satisfactory.

*Hospitals.*

There are separate quarters for the sick of both sexes, to which lavatories and water-closets are now attached. The chimneys of the male hospital are smoky, and it would therefore be desirable to substitute stove-grates for those now in use. There is a bath in the female building, but it is not supplied with hot water—a defect which could be easily remedied.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 14 | 12 | 18 | 6 | 27 | 4 | 15 | 4 |
| Number of days therein, | 459 | 595 | 727 | 522 | 620 | 628 | 350 | 182 |
| Average daily number, | 1·26 | 1·63 | 1·99 | 1·43 | 1·69 | 1·71 | 2·52 | 1·31 |
| Number of deaths, | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £24. | | £24. | | £24. | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

1864.—Three—11th January, 15th January, and 10th March.
To 19th May, 1865.—Two—23rd January and 28th March.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L., J.P. | P. Hugh O'Conor, esq., J.P. | William Garnett, esq. |
| Major-General Mitchell, J.P. | John T. Dillon, esq., J.P. | Henry Smith, esq. |
| J. A. Holmes, esq., J.P. | Captain Thomas W. Goff, D.L., J.P. | D. H. Irwin, esq., J.P. |
| B. W. Bagot, esq., J.P. | T. A. P. Maypother, esq. | Patrick Dignan, esq. |

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting all liabilities, except the salaries of the extern officers, are discharged by means of

cheques payable to each creditor, save for very small amounts, which are dealt with through the hands of the Local Inspector, who accounts for the disbursements.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon*

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The bridewells of this county, with the exception of that of Boyle, in point of structure, and other primary requirements, are so defective that, in the event of legislation with regard to these minor prisons, they must be discontinued, or rebuilt.

The annexed tabular synopsis is compiled from the observations of the Inspector-General and the Local Inspector at their respective visits.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| | Boyle. | | Castlerea. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . | 37 | 19 | 117 | 22 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 10 | 10 | 82 | 14 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . | 5 | 4 | 27 | 8 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 2 | – | 20 | 3 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . | Fortnightly. | | Weekly. | |
| Committals, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . . . | In fair repair. | | Fair, *except floor of day-room.* | |
| Security, . . . . . | Sufficient. | | *Imperfect.* | |
| Accommodation, . . . | Adequate. | | *Wretched, and wholly inadequate.* | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | *Some blankets worn, and sheets utterly deficient.* | | *Blankets thin, and sheets deficient.* | |
| Water, how supplied, . . . | Pump on premises. | | *None on premises or near, nor allowance for fetching it.* | |
| Sewerage, . . . . . | Effective. | | *None; cess-pool cleared through the premises.* | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | *Very untidy; the yards in a disgraceful state.* | | Clean, *but yard untidy.* | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 4*d.* for both sexes. | | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . . . | £15. | | £15. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | £8 as Court-keeper. | | Court-keeper, £7 7*s.* 4*d.* | |
| Remarks, . . . . . | No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed, *but does not attend.* | | No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed. | |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Roscommon*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| —— | Strokestown. | | Athlone. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . | 49 | 28 | 73 | 35 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 10 | 23 | 25 | 7 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . | – | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | – | 1 | 4 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . | Fortnightly. | | Fortnightly. | |
| Committals, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . . . | Fair. | | *Flagging bad, and the plaster scaling off the wall of the female yard.* | |
| Security, . . . . . | *Insecure.* | | *Insecure.* | |
| Accommodation, . . . | *Quite inadequate.* | | *Wretched.* | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | *Sheets deficient.* | | *Blankets worn, and sheets utterly deficient.* | |
| Water, how supplied, . . . | Pump on premises. | | Pump on premises, but *water bad.* | |
| Sewerage, . . . . . | Cess-pools. | | Tolerable. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Fair. | | *Not tidy; damp and ill-ventilated.* | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 4*d.* | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . . . | £15. | | £15. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper; salary, £6. | | Court-keeper; salary, £7 7*s.* 4*d.* | |
| Remarks, . . . . . | — | | Two females in custody. Local Board formed. | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General,*

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED ON THE 25TH MAY, 1865.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Sligo Gaol.*

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| ,, Larceny, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 10 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 31 | 14 | 1864, | 16 | 11 |
| 1863, | 33 | 10 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 10 | 8 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 3 | 1864, | 1 | 1 |
| 1863, | 1 | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | 1 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | 1 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | – | 1 |
| 1863, | – | 2 | | | |
| 1864, | 1 | 1 | Day of Inspection, | – | – |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 14 | 1 | Debtors, | 6 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 282 | 45 | Criminals, | 59 | 20 |
| Vagrants, | 2 | 6 | Vagrants, | 1 | 2 |
| Drunkards, | 62 | 12 | Drunkards, | 31 | 7 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 4 | 1 | Dangerous Lunatics, | – | 1 |
| Total, | 364 | 65 | Total, | 97 | 31 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Sligo Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 130 | 9 | 117 | 6 | 32 | 3 | 3 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 8 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 5 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 6 | 6 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 2 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | 1 | 2 | 11 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Military offences, | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 |
| Revenue offences, | 6 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Breach of Fishery Laws, | 4 | – | 16 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Abduction, | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Introducing tobacco into the prison, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Deserting from apprenticeship, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against Merchant Shipping Act, | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 14 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 8 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 228 | 51 | 247 | 36 | 52 | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| Vagrancy, | 9 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 93 | 31 | 62 | 12 | 31 | 7 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 13 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 32 | 2 | 35 | 9 | 7 | 3 | – | – |
| Total, | 377 | 95 | 364 | 65 | 97 | 31 | 10 | 8 |

*Number of Prisoners* (*exclusive of Debtors*).

| *From* 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From* 1st *January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed— | | | Committed— | | |
| Once within the year, | 298 | 58 | Once within the year, | 73 | 24 |
| Twice ,, | 14 | 3 | Twice ,, | 9 | – |
| Thrice ,, | 8 | – | Thrice ,, | – | 2 |
| Total, | 320 | 61 | Total, | 82 | 26 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Sligo Gaol.*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 24·9 | 5·0 | — | 16·4 | 5·1 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 52 | | 26th Jan. | 34 | | 26th Feb. |
| Lowest ditto, | 17 | | 13th Aug. | 14 | | 30th March. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 49 | | 26th Jan. | 27 | | 26th Feb. |
| Ditto, of females, | 11 | | 22nd May. | 9 | | 12th Feb. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 14 | | 7th June. | 9 | | 31st March. |
| Ditto, of females, | 1 | | 16th Sept. | 2 | | 31st Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th February, 1858, | 65 | 13th February, 1862, | 60 |
| 3rd March, 1859, | 53 | 30th June, 1863, | 55 |
| 18th February, 1860, | 57 | 26th January, 1864, | 52 |
| 27th June, 1861, | 57 | 26th February, 1865, | 34 |

*Firstly.* Upon comparing the daily averages of the inmates during the three preceding years, with *that* for the expired portion of the current year, we find a gradual diminution in the aggregate of the males, and a very low rate, perhaps the lowest in the kingdom, in that of the females; the numbers, to the exclusion of fractions, standing thus—

| Females. | | Females. | | Females. | | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . 10 | 1863, . 7 | | 1864, . 5 | | 1865 (first five months), . 5 | |

*Secondly.* When we analyze the table of offences, we are struck by the inordinate preponderance of crimes involving various degrees of violence, as shown by the committals of the males, the amount of which, if we take the group of years specified collectively, reaches to no less than *two-thirds* of the whole. Among the females, on the contrary, although the majority of them is derived from the class of prostitutes—a fact, which would lead us to expect a large proportion of breaches of the peace, assaults, riot, &c., and other results of the recklessness, and disorder incident to their desperate condition, a tendency to larceny, and other offences against property appears to prevail. There were in custody no returned convicts, no lunatics, and no juveniles, 12 males and 3 females only under this latter category having entered the prison since January, 1864, of whom 2, 1 of *each* sex, were transferred to Reformatories.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 9 | 2 | Worksheds, | 56 | — |
| Yards, | 12 | 4 | Kitchen, | 1 | — |
| Day Rooms, | 12 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 5 | 1 | Laundry, | — | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 74 | 17 | Drying Room, | — | 1 |
| | | | Baths, | 3 | — |
| | | | Privies, | 20 | 3 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 10 | 8 | Water-closets, | 2 | — |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 8 | 13 | Fumigating Room, | 1 | — |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Pumps, | 2 | — |
| Chapel, | 1 | — | Well, | 1 | — |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | — |
| Workshops, | 5 | — | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | — |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Sligo Gaol.*

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 135 | 2 | Shirts, | 71 | – | Shifts, | 33 | 5 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 304 | – | Jackets, | 50 | 49 | Jackets, | 21 | 6 |
| Rugs, | 128 | 3 | Vests, | 41 | 14 | Petticoats, | 20 | 23 |
| Bed-ticks, | 136 | – | Trowsers, | 38 | 13 | Aprons, | 24 | – |
| Bedsteads, | 112 | – | Caps, | 25 | – | Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, | 9 | 13 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, | 67 | 61 | | | |

I found the building clean, orderly, and well ventilated, dry, except a slight indication of damp in the debtors' quarter, and secure, although the locks are somewhat worn.

The supply of water is abundant, the sewerage effective, and the stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and of gaol clothing sufficient for the requirements.

Since my last official visit the chapel has been altered; and an excellent residence for the Governor, a very meritorious officer, has been completed; but the other defects, which have frequently been noticed in former reports, and which it is now needless to recapitulate, remain uncorrected. A strong stimulus, however, to improvement is about to be afforded by the Legislature; a Bill, grounded on the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords upon the prisons of England and Wales, having been introduced in this session into the House of Commons, the principles of which, and the penalties attached to the non-fulfilment of them, my colleague and I have embodied in our annual report for the past year. I would, therefore, earnestly invite the attention of the local authorities and of the fiscal body to an extract from the above, which has been placed in the hands of the Local Inspector, and I would urge them to take immediate measures for the adaptation of the building to the system of cellular separation, so as to secure the continuance of the subsidy from the Consolidated Fund, the amounts of which are furnished below, and to avoid the large outlay, which would further be incurred, by reason of failure to comply with the statutable prescriptions by the removal *to*, and maintenance *in* another prison substituted under the order of the Executive.*

The Governor, or the Deputy, attends the lock-up, and the night-patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation, whose vigilance and regularity are *insufficiently* tested by *one* tell-tale clock.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 23 | 1 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 3 | – |

The punishments, the record of which is submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed, were all inflicted, during the past, and present year, up to the day of inspection, by the sole authority of the Governor. A male prisoner having succeeded in making his escape from the gaol in December last, was immediately followed by the turnkey, under whose charge he had been placed, and retaken on the same night.

* Since the above was in type, the Bill referred to has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Shot-drill and stone-breaking, | 7 | – |
| Washing, | – | 4 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Shoemaking, | 1 | – |
| Sewing, | – | 1 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 7 | 4 |
| Industrial labour, | 1 | 1 |
| Sick, | 1 | 2 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 1 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | – | 1 |
| Total in custody, | 10 | 8 |

Punitive labour is carried out by shot-drill and stone-breaking; and the latter, as well as other employments of an industrial character, viz., bone-crushing, oakum-picking, and net-making (a very useful occupation among a maritime population), affords some remunerative return. Two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, both being shoemakers; but the Governor possesses considerable aptitude for superintending, and teaching the rudiments of other trades, such as tailoring, &c.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £33 7*s.* 6½*d.* | 1863, . £38 12*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £27 7*s.* 11*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 338 | 60 | 91 | 26 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 17·1 | 2·8 | 11·6 | 3·3 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 313 | 313 | 124 | 124 |

*School-hours*—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

A turnkey, who has not been specially educated in any public institution, but who is reputed to be competent, instructs the males daily, observing the approved form of registry, which, however, is not in use among the females. The latter are instructed by the Assistant-Matron; but this department is almost a nullity; the prisoners of this sex, who are few in number, being generally prostitutes under very brief sentences. The Chaplains visit from time to time, and note their opinions ordinarily in their journals.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females under 15 years of age:—Breakfast—5 oz. of meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread. Stirabout, ⅓ oatmeal and ⅔ Indian meal; bread, wholemeal.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk, and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days in each week.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Sligo Gaol.*

*Contracts.*—White bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; brown bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 5¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 10*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 10*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.* 5*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4½*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3 7/16*d.* | 1863, . 3 1/10*d.* | 1864, . 2 5/16*d.*

The prisoners, whom I questioned individually, preferred no complaints as to any item of diet. The Chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, adopting the tabular form of comment recommended by the Inspectors-General. I found some exceptions taken to the milk; but when any article of food of inferior quality is supplied by the contractor, the officers procure at his expense a satisfactory substitute.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Chaplains, the Physician, and the Governor are provided with journals, and the registries, the accounts, and the books prescribed and suggested by the several authorities, are kept with clearness, and correctness, which, I am bound to say, after many years of official experience, have always distinguished *here* this important branch of prison administration.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,597 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £1,436 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £1,386 12*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £37 16*s.* 7⅜*d.* | 1863, . £39 3*s.* 2¾*d.* | 1864, . £42 15*s.* 10⅝*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £2 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £1 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £18 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £3 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864 . £16 19*s.* 4½*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners for the years—

1862, . £106 16*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £79 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £46 14*s.* 5*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Capt. Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. John Nangle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Lynn, Physician, | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Powell, Apothecary, | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Vernon Davys, Clerk, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Edward Walsh, Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Fredk. Rutherford, Schoolmaster, | 25 | 0 | 0 |

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turnkeys. | Thomas Graham, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | Alexdr. Crawford, *Shoemaker*, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | James Lougheed, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | James Buchanan, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | William Bell, *Shoemaker*, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mathew Morrison, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | Robert Kerr, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Ryan, Matron, | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Poe, Female Turnkey, | | 10 | 0 | 0 |

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Sligo Gaol.*

All the officers receive their salaries half-yearly, and the interns, except the Governor, are furnished with food-rations. The turnkeys are further supplied with firearms, and uniforms.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 253 | 95 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 178 | 67 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 189 | 69 |
| Physician, | 204 | 79 |
| Apothecary, | 198 | 76 |

The numerous visits of the extern officers, especially those of the Local Inspector, attest their zeal and activity.

*Hospitals.*

There are commodious, and well ventilated quarters for the sick of both sexes; but there are no water-closets attached to either, and no baths to the male ward.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 32 | 9 | 28 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| No. of days therein, | 657 | 381 | 827 | 126 | 307 | 177 | 87 | 48 |
| Average daily number, | 1·80 | 1·04 | 2·26 | ·34 | ·83 | ·48 | ·60 | ·33 |
| Number of deaths, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £21 11*s.* 1*d.* | | £5 5*s.* 10*d.* | | 7*s.* | | — | |

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Right Hon. John Wynne.* | Sir R. Gore Booth, Bt., M.P. | John Ffolliott, jun., esq. |
| John Ormsby, esq. | Jemmett Duke, esq. | James Jones, esq. |
| James Wood, esq. | Charles W. O'Hara, esq. | William Phibbs, esq. |
| Richard Gethin, esq. | Colonel Knox Barrett. | Henry B. Crofton, esq. |

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business. The mode of discharging claims is by an aggregate cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who duly accounts for the several disbursements.

*Bridewell.*

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Committals in past year, | 63 | 8 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 8 | 2 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 16 | 3 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 2 | – |

| | |
|---|---|
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often? | Fortnightly, and direct. |
| Committals, whether regular? | Correct. |
| Registry, | Correct. |
| Repairs and Order, | *The keeper's house in bad repair, and the plaster scaling off the walls of the male yard.* |
| Security, | Fair with care. |
| Accommodation, | *Limited for females.* |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient. |
| Water, how supplied? | By a pump now in good order. |
| Sewerage, | *None: cess-pools cleared through the house.* |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Satisfactory. |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 4½*d.* |
| Salary of Keeper, | £40. |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | Court-keeper. |
| Remarks, | One male and one female prisoner in custody. Auxiliary Board formed. |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

* Since dead.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED ON THE 28TH OF APRIL, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Pauper Debtors, | 10 | – | 10 | 1 | – | 1 |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Penal Servitude, | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| ,, Imprisonment, | 4 | 6 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 4 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total in custody, | 40 | 17 | 57 | 2 | – | 2 |

*Juveniles.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Committed for trial—Misdemeanant, 1 male.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 58 | 20 | 1864, | 63 | 16 |
| 1863, | 54 | 27 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 40 | 17 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 3 | – |
| 1863, | – | 1 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | – |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3 | 3 | 1864, | 1 | 1 |
| 1863, | 2 | 7 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | 4 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 6 | 4 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 4 | 1 |
| 1863, | 9 | 3 | Day of Inspection, | 2 | – |
| 1864, | 5 | 3 | | | |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 *(up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 7 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Infanticide, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 80 | 22 | 88 | 21 | 22 | 5 | 4 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 2 | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 20 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 21 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Robbery, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 4 | – | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – |
| Larceny, | 44 | 39 | 32 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 15 | 4 | 9 | 11 | – | 2 | – | 1 |
| Embezzlement, | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 5 | 4 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | 11 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 10 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 22 | – | 13 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 15 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Revenue offences, | 10 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Under Game and Fishing Acts, | 23 | – | 7 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Leaving service, | 16 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Workhouse offences, | 8 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Trespass, | 10 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bringing whisky into prison, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 18 | 17 | 24 | 32 | 3 | 8 | – | 5 |
| Total criminal class, | 368 | 131 | 274 | 117 | 73 | 32 | 25 | 12 |
| Vagrancy, | 14 | 64 | 12 | 26 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 4 |
| Drunkenness, | 51 | 19 | 63 | 35 | 32 | 8 | 1 | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| *Debt*, | 66 | 4 | 54 | 4 | 7 | – | 10 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 26 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total, | 525 | 226 | 433 | 191 | 136 | 57 | 40 | 17 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 54 | 4 | Debtors, | 7 | – |
| Criminals, | 301 | 126 | Criminals, | 93 | 35 |
| Vagrants, | 12 | 26 | Vagrants, | 2 | 14 |
| Drunkards, | 63 | 35 | Drunkards, | 32 | 8 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 3 | – | Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | – |
| Total, | 433 | 191 | Total, | 136 | 57 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 299 | 112 | Committed | Once within the year, | 104 | 30 |
| | Twice ,, | 26 | 17 | | Twice ,, | 8 | 6 |
| | Thrice ,, | 5 | 6 | | Thrice ,, | 3 | 5 |
| | Four times ,, | 2 | 3 | | Four times ,, | – | – |
| | Five times ,, | 1 | 1 | | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Six times ,, | – | 1 | | Six times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 333 | 140 | | Total, | 115 | 41 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 35·7 | 17·9 | — | 32·7 | 18·5 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 77 | | 22nd April. | 63 | | 26th Feb. |
| Lowest ditto, | 32 | | 28th Oct. | 44 | | 12th March. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 58 | | 22nd April. | 40 | | 12th Feb. |
| Ditto, of females, | 27 | | 15th June. | 26 | | 28th Feb. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 21 | | 28th Oct. | 25 | | 12th March. |
| Ditto, of females, | 10 | | 27th July. | 14 | | 20th Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th August, 1858, | 81 | 12th May, 1862, | 82 |
| 7th February, 1859, | 89 | 29th May, 1863, | 99 |
| 29th December, 1860, | 77 | 22nd April, 1864, | 77 |
| 2nd July, 1861, | 88 | 26th February, 1865, | 63 |

When we analyze the above schedules, and examine the daily averages for a group of years, we find that the fluctuations in numbers are inconsiderable (some slight excess, however, in both sexes being observable in 1863), and that the aggregate of the offences presents a great similarity of character; crimes of violence of various gradations constituting a prominent feature in the registry of the males, among whom cattle-stealing and robbery further are prevalent, while the females chiefly consist of prostitutes, pickpockets, and vagrants; riot and other breaches of the peace being also incident to their disorderly, and degraded condition.

The averages stand thus, fractions being excluded—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 34 | 20 | 1864, | 35 | 17 |
| 1863, | 4 | 24 | 1865, | 32 | 18 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

It is to be noted that on the day of my inspection *one-fourth* of the males belonged to the class of debtors. There were also in charge 1 returned convict, 1 juvenile, and 1 dangerous lunatic (all males); the committal of prisoners falling within the *latter* category being, happily, rare here.

During the present and past year 12 male juveniles and 2 females only passed through this gaol, but 1 of whom (a male) was transmitted to a Reformatory.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 5 | 3 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 4 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 3 | 1 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 2 | 2 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Lavatories, | 4 | 3 |
| | | | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, | 4 | – |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 24 | 37 | Water-closets, | 10 | 4 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 51 | – | Fumigating Room (box), | 1 | – |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 5 | – | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Beds in such rooms, | 8 | – | Pumps, | 3 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 6 | – | Wells, | 2 | – |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 4 | – | Hand-pump, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 29 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 144 | 22 | Shirts, | 45 | 153 | Shifts, | 17 | 34 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 111 | 34 | Jackets, | 32 | 119 | Jackets, | 34 | 68 |
| Rugs, | 131 | 10 | Vests, | 32 | 54 | Gowns, | | |
| Hammocks or Cots, | – | 50 | Trowsers, | 32 | 94 | Petticoats, | 51 | 117 |
| Bed-ticks, | 129 | 8 | Caps, | 31 | 100 | Aprons, | 17 | 67 |
| Bedsteads, | 133 | – | Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 13 | 11 | Neckerchiefs, | 17 | 23 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 27 | 75 | Caps, | 17 | 49 |
| | | | | | | Stockings, pairs of, | 17 | 48 |
| | | | | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 17 | 41 |

I found the prison throughout in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness, order, discipline, and repair.

The supply of water from the river, and from a well within the walls, is abundant and constant, and the sewerage is generally effective. The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, &c., and of gaol clothing, was adequate; and I am bound to add, almost all the requirements for enforcing the system of individual separation are provided here.

There are, however, some defects, which have already been touched on in former reports, and which, as they remain uncorrected, it is my duty to recapitulate:—

1st. The accommodation for female debtors is wholly inadequate; but if, as appears to be probable, the Legislature should abolish imprisonment for debt, it will not be necessary to take action in this department.

2ndly. The tread-wheel, and the lavatories for the males, and the laundry, &c., for the females, are still unpartitioned.

3rdly. There are no means of supplying with hot water the baths allocated to the females—a want, which probably could be satisfied by the application of a syphon.

4thly. An apparatus for fumigating the clothes of prisoners of this sex is much needed.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

5thly. The lower tier of female lavatories is in a dilapidated state, and the whole design, and structure are so imperfect, that it would be very desirable to remove them, and to adopt the form of the male lavatories, which is unexceptionable.

6thly. The female punishment-cells require additional ventilation by the introduction of perforated zinc panes, and also artificial heating, which could be easily conveyed by a flue; the hot-water pipes, which lead to the chapel, being close to the doors.

The Governor, or his deputy, attends the lock-up, and the night patrol is maintained by a watchman, to whom this special duty is assigned, but whose regularity and vigilance are *insufficiently* tested by a *single* detector-clock; *two* at least, placed in opposite quarters of the building, being indispensable for this object.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or refractory cells, . | 40 | 6 | Dark or refractory cells, . | 8 | 8 |
| Stoppage of diet, . . | – | – | Stoppage of diet, . . | – | – |
| Other punishments, . . | – | – | Other punishments, . . | – | – |
| Total, . . | 40 | 6 | Total, . . | 8 | 8 |

The record of the punishments, all of which, during the current and past year, were awarded by the sole authority of the Governor, is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman of the day.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Tread-wheel, . . . . . 16 males.

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoemaking, . . . . | 1 | Sprigging work, . . . | 12 |
| Tailoring, . . . . | 1 | Spinning, . . . . | 1 |
| Smithwork, . . . . | 1 | Sewing, . . . . | 2 |
| Bone-breaking, . . . | 7 | | |
| Total, . . | 10 | Total, . . | 15 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, . . . . . | 16 | – |
| Industrial labour, . . . . . | 10 | 15 |
| Sick, . . . . . | 2 | – |
| Unemployed, . . . . . | – | 1 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), . . . | 1 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), . . . . | 1 | – |
| Lunatics, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Pumping water, . . . . . | 6 | – |
| Prison duties, . . . . . | 2 | 1 |
| Cooking, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Total in custody, . . . | 40 | 17 |

The foregoing summary represents the nature and amount of labour, both punitive, and industrial; but I would suggest the expediency of annexing, if practicable, to the tread-wheel a machine for crushing bones, as there is a demand for this species of manure. Two of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz., a shoemaker and a tailor.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £31 11*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £18 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £33 14*s.* 8*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 353 | 170 | 137 | 57 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 35·7 | 18·1 | 32·5 | 18·4 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 366 | 366 | 118 | 118 |

*School-hours.*—Males, from 10 A.M. to 12 noon. Females, from 12 noon to 1 P.M.

A competently-trained teacher instructs the prisoners of both sexes at the hours specified, and is attended of course in the female department by a matron. The approved form of registry is in use, and the Protestant, and Presbyterian Chaplains occasionally visit the schools, and record their observations; but the Roman Catholic Chaplain does not appear to discharge this duty. It would be preferable that all comments upon conduct of the school and the progress of the pupils should be entered on the face of the registry in the column designated for that purpose.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. white bread and 1 pint sweet milk. Females—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk.

Juveniles, aged sixteen years and under.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint buttermilk. Females—6 oz. oatmeal and ¾ pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—12 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk. Females—6 oz. white bread and ¾ pint sweet milk.

NOTE.—1 oz. oatmeal made into gruel for dinner for each prisoner twice a week, in lieu of sweet milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 8*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 4*d.*; rice, per cwt., £1 3*s.* 4*d.*; meat, per lb., 6½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coal, Scotch splint, per ton, 16*s.* 9*d.*; ditto, Workington, per ton, 17*s.* 9*d.*; turf, per box of 80 cubic feet, 2*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 11*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 15*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3·35*d.* | 1863, . 2·75*d.* | 1864, . 2·52*d.*

No complaints were preferred to me by any of the prisoners in custody, whom I questioned individually; but, on referring to the "Inspection of Provisions'" book, which is regularly kept by the Chaplains in the tabular form recommended by the Inspectors-General, I found frequent exceptions taken to the milk antecedently to February last, when a new contractor was declared. The bread also had been decisively condemned by the Chaplains, and Medical Officer, for three days, as being made of inferior flour, ill-baked, and sour.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Surgeon, and the Governor are provided with journals; and the accounts and the books prescribed and recommended by the several authorities are kept with accuracy and fulness, except the "Daily Employment Book" and the "Work Ledger," which are wanting, and the "Extra Diet" book is not verified by the signature of the Medical Officers.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,914 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £2,657 11*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £2,009 15*s.* 4*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £45 9*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £35 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £32 9*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £3 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 14*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £7 8*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £15 13*s.* 1½*d.* | 1864, . £2 1*s.* 3*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners—

1862, . £215 17*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £173 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £144 5*s.* 10*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | |
| Geo. A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector, | 130 |
| Rev. William Chartres, Protestant Chaplain, | 40 |
| Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 40 |
| Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 40 |
| Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., Surgeon, | — |
| Francis Trenor, esq., Apothecary, | 20 |
| *Resident.* | |
| Wm. M'Clelland, esq., Governor, | 150 |
| William M'Kee, Deputy Governor and Clerk, | 60 |
| William Noble, Schoolmaster, | 28 |
| Turnkeys. Knox Ashfield,* Stone-breakers, | 28 |
| Turnkeys. Samuel Mullan, Gate, | 28 |
| Turnkeys. John Bleakley, Hospital and Kitchen, | 28 |
| Turnkeys. Alex. M'Elroy, *Shoemaker and Carpenter*, | 28 |
| Turnkeys. William Ellis,* *Tailor*, | 23 |
| Turnkeys. Wm. Colhoun,* Tread-wheel, | 18 |
| Edward Wynne, Night Watchman, | 23 |
| Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron, | 30 |
| Mrs. Margaret Kidney, Female Turnkey, | 22 |
| Miss Jane Delap,* do., | 17 |

[Turnkeys marked thus * assist the Schoolmaster in teaching.]

No changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. All the intern officers, except the night-watchmen, receive a commuted allowance of £1 per month in lieu of food-rations, and the turnkeys are furnished with firearms, and uniforms.

The subordinate interns are paid monthly, and the externs and the Governor at the assizes.

With regard to the latter officer, however unwilling I am to urge any increase of expenditure, I feel bound to call the attention of the local authorities to the schedule of the salaries of the Governors of the *county* gaols of Ireland—the counties being divided by the Grand Jury Act into *four* classes, in the *first* of which stands Tyrone, from which it appears that Mr. M'Clelland's salary is far below those allocated elsewhere in a *similar* class; and further, that with *one* exception, taking *all* the classes collectively, it is the lowest in the kingdom. I will therefore venture to submit the case of this efficient public servant for favorable consideration.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 102 | 39 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 154 | 48 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 153 | 47 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 140 | 57 |
| Surgeon, | 101 | 30 |
| Apothecary, | 15 | 3 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone Gaol.*

I regret to be again compelled to notice the default in the visits of the Chaplains, (the minimum number required being "twice a week," exclusively of attendance on Sundays), and to refer to the 69th and 70th sections of the 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74.

*Hospitals.*

Cells for patients of both sexes have been prepared for their reception, but the regular hospital is reserved for cases of contagious or infectious disease. In my last report I took occasion to suggest, as a provision for such a contingency, that slipper-baths, and portable water-closets should be procured for this latter department, in which both were wanting; and at my inspection at the above date, I found that this contingency *had* arisen, and that there were, although the prison was, and had been generally healthy, two cases of fever of a typhoid character.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 31 | 6 | 29 | 11 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Number of days therein, | 392 | 93 | 365 | 147 | 327 | 27 | 47 | 7 |
| Average daily number, | 1·07 | ·25 | 1·0 | ·40 | ·89 | ·07 | ·40 | ·06 |
| Number of deaths, | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £3. | | £3 16*s.* | | £2 13*s.* 8*d.* | | — | |

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of Inspection in 1865:—

One, . . . 16th May, 1864.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Earl of Belmore. | Samuel Vesey, esq. | Robert Evans, esq. |
| Sir John M. Stewart, bart. | Major A.W.ColcHamilton. | Alex. M'Kenzie Lyle, esq. |
| Francis J. Gervais, esq. | T. W. D. Humphreys, esq. | Basil George Brooke, esq. |
| Major Francis Ellis. | William F. Black, esq. | George Hall Slack, esq. |

The Board is convened monthly for the transaction of general business and for the discharge of all liabilities; the mode of payment to each individual being by cheques, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Local Inspector, except for amounts under £1, which are included in an aggregate cheque drawn in favor of the Local Inspector, who accounts for the several disbursements at the next ensuing meeting.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tyrone.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| —— | Dungannon. | | Strabane. | | Clogher. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 177 | 82 | 124 | 50 | 72 | 30 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 92 | 22 | 72 | 26 | 24 | 7 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . . | 40 | 30 | 20 | 3 | 17 | 5 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 21 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Fortnightly and direct. | | Fortnightly and direct. | | Fortnightly and direct. | |
| Committals, . . . | *Some illegal.* | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . . | *Some painting required.* | | Good. | | Good. | |
| Security, . . . . | Male yard secure, but *female less so.* | | Fair. | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, . . | Sufficient. | | *Imperfect, there being only one yard for both sexes.* | | Sufficient. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Adequate. | | *Bedding, &c., of every kind required.* | | Good. | |
| Water, how supplied, . | Ample, by pump. | | By a cistern. | | By a pump. | |
| Sewerage, . . . . | Effective. | | Effective. | | Good. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Clean, but *very damp in winter.* | | Clean, but *very damp in winter.* | | Dry. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | 4*d.* for both sexes. | | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, . . | £60; £25 for the Matron, and rations for both. | | £40; £20 for Matron. | | £40; £20 for Matron. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | *Holds a farm.* | | *Holds a farm,* and is Clerk of Petty Sessions. | | — | |
| Remarks, . . . . | One male and three females in custody. | | No prisoners in custody. Local Board formed. | | — | |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar.—Visited on the 17th of April, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Untried.** | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Tried.** | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 8 | 5 | 13 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 10 | 1 | 11 | – | – | – |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 41 | 12 | 53 | 1 | – | 1 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 30 | 9 | 1864, | 39 | 10 |
| 1863, | 32 | 16 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 41 | 12 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 2 | 2 | 1864, | – | 1 |
| 1863, | 1 | 1 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | 3 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 3 | 1864, | – | 6 |
| 1863, | – | 5 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | 3 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Westmeath Gaol.*

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 2 | 2 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), . | 1 | 1 |
| 1863, . . . . | – | 2 | Day of Inspection, . | 2 | – |
| 1864, . . . . | 4 | 2 | | | |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, . | 1 | – | 5 | – | – | – | 3 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., . . . | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | |
| Manslaughter, . . . | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, . | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, . . . | 74 | 12 | 65 | 7 | 7 | – | 7 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 10 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, . . . . | 1 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, . . . | – | 1 | 11 | 2 | 17 | – | 7 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . | 4 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, . . . . | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle and other live stock, . . . | 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Larceny, . . . . | 26 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Receiving stolen goods, . . | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Embezzlement, . . . | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | 7 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, . | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., . . . | 10 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, . . . | 7 | – | 17 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, . . | 15 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Revenue offences, . . . | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing the person, . . | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Seducing soldiers from their allegiance, . . . . | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, . . | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, . . . . | 20 | – | 15 | – | 8 | – | 1 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, . | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other misdemeanors, . . | 12 | – | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, . | 207 | 56 | 193 | 44 | 55 | 12 | 39 | 9 |
| Vagrancy, . . . . | 7 | 45 | 3 | 31 | – | 4 | – | 3 |
| Drunkenness, . . . | 94 | 43 | 65 | 61 | 18 | 13 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 8 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| *Debt*, . . . . | 14 | 1 | 8 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 43 | 14 | 30 | 4 | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| Total, . . | 373 | 165 | 308 | 143 | 83 | 31 | 41 | 12 |

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Westmeath Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 8 | – | Debtors, | 3 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 223 | 48 | Criminals, | 61 | 12 |
| Vagrants, | 3 | 31 | Vagrants, | – | 4 |
| Drunkards, | 65 | 61 | Drunkards, | 18 | 13 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 3 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 308 | 143 | Total, | 83 | 31 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 232 | 59 | Committed | Once within the year, | 71 | 18 |
| | Twice ,, | 20 | 12 | | Twice ,, | 3 | 3 |
| | Thrice ,, | 3 | 5 | | Thrice ,, | 1 | 2 |
| | Four times ,, | 2 | 2 | | Four times ,, | – | – |
| | Five times ,, | 1 | – | | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Six times ,, | 1 | – | | Six times, ,, | – | – |
| | Seven times ,, | – | 2 | | Seven times ,, | – | – |
| | Eight times ,, | – | 1 | | Eight times ,, | – | – |
| | Fifteen times ,, | – | 1 | | Fifteen times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 259 | 82 | | Total, | 75 | 23 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 33·50 | 13·05 | — | 33·0 | 14·26 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 68 | | 3rd Dec. | 59 | | 3rd April. |
| Lowest ditto, | 32 | | 9th March. | 38 | | 9th Feb. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 45 | | 8th Oct. | 42 | | 3rd April. |
| Ditto, of females, | 24 | | 3rd Dec. | 18 | | 5th April. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 19 | | 1st Jan. | 28 | | 23rd Feb. |
| Ditto, of females, | 2 | | 9th March. | 10 | | 9th March. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st January, 1858, | 95 | 28th June, 1862, | 61 |
| 6th July, 1859, | 71 | 8th November, 1863, | 65 |
| 7th December, 1860, | 70 | 3rd December, 1864, | 68 |
| 25th January, 1861, | 69 | 3rd April, 1865, | 59 |

Upon comparing, and analyzing the foregoing schedules collectively, we find a remarkable uniformity in the daily averages of both sexes, which stand thus for the annexed years, viz.:—1862, males 30, females 12; 1863, males 33, females 13; 1864, males 33, females 13; 1865 (first four months), males 33, females 14. Again, if we examine the nature of the crimes, which the committals represent, we arrive at a similar uniformity; larceny, and prostitution being the almost exclusive sources of female delinquency, while offences involving violence, of various gradations, prevail among the males; a full moiety of the whole partaking of this character. Vagrancy appears to be on the decline,

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Westmeath Gaol.*

while drunkenness, on the other hand, exhibits a tendency to increase. There were no juveniles in custody (two only of this class having been committed since the commencement of the year), and no lunatics; but there were two males suspected to be returned convicts.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 10 | 7 | Bakery, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 7 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 5 | 2 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, =432 cubic feet, | 89 | 14 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 3 | – |
| | | | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 6 | – | Privies, | 14 | 2 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | – | 6 | Water-closets, | 7 | 7 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | – | 12 | Fumigating Room, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 3 | 2 | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pumps, | 3 | 3 |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Wells, | 1 | 1 |
| Workshops, | 6 | – | Crank-mill, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 16 | – | Corn Bruiser, | 1 | – |
| Kitchen, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 89 | 25 | Shirts, | 76 | 8 | Shifts, | 24 | 12 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 104 | 44 | Jackets, | 38 | 44 | Jackets, | 12 | 20 |
| Rugs, | 94 | 30 | Vests, | 38 | 7 | Petticoats, | 12 | 14 |
| Bed-ticks, | 92 | 9 | Trowsers, | 36 | 27 | Aprons, | 12 | 12 |
| Bedsteads, | 136 | – | Caps, | 30 | 7 | Neckerchiefs, | 12 | 14 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 34 | 9 | Stockings, pairs of, | 20 | 6 |
| | | | | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 12 | 10 |

I found the prison throughout at my inspection in a highly praiseworthy condition of discipline, cleanliness, and order, and in sound repair; some painting and pointing, which are needed, being about to be executed. The ventilation and the sewerage are effective, and the supply of water is abundant, but some of the items of prison clothing are rather scanty in amount, proportionately to the numbers in charge at the period of my visit.

The inadequacy of due provision for debtors has been touched on in former reports, as well as the absence of partitions at the mill shaft, a defect, which permits association among the males while employed in grinding, and thus impairs the integrity of the system of individual separation, which is almost universally enforced here.

I would further call the attention of the Board to two points—First, to the conversion of the store formerly occupied by the tread-wheel into a school-room, for which purpose the construction of the building offers great facilities, being thoroughly ventilated, and capable of extension by annexing a portion of the adjoining store-room. The door leading into the bath-room might be advantageously built up, and a fresh entrance opened from the latter into the yard. Care must be also taken to make the stalls sufficiently deep to prevent communication between the pupils. Secondly, having regard to the class of prisoners occasionally confined here for considerable periods, it will be very desirable to provide additional accommodation in conformity with the prescriptions of the "separate system," as a legal difficulty might be raised in the cases of prisoners kept in isolation in cells, and day-rooms not fur-

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Westmeath Gaol.*

nished with the appliances laid down as indispensable, in the Act regulating this system. It is the more important to make this provision, as a Bill is now passing through Parliament embracing England and Wales *only*, but containing principles which will undoubtedly be extended to Ireland; and I have therefore transmitted, for the information of the Board, an extract from the General Report of the Inspectors-General for 1864, in which these principles are discussed, as well as the penalties and disabilities, which are proposed to be attached to the non-fulfilment of the requirements therein detailed.* The Governor, or the Deputy Governor, attends the lock-up, and the night patrol is maintained by the turnkeys in rotation; there being, however, but one tell-tale clock for measuring their vigilance.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 15 | 10 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 1 | 1 |

The record of the punishments is duly submitted to the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman. All embraced in the above schedule were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, except one, in which it was necessary to resort to magisterial intervention.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Cornmill, | 8 | – |
| Stone-breaking, | 18 | – |
| Ward-man, | 1 | – |
| Cooking, | 1 | – |
| Total, | 28 | – |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoe-making, | 2 | Washing, | 6 |
| Tailoring, | 1 | Sewing, | 4 |
| Carpentry, | 2 | Knitting, | 2 |
| Tin-Smithwork, | 1 | | |
| Total, | 6 | Total, | 12 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive Labour, | 28 | – |
| Industrial Labour, | 6 | 12 |
| Sick, | 1 | – |
| Unemployed, | 5 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Total in custody, | 41 | 12 |

It will be perceived by the above schedule that employment of both kinds is actively supported here. The highest remunerative returns are derived from grinding corn for the public use, and from stone-breaking, which is carried on in sheds recently constructed for this purpose. Four of the turnkeys are handicraftsmen, viz.—a miller, a carpenter, a tailor, and a shoemaker.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1862, . £44 7*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £59 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £43 5*s.* 7*d.*

* Since the above was in type, the Bill in question has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and has received the Royal assent.

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Westmeath Gaol.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 84 | 15 | 40 | 6 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 18·0 | 2·63 | 16·20 | 3·20 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 275 | 236 | 88 | 74 |

*School-hours.*—Males, from 7 to 9, A.M. Females, from 4 to 5, P.M.

A schoolmaster, trained under the National Board of Education, (with which the schools are in connexion,) daily instructs the prisoners of both sexes—a matron, of course, being present at the tuition of the females; but, as a large proportion of the latter consists of prostitutes, the number of pupils is necessarily limited. The Inspector makes a generally favorable report of the mode of conducting instruction here; and the registry recommended by my colleague and myself is kept, in addition to that prescribed by the National Board.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

All prisoners get soup on two days each week, in lieu of milk, and those sentenced to one month and under, each day for dinner.

Juveniles get the dietary prescribed for them.

*Contracts.*—Bread, brown, per 4lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £4 10*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 2¾*d.* | 1863, . 2½*d.* | 1864, . 2½*d.*

No complaint was preferred by any of the prisoners with regard to the diet, which is regularly inspected by the Chaplains; the approved tabular form of comment being observed by them. I tasted the bread and the milk, and ascertained both to be of good quality; but I found some few exceptions to the latter recorded.

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Medical Officers, and the Governor are all provided with journals, which are laid before the Board. I have much pleasure in stating my entire satisfaction with the care, which is evinced in the mode of keeping the registries, the accounts, and the books severally prescribed, and recommended by the authorities.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,528 9*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £1,283 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £1,428 6*s.* 8*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £33 19*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £26 4*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £29 15*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £2 4*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £1 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £21 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1862, . £98 18*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £122 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £97 3*s.* 6*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| G. Fetherston H., Local Inspector, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. P. Molloy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Ferguson, Surgeon, | — | | |
| Wm. Middleton, Apothecary, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Speight, Schoolmaster, | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| James Tyrrell, Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Deverell, Deputy Governor and Clerk, | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Wm. Trydell, *Shoemaker*, | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| William Briggs, | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Briggs, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Peter Kelly, *Miller*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| John Cain, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| William Cain, *Tailor*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Benjamin Power, *Carpenter*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| John Mulry (Supernumerary), | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Jane Fielding, Matron, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Coakley, Nurse, | 20 | 0 | 0 |

No changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The extern officers, and the Governor receive their salaries half-yearly, and the subordinate interns monthly. None of the latter are placed on the food allowance, but the turnkeys are provided with fire-arms, and uniforms.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan. 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 146 | 42 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 225 | 64 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 152 | 55 |
| Surgeon, | 180 | 53 |
| Apothecary, | 168 | 52 |

*Hospitals.*

The quarters for the sick of both sexes are adequate, and are fitted with a bath, and water-closets.

The sanitary condition of the prisoners was, and had been very satisfactory, and the sole inmate of the hospital was an old man suffering under general debility.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 20 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 26 | 19 | 12 | 3 |
| Number of days therein, | 312 | 175 | 236 | 452 | 333 | 771 | 190 | 101 |
| Average daily number, | 0·85 | 0·48 | 0·64 | 1·24 | 0·91 | 2·11 | 1·77 | 0·94 |
| Number of deaths, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £18 7*s.* 1*d.* | | £4 0*s.* 6*d.* | | £9 12*s.* 11*d.* | | — | |

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph Tuite, esq. | Joseph Rutherfoord, esq. | Chas. W. Levinge, esq. |
| Robert Smyth, esq. | Thomas J. Smyth, esq. | John Swift, esq. |
| Henry Murray, esq. | Richd. W. Reynell, esq. | Anthony A. Reilly, esq. |
| Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq. | Andrew Connolly, esq. | Henry Battersby, esq. |

The Board is convened monthly (or oftener, if their attendance is specially required) for the transaction of general business; and at each

NORTH DISTRICT.

*County of Westmeath Gaol.*

meeting the smaller claims, and the salaries of the interns, as above stated, are discharged; but the payment of all other liabilities is reserved for the Assizes; the disbursements being made through the hands of the Local Inspector, who subsequently proves his accounts.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Committals in past year, . . . | 150 | 77 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . . . | 29 | 21 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 36 | 9 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . . . | 4 | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . . . | Fortnightly. |
| Committals, . . . . . | Correct. |
| Registry, . . . . . | Correct. |
| Repairs and Order, . . . . . | Good. |
| Security, . . . . . | Good. |
| Accommodation, . . . . . | Sufficient. |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . . | Serviceable. |
| Water, how supplied, . . . . | By force-pump on the premises. |
| Sewerage, . . . . . | Good. |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . | Good. |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . . | 3½*d.* |
| Salary of Keeper, . . . . . | £46. |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, . | Courthouse-keeper. |

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

# SOUTH DISTRICT.



COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 20TH JUNE, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 8 | – | 8 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Vagrants, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 17 | 10 | 27 | 1 | – | 1 |

*Juvenile.*

One juvenile (male) was in custody, summarily convicted by Magistrates at Petty Sessions.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 9 | 3 | 1864, | 10 | 5 |
| 1863, | 24 | 12 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 17 | 10 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | 1 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 1 | – |
| 1863, | 1 | – | | | |
| 1864, | 1 | 1 | Day of Inspection, | – | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Carlow Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 20 | 16 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 8 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 3 | – | 7 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c. | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | – | – | 7 | – | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Larceny, | 12 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 10 | – | 6 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 5 | 13 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 3 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Game and Fishery Laws, | 3 | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of contract, | 6 | 8 | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Estreated recognizance, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other Offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property with violence, | 4 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 6 | 7 | 9 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 3 | 10 | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other misdemeanors, | – | – | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 98 | 86 | 88 | 34 | 44 | 12 | 16 | 7 |
| Vagrancy, | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 |
| Drunkenness, | 95 | 26 | 77 | 20 | 41 | 7 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 3 | 1 | – | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 15 | – | 5 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | – | – | 1 |
| Total, | 213 | 117 | 177 | 62 | 96 | 23 | 17 | 10 |

*Committals.*

*From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 5 | – |
| Criminals, | 94 | 35 |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 2 |
| Drunkards, | 77 | 20 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | – | 5 |
| Total, | 177 | 62 |

*From* 1*st January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 3 | – |
| Criminals, | 49 | 12 |
| Vagrants, | 2 | 3 |
| Drunkards, | 41 | 7 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 96 | 23 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Carlow Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 156 | 39 | Once within the year, | 85 | 14 |
| | Twice „ | 3 | 3 | Twice „ | 1 | 1 |
| | Thrice „ | 2 | 1 | Thrice „ | 2 | 1 |
| | Four times „ | 1 | 1 | Four times „ | – | 1 |
| | Ten times „ | – | 1 | Ten times „ | – | – |
| | Total, | 162 | 45 | Total, | 88 | 17 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 9·8 | 4·6 | — | 14·2 | 5·2 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 27 | | 27th Jan. | 34 | | 14th June. |
| Lowest ditto, | 7 | | 19th Oct. | 16 | | 28th March. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 19 | | 27th Jan. | 25 | | 14th June. |
| Ditto of females, | 10 | | 2nd Jan. | 10 | | 20th June. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 7 | | 21st Feb. | 12 | | 28th March. |
| Ditto of females, | None from 5th Sept. to 25th Oct. | | | 4 | | 28th March. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th March, 1858, | 35 | 16th July, 1862, | 39 |
| 3rd October, 1859, | 27 | 21st June, 1863, | 33 |
| 8th January, 1860, | 23 | 27th January, 1864, | 27 |
| 10th November, 1861, | 24 | 14th June, 1865, | 34 |

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 45 | 47 | 30 | 37 | 54 | 23 | 28 |
| Acquittals, | 69 | 70 | 28 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 24 |
| Total, | 114 | 117 | 58 | 55 | 77 | 39 | 52 |

Population in 1861, 57,137; area, 221,342 acres.

In this, as in former years, it will appear from the preceding tables that the amount of crime within the county Carlow is inconsiderable. The only very grave offence committed within the district in 1865, previously to my visit in June, was by a male prisoner then in custody, committed for trial at assize, on a charge of having stabbed his comrade in a drunken quarrel, by which the latter lost his life. Seven males were likewise inmates of the gaol on the day of my inspection under sentences of imprisonment, convicted at assizes or quarter sessions—three for cattle stealing, and sentenced for terms of nine, twelve, and eighteen months; 2 for assaults for twelve and eighteen months, and 2 for larceny of money for twelve months each; all the other male prisoners, criminally committed, had been summarily convicted before Magistrates at petty sessions, and were under short sentences. One was a juvenile sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, for a trifling larceny.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Carlow Gaol.*

In the female prison, besides 1 lunatic, 9 sane prisoners were in custody. One, a servant girl, on her first committal, now under a sentence of four months' imprisonment for stealing from her mistress. Another, likewise convicted of larceny, had stolen potatoes. Four were for trial at petty sessions, accused of trifling offences; and 2 were prostitutes committed as vagrants for loitering in the streets of the town. These constituted the entire number of female offenders in custody. Even this number is greater than I found in the gaol on former occasions, and is far above the averages for female inmates for many years, which was 4·6 in 1864, and 5 in 1865. In this peaceable county few women, except poor law offenders, and some prostitutes (the same individuals being constantly recommitted), find their way into the gaol, and during several weeks in the present year there was not a single sane female prisoner in custody within the county.

*Lunatics.*

Although there is a large and well-managed lunatic asylum in the town of Carlow, lunatics are occasionally committed as dangerous to the gaol, which is destitute of every appliance for their treatment. This fact shows how useless it is to hope that gaols will ever be freed from the intrusion of the insane as long as the Act 1st Vic., ch. 27, remains in force. I found 1 lunatic (a female) in custody, committed under that Act. One other, a male, was committed in 1865, and 5 females in 1864.

In the lunatic asylum a generous diet with animal food is given to the insane, and it is considered by writers of the highest authority as necessary for their state; here, however, animal food is seldom given, and on looking over the extra diet book I find that it has been on very few occasions ordered for the insane, the diet they receive being that ordinarily given to the sane prisoners, with occasionally an extra quantity of milk and bread. I find also in the visitors' book a memorandum by Dr. Nugent, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, dated March, 1864, in which he observes, "Since my last visit the lunatics have both deteriorated in bodily condition." The asylum is supported by the public rates for the same class of patients as are committed as dangerous to the gaol, and it appears to me that the diet deemed requisite for their treatment, should as far as possible be the same in both institutions.

In February, 1864, 1 lunatic, committed in the previous October, died in this gaol of "exhaustion after violent fits of mania."

*Juveniles.*

It is most creditable to the inhabitants of all classes in this county that only 1 juvenile under ten years of age, was committed to this gaol in 1864. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days. This boy was wholly illiterate and belonged to the district. One boy about fourteen years of age was in custody under a sentence of one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, convicted for stealing a bottle of brandy.

One returned convict, known to be such, was in custody during 1865. No gas has been introduced into the criminal prison.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1864 or 1865. New locks were purchased in 1852; since then they have not required repairs. The keys of the gaol are kept by the Governor in his bedroom. The hospital is not locked at night, unless when a male prisoner

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Carlow Gaol.*

is an inmate of it. This arrangement should be changed, as the Governor is equally responsible for female as for male prisoners. The prisoners are unlocked by the turnkey or matron in charge of each class, in presence of the Governor or his deputy, at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter. They are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dark in winter. There is no watch or patrol held inside or outside the prison during the night. The resident officers state that they can hear any noise or disturbance should it occur; and the house of the matron adjoins the female prison, but as has been observed in former reports by my colleague and myself, the want of a sufficient watch at night is not alone attended with danger, but likewise is in contravention of the principles of an efficient prison management. I understand, however, that the female prison is completely under supervision of the matron; the gongs of the bells belonging to the cells in which the prisoners are placed, can be heard in her house, and she states that she is thus enabled, at any moment, during night, if awake, to attend to their wants; but she may be asleep and not hear their call. The Governor informs me that he and his deputy visit the prison every night after ten o'clock.

I found 1 master debtor in custody. Three were committed in 1865, and 4 in 1864. One offender against the revenue laws was committed in 1865, and 5 in 1864; none were females.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 4 | 1 | Workshops, | 3 | – |
| Yards, | 9 | 6 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 10 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 3 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 3 | – | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | – | 22 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 8 | 4 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 47 | 19 | Baths, | 6 | 2 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 13 | – | Privies, | 8 | 5 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 6 | – | Waterclosets, | – | 3 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Pumps, | 2 | – |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Wells, | 2 | – |
| | | | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 100 | 42 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 46 | 30 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 16 | – |
| Bedticks, | 76 | 24 |
| Bedsteads, | 96 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 15 | 34 |
| Jackets, | 15 | 34 |
| Vests, | 15 | 41 |
| Trowsers, | 15 | 58 |
| Caps, | 15 | 72 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 15 | 111 |

*Female Clothing.*

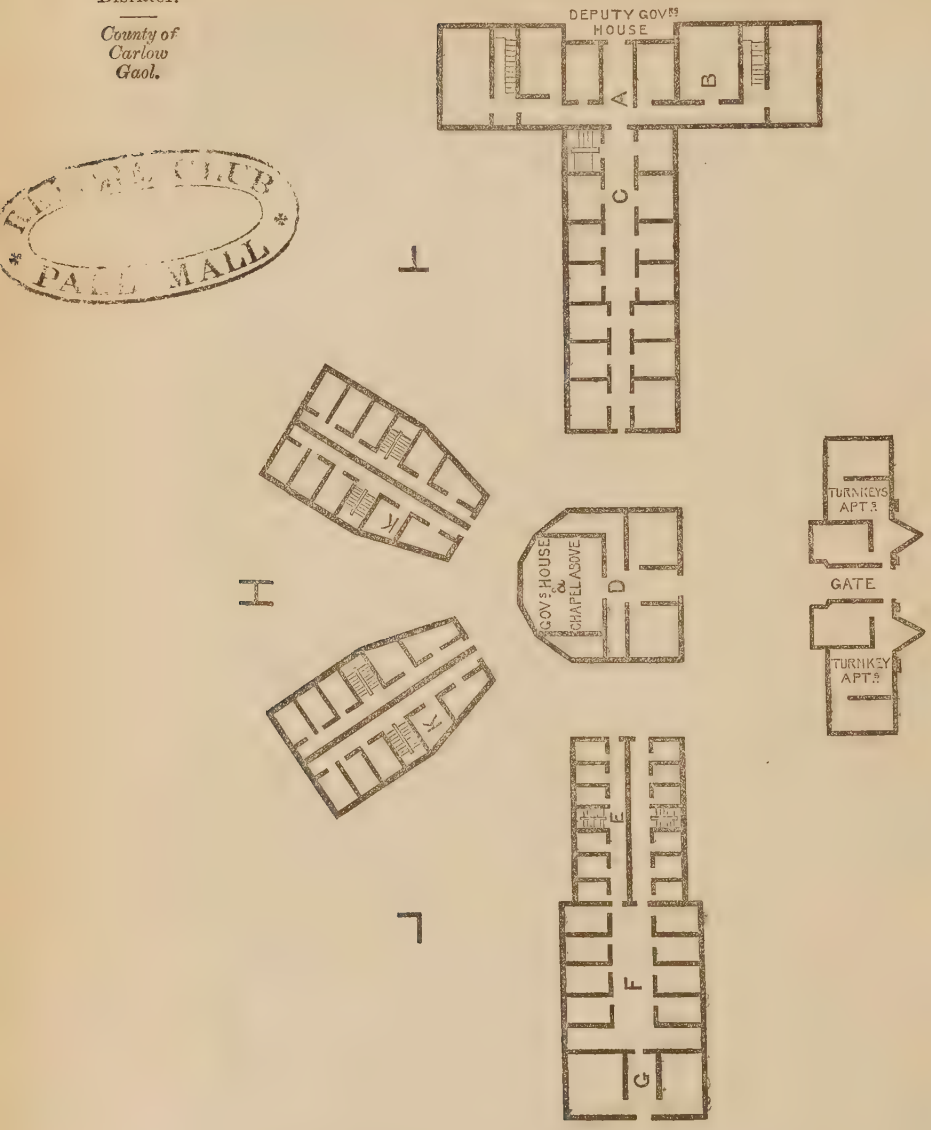
| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 7 | 16 |
| Jackets, | 7 | 30 |
| Petticoats, | 14 | 49 |
| Aprons, | 7 | 43 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 7 | 43 |
| Caps, | 14 | 46 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 7 | 43 |

[PLAN.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Carlow Gaol.*

*Plan.*




A, Deputy Governor's house; B, marshalsea; C, old prison; D, Governor's house and chapel; E, old female prison; F, separate prison for females; G, Matron's house; K K, male prisons; L, laundry; T, tread-wheel; H, hospital.

I found this gaol on my inspection very dry, clean, and orderly: the buildings in sound repair and well ventilated. The security will be improved when the arrangements in contemplation by the Board of Superintendence are carried out. They propose to level off the rusticications at the gates, which afford facilities for climbing the wall, and the ground, which is very high on the outside, will be lowered. These and some other precautions, when adopted by the Board, will so far

promote the safe custody of prisoners, but without a night patrol no gaol can be considered secure; and it is equally required to prevent prison breach from the inside as to guard against the prison bounds being entered by strangers from the outside.

The stock of prison clothing is good, and fully meets the requirements; the bedding, also, is sufficient, but some of the blankets are thin and in holes; an extra quantity, however, is furnished to the prisoners when necessary. There is an abundant source of excellent water, whence it is pumped by the power of the treadwheel, then distributed to the different sections of the gaol, and applied to flushing the sewerage, which is effective. The treadwheel is stalled, and the male prisoners take their meals in separate cells, but otherwise there is no approximation made towards the separate system for males. In the female prison, however, separation has been adopted and with good results. The cells in that prison are roomy and suitable. They are heated at a small cost by a stove, which is found adequate for the purpose. The prisoners are under the constant supervision of the matron, and an efficient prison system appears to be sufficiently carried out. The laundry in which they work is divided into stalls.

In his report for last year my colleague has enumerated the defects of this gaol. There is no separation of the different classes of debtors, and no reception cells for prisoners when first committed; but the great fault is the system of association which is in force in the male prison. My colleague has called attention to the fact that it is now established as the basis of prison legislation that the Treasury will withhold the allowance for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners from all gaols not administered on the separate system.

*Punishments.*

No punishment was inflicted by the Governor on prisoners during 1864, and in 1865, previously to my visit, the only punishments were of 3 males and 1 female, who were placed in solitary cells for breaches of prison discipline.

*Schools.*

No secular teaching is given to the inmates of this gaol. Such as can read are supplied with books, and the Chaplains are afforded every facility to impart moral and religious instruction to those under their respective charges. The Sisters of Mercy devote much time to the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic inmates of both sexes, who constitute almost the entire population of the gaol, as on looking over the returns, I find that but 1 female and 2 males, not Roman Catholics, were committed to it in 1864.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| White-washing, | 2 | – |
| Tread-wheel, | 6 | – |
| Prison duties, | – | 1 |
| Total, | 8 | 1 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Making Clogs, | 1 | – |
| Brush-making, | 4 | – |
| Sewing, | – | 3 |
| Total, | 5 | 3 |

South District.

*County of Carlow Gaol.*

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive Labour, | 8 | 1 |
| Industrial Labour, | 5 | 3 |
| Sick, | 1 | – |
| Unemployed, | 1 | 5 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 1 | 1 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Total in custody, | 17 | 10 |

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £11 2*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £3 8*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . —

*Dietary and Contracts.*

First Class, Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint new milk.

Second Class, Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, ¾ pint new milk.

Third Class, Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Gruel substituted for milk at dinner two days each week. Prisoners under one month's imprisonment get gruel daily at dinner.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4¾*d.*; brown, per 1 lb., 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coals, per ton, 20*s.*; turf, per twenty cubic feet, 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 11*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 2*s.* 8*d.*

No complaint was made to me by any of the prisoners in custody. The food was good on the day of my visit, but I find that sometimes exceptions are taken to the milk by the Chaplains, and that the contractor has been fined ten per cent. on the amount of the whole month's delivery for sending an inferior article. On two occasions fault was found with the bread for not being sufficiently baked. The reports of the Chaplains are made in the tabular form prescribed for their use.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3*d.* | 1863, . 2·92*d.* | 1864, . 2·23*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

The Medical Officer, the Chaplains, Local Inspector, and Governor, have journals. That of the latter is very fully kept. The various registries of statistics and finance are carefully and regularly entered up, and the accounts have proper vouchers attached. They are audited monthly by the Local Inspector.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, £966 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, £898 13*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, £889 15*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, £37 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, £37 8*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, £55 12*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, £2 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, £3 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, £3 16*s.* 0*d.*

In consequence of the few prisoners committed to this gaol the average net cost of each is considerable; in 1864, it amounted to £55 12*s.* 2*d.* for each individual, and while the salaries of officers amounted to £675 11*s.* 1*d.*, all the other expenses of the gaol, including the maintenance of prisoners, were only £214 4*s.*

Sums repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners—

1862, . £76 3*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £53 17*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, £22 13*s.* 4*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| *Non-resident.* | |
| A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector, | 60 |
| Rev. A. B. Perry, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . | 30 |
| Rev. T. Morrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . | 30 |
| Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon, . | — |
| *Resident.* | |
| Mr. Richard Wilson, Governor, . | 150 |
| Edwd. Croghan, Deputy Governor, | 50 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Tunstead, . . | 30 |
| Turnkeys. William Coleman, *Brushmaker*, . . . | 30 |
| Turnkeys. Thomas Walsh, *Weaver*, . | 30 |
| Turnkeys. Richard Walsh, *Matmaker*, . | 30 |
| Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, . . | 50 |
| Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron, | 15 |
| Mrs. E. Twamly, Nurse, | £10 8*s.* |

All intern officers are supplied with food and other rations.

*Vacancies.*

Rev. J. W. Purdon resigned; Rev. A. B. Perry appointed.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1864. | From 1st Jan. 1865. to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 104 | 52 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 162 | 74 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 171 | 75 |
| Surgeon, . . . . | 134 | 68 |

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Number of days therein, . | 10 | 54 | 41 | 34 | 78 | 170 | 14 | 11 |
| Average daily number, . | ·03 | ·15 | ·11 | ·09 | ·21 | ·46 | ·08 | ·06 |
| Number of deaths, . | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, . | £12 11*s.* 8*d.* | | £11 15*s.* 1*d.* | | £12 0*s.* 9*d.* | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

**1864.—Two—22nd February, and 9th June.**

The hospitals for both sexes are under the same roof, but quite separate. They have water-closets and baths attached. The wards are good and well ventilated. They were occupied at the time of my visit: the male hospital by a man under treatment for skin disease; that for females by the lunatic and a woman in charge.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry Bruen, esq., M.P. | P. J. Newton, esq., D.L. | William Duckett, esq. |
| R. C. Browne, esq., D.L. | John Alexander, esq. | William Elliott, esq., J.P. |
| Horace Rochfort, esq., D.L. | William Duckett, esq. J.P. | Wm. Fishbourn, esq., J.P. |
| D. H. Cooper, esq., J.P. | Hardy Eustace, esq., J.P. | Sir Charles Burton, bart. |

The Board meets very regularly on the first Monday of each month, when accounts already certified by the Local Inspector are paid. All are included in one draft drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces proper receipts for the amount at the next meeting of the Board. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes; the intern officers monthly.

John Lentaigne, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Clare Gaol.*

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 18TH AND 19TH APRIL, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtor, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| Deserters, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Penal Servitude, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, Imprisonment, | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 2 | 3 | 5 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 13 | 7 | 20 | – | 1 | 1 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 49 | 18 | 1864, | 33 | 9 |
| 1863, | 36 | 8 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 13 | 7 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 3 | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | – | 1 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | 2 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 5 | 2 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | – | 1 |
| 1863, | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 1864, | 1 | 1 | Day of Inspection, | – | 1 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Clare Gaol*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Up to and including Day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on Day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Manslaughter, | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults (common), | 62 | 10 | 34 | 9 | 8 | – | 3 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 13 | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 6 | – | 8 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Larceny, | 41 | 38 | 20 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 5 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 8 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 7 | – | 1 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Naval offences, | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 13 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | – | 2 |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | 8 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Using threatening language, | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Trespass, | 13 | 7 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Absconding from service, | 8 | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Disorderly on the public streets, | 6 | 15 | – | 29 | – | 5 | – | 3 |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 10 | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 229 | 98 | 136 | 66 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 7 |
| Vagrancy, | 6 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 20 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 9 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | – |
| *Debt*, | 22 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 11 | 16 | 41 | 11 | 8 | 3 | – | – |
| Total, | 297 | 153 | 217 | 89 | 42 | 23 | 13 | 7 |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 15 | 2 | Debtors, | 2 | – |
| Criminals, | 177 | 77 | Criminals, | 34 | 18 |
| Vagrants, | 4 | 1 | Vagrants, | 2 | – |
| Drunkards, | 9 | 7 | Drunkards, | 2 | 1 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 12 | 2 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | 4 |
| Total, | 217 | 89 | Total, | 42 | 23 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Clare Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| Committed | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 170 | 47 | Once within the year, | 29 | 15 |
| | Twice ,, | 16 | 5 | Twice ,, | 2 | 4 |
| | Thrice ,, | – | 1 | Thrice ,, | 1 | – |
| | Four times ,, | – | 3 | Four times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Five ,, ,, | – | 3 | Five ,, ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 186 | 59 | Total, | 33 | 19 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 26·0 | 12·0 | — | 17·6 | 7·6 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 51 | | 1st March. | 31 | | 19th Feb. |
| Lowest ditto, | 25 | | 31st Dec. | 19 | | 5th April. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 40 | | 1st March. | 21 | | 19th Feb. |
| Ditto of females, | 19 | | 5th Jan. | 10 | | 19th Feb. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 19 | | 31st Dec. | 12 | | 4th April. |
| Ditto of females, | 6 | | 31st Dec. | 4 | | 5th Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21st July, 1858, | 64 | 31st March, 1862, | 65 |
| 1st September, 1859, | 60 | 28th February, 1863, | 57 |
| 2nd July, 1860, | 52 | 1st March, 1864, | 51 |
| 19th August, 1861, | 61 | 19th February, 1865, | 31 |

Population, 166,305 inhabitants; area, 827,994 acres.

Total prisoners tried at assizes and quarter sessions for this county during last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 59 | 71 | 90 | 74 | 51 | 45 | 49 |
| Acquittals, | 52 | 56 | 58 | 65 | 55 | 64 | 69 |
| Total, | 111 | 127 | 148 | 139 | 106 | 109 | 118 |

Committals of drunkards :—

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| To the Gaol, | 12 | 40 | 20 | 22 | 9 | 7 |
| To the Bridewells of the County, | 118 | 3 | 67 | 7 | 86 | 16 |
| Total, | 130 | 43 | 87 | 29 | 95 | 23 |

The Grand Jury of this county having at spring assizes in March, 1865, approved of plans and specifications for the alteration to suit the separate system of two small prisons marked Y and Z on the general plan of this gaol, I visited Ennis in the following April, and with Mr. Mahon, C.E., the architect of the Board of Superintendence, the Local Inspector, and the Governor of the gaol, examined the buildings, and arranged how the alterations could be best carried out. The prison for males will contain nineteen cells of sufficient size for separation, and that for females a like number—the latter will be quite sufficient

for the requirements of the district, but an addition will be necessary for the male prison; and I have no doubt that when the advantages of the system are fully understood, the Board of Superintendence and the Grand Jury will not hesitate to grant funds for the establishment in its integrity of the only proper system to prevent contamination and insure adequate punishment for offenders.

In this gaol when I made my inspection, besides 1 master debtor, and 1 lunatic committed as dangerous, 11 male and 7 females were in custody. Of the male prisoners 1 had been committed for rape, 3 for assaults, and 4 for offences against property; one of the latter, convicted in June, 1864, is an old offender, although he is scarcely twenty-four years of age; he has since boyhood been constantly under sentences of imprisonment in gaol for picking pockets and other larcenies. Fourteen convictions are recorded against him in this county, and in the county Cork.

In July, 1853, he was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment and whipped; in October, 1854, to one month's imprisonment, and again whipped; in February, 1855, to fourteen days' imprisonment and whipped; in May, 1857, one month's imprisonment and whipped; in November of the same year to three months' imprisonment and whipped; in 1858 he received sentences of fourteen days and three months' imprisonment, and was again whipped. Since that time he has been seven times convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and he is now under a sentence of two years' imprisonment in this gaol. The career of this youth shows how short sentences of imprisonment in county gaols and whippings are unequal to correct a professional thief, and the immense expense entailed on the country by inadequate sentences for this class of offenders.

I found here, as is frequently the case in other parts of the south and west of Ireland, that the few female inmates of the gaol were almost exclusively workhouse offenders, and prostitutes committed for loitering in the streets. One woman, however, belonged to a gang of professional thieves, and had just previously to my visit been sentenced to penal servitude for seven years. She was waiting for removal to the convict depot. Fourteen convictions are recorded against her, principally for fowl stealing. This is now her third sentence to penal servitude.

*Juveniles.*

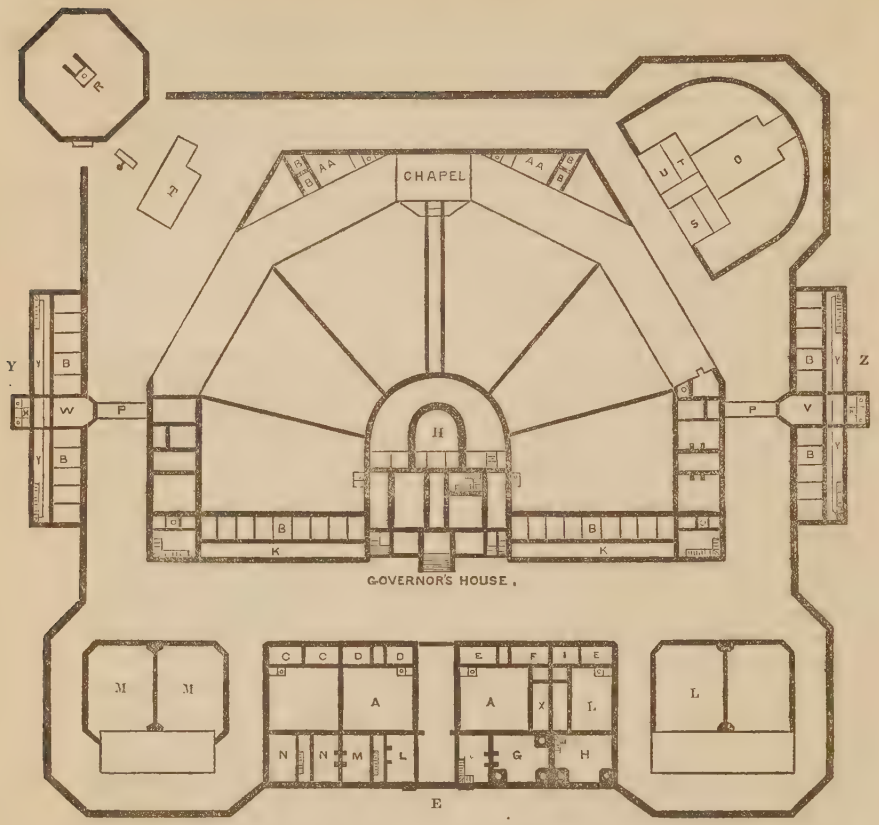
No juvenile was in custody, and few of the class are committed to this gaol; only 4 were committed in 1864, all for the first time; 2 were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each, and 2 for one week; 2 were wholly illiterate, and two were sentenced to Reformatories during the present year.

*Lunatics.*

At the time of my inspection, 1 male lunatic was in custody; 6 were committed in 1865, previously to my inspection; 14 were committed in 1864. (See page 238.)

Eight excise prisoners were committed to this gaol during the year 1864.

*Plan.*




In this plan the two side prisons marked Y and Z will, according to the proposed arrangements, be fitted up for separation; but at present they are most insecure, having only a bar and hanging lock on the outside of each, and there is not a fixed lock on either building. I would suggest that a porch be erected for each of these blocks, so that the outside door can be closed before the inner door is opened, fixed locks put on the doors, and check gates opening a different way from the doors now used, put up on the outside, and connected with the door by a chain or bar of iron with a hasp over the keyhole of the lock.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 8 | 2 | Bakery, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 8 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 4 | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 7 | 2 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 4 | 2 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, | 103 | 12 | Lavatories, | 2 | – |
| | | | Baths, | 2 | – |
| | | | Privies, | 7 | 2 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 9 | – | Water-closets, | 13 | 6 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 9 | – | Fumigating Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Reception Room, | 1 | – |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pumps, | 10 | – |
| Schoolrooms, | 1 | 1 | Well, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 3 | – | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 4 | – | Crank Mill, | 1 | – |
| Kitchen, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 20 | 110 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 20 | 100 |
| Rugs, | 20 | 170 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 20 | 160 |
| Bed-ticks, | – | 16 |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 12 | 32 |
| Jackets, | 12 | 221 |
| Vests, | 12 | 118 |
| Trowsers, | 12 | 101 |
| Caps, | 12 | 48 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 12 | 38 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 7 | 13 |
| Jackets, | 7 | 13 |
| Gowns, | 7 | 13 |
| Petticoats, | 7 | 13 |
| Aprons, | 7 | 13 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 7 | 13 |
| Caps, | 7 | 13 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 7 | 8 |

I found this gaol very clean and orderly. The buildings generally in sound repair, well ventilated, but not secure; for I am informed that the late Governor held a key of the outer entrance gate from the road into the prison, and that he was constantly in the habit of letting himself in and out of the gaol premises during the night by means of that key. Of course no gaol can be secure where any person, armed with a key, can so pass from outside into the gaol premises. This will now be remedied, and a new lock will be procured for the outer gate. The sewerage was not in good order, and I observed an offensive smell from it at one spot. It should be looked after. The supply of water which is sufficient is raised from two well holes by the power of the tread-wheel and by a hand-pump, and is then distributed to the different sections of the gaol. There is a large stock of bedding and prison clothing on hands, and of a good description.

None of the defects pointed out in former reports have been remedied, and hitherto the gaol has been managed on the very faulty system of association, under the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 14; but the Grand Jury of the county have now passed a resolution to adopt to a limited extent the separate system of discipline.

As far back as the year 1836, a Select Committee of the House of Lords, in their report on prison discipline, observed: "That every motive of humanity as regards the individual prisoner, and of policy as regards the good of society, requires most efficacious efforts to save prisoners, especially the untried, from the frightful contamination resulting from unreserved intercourse." Since that period, the experience of the leading publicists and prison officers, in every part of Europe, has led to the conclusion, that the separate system alone can effect this object. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that in this county, even in part, this, the only adequate form of prison management for short sentences, will in future be adopted.

There is no heated drying-room in this prison; the clothes, when washed, are hung up on a loft over the washing-room to dry.

Gas has been introduced into the day-rooms of the prison, but not into the cells.

Unlock is held at 6 o'clock in summer and 7 o'clock in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at six o'clock during all periods of the year. The deputy-governor is stated to be always present at that duty; but in future the Governor will himself see the prisoners locked for the night in their cells, and this important part of the functions of his office will be personally performed by him; a watchman, not a turnkey, patrols during the night, and his vigilance is tested by one tell-tale clock. No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1864 or 1865.

The male hospital is locked up at night by the head turnkey, and the hospital for females by the nursetender; the keys remaining in the custody of the nursetender during the night. This very lax discipline will not, however, be continued henceforth.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Clare Gaol.*

*Punishments.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stoppage of Diet, | 4 | 2 | Stoppage of Diet, | – | 4 |
| Other Punishments, | 12 | 27 | Other Punishments, | 4 | – |
| Total, | 16 | 28 | Total, | 4 | 4 |

All these punishments were inflicted on the authority of the Governor, but the punishment-book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and is signed by the Chairman.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Tread-wheel—7 males.

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaving and winding, | 2 | Spinning and carding, | 1 |
| Mat-making, | 1 | Knitting, | 2 |
| Stone-breaking, | 1 | Washing, | 2 |
| Total, | 4 | Total, | 5 |

*Summary.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Punitive Labour, | 7 | Industrial Labour, | 5 |
| Industrial Labour, | 4 | Sick, | 1 |
| Debtors (*unemployed*), | 1 | Unemployed, | 1 |
| Lunatics, | 1 | | |
| Total, | 13 | Total, | 7 |

The prisoners in this gaol are for the most part employed at industrial works; two were engaged in weaving, and one making mats at the time of my visit; the tread-wheel is worked for one hour and a half each day.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1862, . £9 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £12 8*s.* | 1864, . £25 8*s.* 4*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 170 | 59 | 45 | 16 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 20·9 | 9·5 | 12·9 | 4·8 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 237 | 256 | 77 | 76 |

*School-hours:*—Males—from 1 to 2 o'clock; Females—from 1 to 2 o'clock.

These schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and are visited by their Inspector; he reports that the male school is satisfactorily managed, and the teacher is an efficient officer who has received gratuities from the Education Commissioners.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk, for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—Rye meal and second flour bread, and new milk, in the quantities specified in the dietary table.

Gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 11*d.*; rice, per cwt., 15*s.* 6*d.*;

potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; coal, per ton, 18*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., 23*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3*d.* | 1863, . 3*d.* | 1864 . 2½*d.*

No complaint was made to me by any prisoner when I made my inspection. The food was of good quality, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of it, but on a few occasions faults were found.

*Books and Accounts.*

Such books as have been adopted are well and carefully kept, but the register of juveniles has not been in use for some years. The Matron does not keep a register, nor the Local Inspector a journal; the general visitors' book is not kept; the other books and registries are satisfactorily entered up, and in the prescribed forms recommended by the authorities.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,508 7*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £1,579 1*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £1,440 12*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £28 7*s.* | 1863, . £30 0*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £36 0*s.* 3¾*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:

1862, . 8*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £1 15*s.* | 1864, . £2 6*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years:—

1862, . £2 9*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £3 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . 12*s.*

Sums repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners.

1861, £166 14*s.* 6*d.* | 1862, £292 15*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, £158 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, £154 2*s.* 1*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Thomas Keane, esq., Local Inspector, . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Philip Dwyer, Protestant Chaplain, . . . | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Kenny, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| P. M. Cullinan, esq., Physician, . . . | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| M. Greene, esq., Apothecary, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Michl. Considine, Clerk and Store-keeper, . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Macnamara, Watchman, . . . . | 22 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Resident.* | | | |
| H. O'Loghlen, esq., Governor, | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Patk. Slattery, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Michael Slattery, Turnkey and Gate Porter, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Casey, *Tailor*, . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Michl. Hogan, *Weaver*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Palmer, Matron, . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Kenny, Assistant Matron, | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Georgina Palmer, do., | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Eliza Kerby, Nursetender, . | 20 | 0 | 0 |

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st December, 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 222 | 95 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 165 | 34 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . | 191 | 62 |
| Physician, . . . | 236 | 64 |
| Apothecary, . . . | 101 | 11 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Clare Gaol.*

*Vacancies.*

James Walsh, Turnkey, resigned. Rev. Philip Dwyer appointed Protestant Chaplain in room of Rev. Arthur Tatton, resigned. Patrick Slattery, Schoolmaster, appointed 1st Turnkey and Schoolmaster in room of Nicholas Lysaght, 1st Turnkey, resigned.

No allowances are given except uniform to male officers.

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 43 | 14 | 31 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 7 | 2 |
| Number of days therein, | 900 | 219 | 594 | 266 | 464 | 157 | 135 | 25 |
| Average daily number, | 2·47 | 0·60 | 1·63 | 0·73 | 1·27 | 0·43 | 1·25 | 0·23 |
| Number of deaths, | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £13 18s. 1d. | | £11 16s. 9d. | | £11 9s. 11d. | | — | |

The hospital accommodation is good and sufficient, but separation is not sufficiently carried out; there is but one staircase in the building for prisoners of both sexes. The wards are roomy, well ventilated, and have water-closets attached.

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As this report was passing through press, a letter from Dr. Cullenan, the Medical Officer of Ennis Gaol, was forwarded by the Board of Superintendence to our office, in which letter he states his reasons for directing the removal of some lunatics into hospital. He observes:—

"There are 14 persons confined in this gaol as dangerous lunatics. The ward which has been occupied by male lunatics contains but 1,633 cubic feet of space. Six lunatics and 2 other prisoners, as caretakers, have been sleeping in this ward, having about 205 cubic feet of air for each, an allowance which is quite insufficient. The condition of the other lunatics, who have been sleeping in cells, is still worse. Each cell contains but 513 cubic feet of space. It would not be safe to place one lunatic in a cell by himself, and the law does not permit two persons to sleep in one cell, so that it has been the practice to place one lunatic and two other prisoners in each cell, *the amount of air allowed to each being only* 171 *cubic feet, a supply which is dangerously inadequate.* It should be observed also that the means for ventilating the cells are extremely deficient. There is no flue in them, and the aperture by which light and air are admitted to each is only about 18 inches long by 9 inches wide. There are a few holes in the cell doors, opening into a closed passage, which are of little use in assisting the ventilation."

In order to understand the effect on health of this great overcrowding, the result of the operation of the Act 1 Vic., c. 27, which authorizes persons afflicted with diseases of the mind to be confined in a place intended for the punishment of criminals, I append an extract from the report of the Commissioners for Improving the Sanitary Condition of Barracks and Hospitals, made to Parliament in 1861. Their instructions, signed by Lord Panmure, direct them "to allot accommodation, so far as practicable, of *not less than* 600 *cubic feet for every man in barracks, and a space of at least* 1,200 *cubic feet for each bed in hospital.*" In this report they show that—

"An overcrowded dormitory cannot be sufficiently ventilated. Each individual requires 1,200 cubic feet of air per hour. A man can live as many days without food as he can live minutes without air. Even under the most favourable conditions, there is a limit below which the amount of space per man cannot be carried with safety. Just as people have died of suffocation from impure air in dense crowds out of doors, with the unlimited atmosphere above them, so men sleeping for seven or eight hours at a time in wooden huts have suffered from severe types of fever, when the space allotted to them has been reduced below a certain amount. The most intense forms of these fevers, ending in death, have occurred in huts giving 150 cubic feet per man, where no other evident cause existed except overcrowding. Fevers of milder type have been of frequent occurrence, even with 300 cubic feet of space per man, and where the overcrowding is excessive in proportion to the means of ventilation, the results of this poisonous air are more speedily manifested, as was the case in the black hole at Calcutta, where, out of 146 persons shut up in it, one-third were dead in three hours, and all, except 23, in ten hours."

South District.

*County of Clare Gaol.*

The report points out that the presence of urine tubs, bedding, and clothing, more or less imbued with animal exhalations, increase the impurities of the already foul atmosphere, and during the hours of sleep, the system is more peculiarly liable to the influence of impure air. They further show that even where fever does not supervene, general debility and loss of vigour, diarrhœa, and diseases of the lungs are the inevitable results.

It is to be observed that the Commissioners in their report refer to soldiers, men who must have been in robust health when received as recruits, notwithstanding which, when placed even in wooden huts, with a certain amount of ventilation around them, they contracted the worst forms of fevers, ending in death, when the space per man was reduced to 150 cubic feet for each. From Dr. Cullenan's report it appears that the cubic space per man in the prison cells was reduced to 171 cubic feet, and the aperture for ventilation only eighteen inches long, and nine inches wide. The inmates, moreover, were men debilitated by a scrofulous disease, and with a brokendown constitution. Dr. Cullenan's care has now brought the subject under the notice of the authorities, as regards the lunatics confined in Ennis Gaol; but elsewhere similar cases arise, as lunatics are, in many county gaols in Ireland, lodged in the old prison buildings, considered unfit for the occupation of criminal prisoners.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin. | Marcus Keane, esq., J.P. | Michael Kerin, esq., J.P. |
| Major W. E. A. MacDonnell, D.L. & J.P. | Chas. M. Parkinson, esq., J.P. | Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P. |
| John Enright, esq., J.P. | George Sampson, esq., J.P. | Chartres B. Molony, esq. |
| Wainright Crowe, esq., J.P. | Michael Cullinan, esq. | Rich. Stacpoole, jun., esq., J.P. |

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when liabilities are discharged by drafts. The larger accounts are drawn in favour of each contractor; small sums are included in one draft to Local Inspector, who pays each account and produces receipts at next meeting.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

Refractory paupers are sometimes committed to bridewells from the union workhouses in this county, and after having been kept a considerable time as prisoners are then discharged, without it appearing in evidence that they had committed any offence, no conviction having been recorded against them. This practice as regards females is the more objectionable, as no female officer can be legally appointed to a bridewell. I find that B. C. was committed as above on the 4th October, 1864, from the workhouse at Ennistymon to the bridewell of that town, charged with assaulting the Matron of the union, and after several remands from petty sessions to petty sessions, she was discharged on the 5th November following, having been kept for thirty-two days a prisoner in the bridewell.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Clare.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| — | Ennistimon. | | Killaloe. | | Kilrush. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 33 | 15 | 48 | 11 | 96 | 20 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 15 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 43 | 7 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 5 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 3 | – | – | 1 | 11 | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Petty Sessions, | Fortnightly; Milltown and Ballyvaughan on Thursdays; Ennistimon on Saturdays. | Fortnightly, on Tuesdays; irregular at Doonass. | Kilrush weekly, on Mondays; fortnightly at Knock and Carrickaholt, on Tuesdays; and Kilkee on Wednesdays. |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | Direct. | Direct. |
| Committals, | Correct. | Correct. | Correct |
| Registry, | Correct. | Correct. | Correct. |
| Repairs and Order, | Sufficient. | Not in good repair. | In good repair, except pump. |
| Security, | Sufficient, except yard for females. | *Yards very insecure.* | *Walls of yards too low.* |
| Accommodation, | Day-room and two cells for each sex. | Day-room, and two cells for each sex. | Males, day-room and six cells, including one for drunkards. Females, day-room and two cells. |
| Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils. | Sufficient, but *some of the blankets very thin.* | Only one sheet on each bed; blankets thin and worn. Guard bed required. | Sufficient, except that a guard bed should be put up in cell for drunkards. |
| Water, | Good well in yard for females and pump in yard for males. | *None. Water a quarter of a mile distant.* | Pump out of order. |
| Sewerage, | Good. | Fair, but water required to flush it. | Good. |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Very satisfactory | Satisfactory, but damp. | Satisfactory. |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | 5*d.* for both sexes. | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | 5*d.* for both sexes. |
| Salary of Keeper, | £20 | £20. | £30 |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper, salary £8. | Court-keeper, salary £8. | Court-keeper, salary £8. |
| Official inspection, | 19 April, 1865. | 1st June, 1865. | 20 April, 1865. |
| Remarks, | Female workhouse offender kept here 32 days on remand, and then discharged. | Three male prisoners in custody. Blankets and sheets have been furnished since inspection. | No prisoner in custody. |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| —— | Sixmilebridge. | | Tulla. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Committals in past year, | 39 | 10 | 35 | 15 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 10 | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 8 | – | 3 | 1 |
| Petty Sessions, | Fortnightly; Newmarket on Thursdays, Sixmilebridge on Tuesdays. | | Fortnightly, on Thursdays, at Tulla; Feakle on Fridays, and Tomgrany on Wednesdays. | |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | | Regular. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | Outer doors *require repair, and lock off.* | | No lock on door of day-room for females; outer walls require dashing, and day-rooms whitewashing; glass of windows of three cells broken, and sash of one cell. | |
| Security, | *Yards not secure.* | | Yards insecure from spouts giving facility of escape. | |
| Accommodation, | Day-room and two cells for each sex. | | Males' day-room and four cells; females' day-room and two cells, *badly arranged.* | |
| Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, | One sheet on some of the beds; blankets and rugs worn. | | *Bedsteads and bed-ticks in bad repair; blankets thin.* | |
| Water, | Pump not in order. | | Pump out of order. | |
| Sewerage, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Tolerable. | | *Untidy; damp in soft weather.* | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £20 | | £20 | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper, salary £8. | | Court-keeper, salary £8, and £2 10s. for clocks. | |
| Official inspection, | 21 April, 1865. | | 18 April, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | The only prisoner committed to this Bridewell during the quarter, up to the day of my visit, was a female lunatic, who remained in charge from 2nd to 6th April. | | One prisoner, a lunatic, in custody, to remain until Thursday week for Petty Sessions. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

## COUNTY OF CORK GAOL, AT CORK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 16TH AUGUST, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| For Contempt of Court, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 29 | 10 | 39 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 13 | 1 | 14 | – | – | – |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 6 | 13 | 19 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 7 | 7 | 14 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 22 | 8 | 30 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 2 | 6 | 8 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 106 | 53 | 159 | 1 | – | 1 |

*Number of Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, | Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felons, | 2 | – |
| | Convicted summarily, | 1 | 1 |
| | Total, | 3 | 1 |

Of these, 3 males were once committed, and 1 female twice.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 100 | 42 | 1864, | 125 | 63 |
| 1863, | 125 | 49 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 106 | 53 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | – | 1864, | 1 | 2 |
| 1863, | 1 | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 2 | 6 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3 | – | 1864, | 1 | – |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 2 | 1 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 11 | – | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 3 | 2 |
| 1863, | 15 | 11 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | – |
| 1864, | 13 | 7 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 59 | 8 | Debtors, | 30 | 2 |
| Criminals, | 706 | 326 | Criminals, | 418 | 163 |
| Vagrants, | 20 | 14 | Vagrants, | 15 | 5 |
| Drunkards, | 77 | 55 | Drunkards, | 46 | 38 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 23 | 16 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 12 |
| Total, | 885 | 419 | Total, | 518 | 220 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 750 | 290 | Committed | Once within the year, | 468 | 146 |
| | Twice ,, | 30 | 27 | | Twice ,, | 7 | 18 |
| | Thrice ,, | 4 | 10 | | Thrice ,, | 2 | 6 |
| | Four times ,, | 1 | 4 | | Four times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Five times ,, | – | 3 | | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Six times ,, | – | 1 | | Six times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Total, | 785 | 335 | | Total, | 477 | 174 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 139 | 46 | — | 108 | 45 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 198 | | 7th Dec. | 172 | | 1st Jan. |
| Lowest ditto, | 131 | | 28th Feb. | 125 | | 1st May. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 163 | | 6th Jan. | 118 | | 11th Jan. |
| Ditto of females, | 74 | | 24th Aug. | 60 | | 1st Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 108 | | 28th Feb. | 85 | | 25th April. |
| Ditto of females, | 21 | | 6th Feb. | 34 | | 28th March. |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Child-stealing, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Rape and other carnal offences, | 8 | – | 7 | – | 8 | – | 5 | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 191 | 70 | 170 | 73 | 140 | 47 | 23 | 15 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 19 | 1 | 13 | – | 6 | – | 8 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 47 | 4 | 38 | 3 | 23 | – | 2 | – |
| Other assaults, | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 10 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 | – |
| Robbery, | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 54 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Larceny, | 114 | 99 | 108 | 93 | 43 | 41 | 6 | 13 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Embezzlement, | 4 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 6 | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | 3 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 19 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Military offences, | 9 | – | 17 | – | 12 | – | 6 | – |
| Naval offences under Marine Act, | 36 | – | 60 | – | 54 | – | 3 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 35 | 30 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| Revenue offences, | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Illegal drilling, | – | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 1 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 13 | – | 3 | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 22 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 1 | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 5 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 78 | 115 | 82 | 71 | 31 | 42 | 8 | 6 |
| Foreign Enlistment Act, | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Swearing unlawful oaths, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Misconduct of servants, | 8 | 4 | 12 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Escape from prison, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Illegal fishing, | 29 | – | 20 | – | 9 | – | 4 | – |
| Total criminal class, | 735 | 345 | 690 | 318 | 399 | 162 | 93 | 47 |
| Vagrancy, | 26 | 4 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Drunkenness, | 44 | 38 | 77 | 55 | 46 | 38 | – | 1 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 30 | 12 | 23 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| *Debt*, | 61 | 5 | 59 | 8 | 30 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Crown witnesses, | – | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 16 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Total, | 912 | 407 | 885 | 419 | 518 | 220 | 106 | 53 |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th June, 1858, . . | 206 | 12th February, 1862, . . | 201 |
| 31st January, 1859, . . | 240 | 18th March, 1863, . . | 206 |
| 21st July, 1860, . . . | 209 | 7th December, 1864, . . | 198 |
| 16th January, 1861, . . . | 217 | 1st January, 1865, . . | 174 |

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, . . | 199 | 235 | 202 | 144 | 232 | 233 | 221 |
| Acquittals, . . . | 297 | 214 | 183 | 219 | 234 | 207 | 181 |
| Total, . . | 396 | 449 | 385 | 463 | 466 | 440 | 402 |

This table shows a decrease in 1864.

Sentences of the more grave offenders convicted in the county Cork in 1864 :—

| | M. | F. | T. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Numbers sentenced to penal servitude, . . . . . | 28 | 12 | 40 |
| ,, to imprisonment in co. gaol, 18 months and upwards, | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| ,, ,, 12 months, . . . | 31 | 4 | 35 |
| ,, ,, 6 and 9 months, . . | 36 | 16 | 52 |

Committals of Drunkards—

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To the gaol, . . . . . | 69 | 82 | 131 |
| To the different bridewells of the county, . | 774 | 764 | 752 |
| Total, . . . . . | 843 | 846 | 884 |

A considerable number of the offences enumerated in the preceding tables were committed by sailors belonging to crews of vessels which had casually touched at Queenstown, or some other port belonging to the extensive sea-board of this district, or having been committed on the high seas, had become judicially cognizable in the county Cork. Many, likewise, of the prisoners confined in this gaol during the present year were military offenders, tried by courts-martial, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and latterly other persons, strangers, in no way belonging to the district, have contributed to swell the number of inmates in charge. On the day I selected for my inspection, 34 males (30 sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour and 4 to imprisonment only) were in custody under sentences varying from twelve to eighteen and twenty-four months each; of these 6 were military or naval offenders. Six females were under sentences of one and two years' imprisonment; 5 were hardened criminals, for whom an associated prison has no terrors, as although sentenced to hard labour such sentence on women is merely nominal, there being no hard labour for females in any county gaol in Ireland. No revenue prisoner was in custody; but I found 8 poor law offenders and 2 lunatics in the gaol.

Sixty-seven debtors, including 8 females, were committed in 1864, and 30 males and 2 females previously to inspection in August, 1865; 12 were in custody on the day of my visit.

*Juveniles.*

Forty-two male and 11 female juveniles were committed to Cork gaol during the past year, 1864. Of these only 3 males and 1 female were sent for trial, the remainder were discharged or summarily convicted by magistrates at petty sessions. Two were under ten years of age. One boy was three and 1 four times committed to this gaol during the

South District.

*County of Cork Guol.*

year; 1 was sentenced to six, 1 to three, 5 to two, and 13 to one month's imprisonment each, the remainder to shorter periods. Fourteen boys and 5 girls had lost one parent, three had lost both, the parentage of 2 could not be ascertained. Seven boys and 1 girl were strangers, the rest belonged to the district; 25 boys and 5 girls were either wholly illiterate or only knew the alphabet; 15 boys and 1 girl could both read and write.

Up to the time of my inspection in August, 1865, 26 juveniles, including 4 females, were committed, 1 twice during the year. Six were sent to Reformatories, 1 boy twelve years of age was sentenced to be whipt, and 1 to an imprisonment of seven days. I found 3 boys and 1 girl in custody; 2 had been convicted at the assizes just concluded, the others summarily. The girl had already been twice during the year an inmate of the gaol. I found several females in the gaol who had just passed the age when they could legally be sent to a Reformatory. For this class an institution such as is attached to the gaol at Namur, in Belgium, is much required.

*Lunatics.*

Notwithstanding that the second largest lunatic asylum in Ireland has been built for this district, and lies in close proximity to the gaol, 39 lunatics were committed as dangerous here in 1864, and 21 previously to my inspection in 1865. Two were in custody at the time of my visit in August; 1 of these lodged a most plausible complaint against a prison officer, which if made by a sane person might have been entertained, but which was really without foundation. This unfair complaint against an innocent person is one of the many evils resulting from the committal of persons subject to delusions to a place where strict discipline is in force instead of being subjected to a treatment suited to the disease.

Lunatics are frequently committed to the bridewells of this county. One of these, a female just recovering, as I was informed, from fever, had been in custody in the bridewell at Clonakilty, on the day previous to my visit. The strait-waistcoat in which she had been secured was lying on the grass in the yard. The glass and woodwork of the window-sash of the bridewell had been broken and the marks of a violent struggle were apparent. I understand that during the night the police had to be summoned to protect the keeper from her violence.

Photography has been in use in this gaol for several years, and through its means the Governor has been enabled to identify many old offenders and professional thieves, who would otherwise have escaped justice; amongst others, a swindler from the United States, who had been arrested in Derry, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him, was soon afterwards convicted in this county and sentenced to penal servitude. His conviction was altogether due to the fact that in both gaols the Governors carefully apply the test of photography to the detection of offenders.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1864 or 1865, but two prisoners escaped from bridewells within the county, one on the 4th May, 1864, from the bridewell at Queenstown, the other from that at Fermoy, on the 8th July, 1865.

The prisoners are unlocked at six o'clock in summer, and half past seven in winter. They are locked in their cells for the night at six o'clock in summer, and a quarter past five o'clock in winter. The cells are not lighted by gas, the inmates therefore remain during the long nights of winter for thirteen or fourteen hours in darkness, con-

trary to the express resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, that no prisoner should be kept in darkness longer than the time required for rest, viz., eight hours. This long and forced idleness must induce listless and indolent habits in men who while in gaol should be trained to early rising and hard labour, so that by honest industry after discharge, they might be able and willing to earn their bread.

The Governor, or in his absence the chief warder attends lock-up, and a guard patrols at night, whose vigilance is tested by two detector clocks placed in different parts of the gaol premises.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 12 | 9 |
| Yards, | 13 | 7 |
| Day Rooms, | 16 | 9 |
| Solitary Cells, | – | – |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, | – | – |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 85 | 10 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 74 | 85 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 4 | – |
| Number of Beds in such rooms, | 12 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 2 |
| Chapel, | One. | |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Workshop, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 9 | 6 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Store Rooms, | 4 | – |
| Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Drying Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Lavatories, | 16 | 9 |
| Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Water-closets, | 20 | 12 |
| Fumigating Room, | One. | |
| Reception Rooms, | 2 | 2 |
| Pumps, | 2 | – |
| Tread-wheels, | 3 | – |
| Capstan Mill, | 1 | – |
| Female Capstan Mill Pump, | – | 1 |
| Wringing Machine, | – | 1 |
| Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 271 | – |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 315 | 8½ |
| Rugs, | 250 | – |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 89 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 199 | 14 |
| Bedsteads, | 169 | 109 |

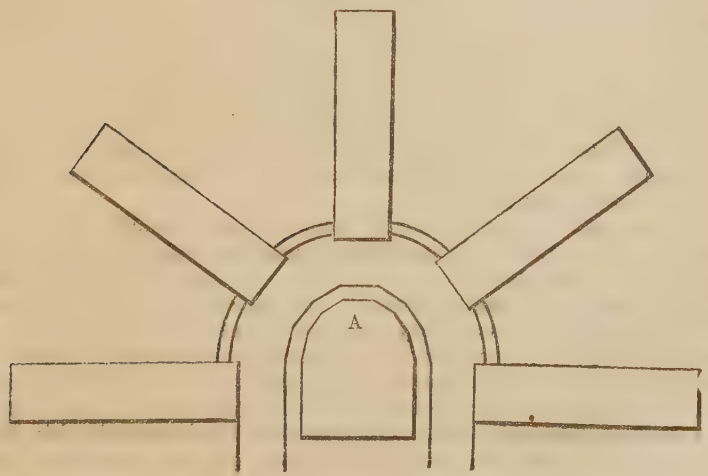
*Male Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 251 | 7 |
| Jackets, | 224 | 29 |
| Vests, | 205 | 14 |
| Trowsers, | 193 | 18 |
| Caps, | 194 | 19 |
| Socks, pairs of, | 306 | 54 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 286 | 14 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 136 | 13 |
| Jackets, | 95 | 11 |
| Petticoats, | 199 | 38 |
| Aprons, | 119 | 11 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 248 | 109 |
| Caps, | 221 | 115 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 191 | 53 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 65 | 13 |

*Plan of Gaol.*



SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

The prison buildings were when I made my inspections in sound repair, very clean, and well kept, the ventilation good and the sewerage effective. Water is obtained for prison use from the river by pumps worked by the power of the treadwheel; but in consequence of the extensive waterworks for the supply of the city, erected at the bifurcation of the river, higher up, the bed of this branch has been occasionally dry during part of the past summer, causing a deficient supply to the gaol. Means should be adopted to prevent this evil and to ensure water at all seasons to the gaol, either by lengthening the supply pipe in the bed of the river, or otherwise, as the flushing of the sewerage during the summer months is of the utmost importance in a sanitary point of view. I found the blankets, sheets, and rugs sufficient for present use, but none in store; some additional blankets should be provided before winter. The prison clothing was sufficient, and some in stock.

Discipline is well maintained in this gaol, and an approximation to separation is carefully carried out, under great difficulties, as in consequence of the straggling arrangements of the building a perfect and effective supervision over officers and prisoners is rendered impossible. It is much to be regretted that the intelligent Governor of the gaol has not an opportunity of bringing into effect in its integrity the only form of prison management which is found suitable for offenders under short sentences. The male prison and eight cells of the female prison are artificially heated.

The necessity for perfect separation of prisoners in county gaols is well explained by Beranger in his admirable work on penal repression. He observes that "imprisonment in association is by its very nature such an insurmountable obstacle to all real reform of persons placed within its influence, that every attempt to improve the system only increases the evil. Thus, silence strictly enforced amongst prisoners in association merely rouses irritation and vindictive feelings without effecting the object intended, as a code of signals is sure to be established, so perfect, that communication is kept up not alone amongst the inmates, but (through those who are discharged) with the criminal class outside the walls of the gaol, who learn the signals, and use them when committed." He shows how a tyranny is exercised over prisoners willing to reform who are forced back into the criminal classes on discharge; and he adds with regard to political offenders in France and Germany this remarkable fact that "as appears from the report of the Chamber of Peers, in 1847, the various revolutions of France, even the great Revolution in 1789, were hatched and directed by persons confined in the gaols for political offences;" he quotes the observation of a political agitator confined in strict separation in the gaol of Bruchsal, who remarked—"If demagogues were locked up for three months in the cells of a separate prison they would soon give up intrigues and cease to be the tools of ambitious plotters."

In a financial point of view it will become almost immediately necessary to adopt the system of separation as has been observed by my colleague in his report on this gaol for 1864, "it is now laid down, *inter alia*, as a basis of legislation, which there is every reason to believe will be extended to this county, that the Treasury allowance for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners *should be absolutely withheld* from all prisons *not administered on the system of* "*individual separation.*" To this I would add that £483 7*s.* 5*d.* was repaid to the County Cork by the Treasury for the maintenance of prisoners in this goal during 1864, a sum more than sufficient to repay the instalments for

the year on the amount, £4,200, required for the remodelling of the male prison. See Mr. Atkins' estimate, page 12.

When I made my inspection of this gaol in August, 1865, I had the good fortune to meet a most active and painstaking member of the Board of Superintendence, who devotes much time to the management of this gaol, and with the local Inspector, the Governor, and the architect of the Board, we examined all its capabilities, and we satisfied ourselves how it could be best remodelled. The member of the Board and Mr. Atkins, the architect, afterwards came to Dublin and examined with me the separate prison at Mountjoy, and on his return Mr. Atkins drew the plans which I append. I re-visited the gaol in October, and the buildings were again carefully examined by us. We are now satisfied that the plans prepared by Mr. Atkins are quite equal to all the requirements of a perfect prison system, that they are complete in all respects, and will form at a small expense an excellent prison. I therefore entreat the ratepayers not to further delay their adoption. They have been approved both by the Board of Superintendence and the Inspectors-General. Mr. Atkins, who is a native of Cork, has already nearly completed the remodelling for separation of the prison building of Limerick county gaol, and the alterations have been judiciously carried out.*

The following is the plan of the alteration suggested by Mr. Atkins, and I would add that the cells will, if it be carried out, contain 697 cubic feet of atmospheric air, being nearly 100 cubic feet more than the minimum required for health of prisoners in separation, as stated by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their Report to Parliament.

* When this report was passing through the press, the Presentment Sessions for the County of Cork met on the 27th January, and passed the following presentment:—

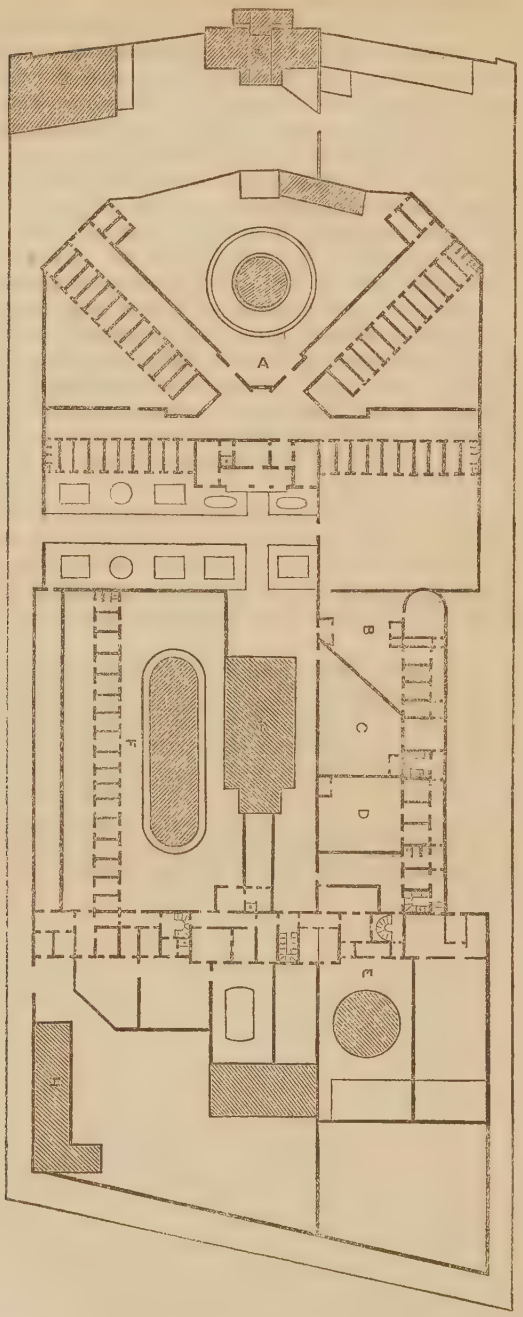
"Richard Longfield and William R. Meade, to alter the gaol of this county in conformity with the plans recommended by the Inspector-General of Prisons, and approved by the Board of Superintendence, with a view to providing for the individual separation of prisoners, and also obtaining greater security and the means of thorough supervision; £5,000 to be raised by 20 half-yearly instalments of £250 each."

I have sincere pleasure in congratulating the Board of Superintendence on this successful termination of their labours, and the prospect of now having a gaol worthy of the great and wealthy county to which they belong.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

*Plan of Alterations as proposed by Mr. Atkins.*




A, male prison; B, reception ward; C, lunatics; D, spare cells; E, debtors' entrance; F, female prison; G, chapel; H, laundry; I, Governor's house; J, gateway.

*General Description of Plan.*

*Male Prison.*—It is proposed that the present male prison should be altered to suit the "separate system." With this view, inspection halls, thirteen feet wide, open the entire height of the building, will be added to one side of four of the present blocks, the fifth block being removed, in order to obtain a better circulation of air, as well as to afford sufficient space for the prisoners to exercise. Two of the radiating blocks will have additions made next the central building and the other two at the outer ends.

The longitudinal wall in each block separating the existing cells from the corridor will be removed, and the cells continued across the entire width of the block, each cell thus becoming 13 feet 8 inches long, by 6 feet wide, by 8 feet 6 inches high, and containing 697 cubic feet of air. The cell doors will be approached by light iron galleries, fixed at the different levels, and these continued on to the central building, where a central inspection hall will be formed, from which the door of each cell can be seen.

*Heating.*—Hot-water pipes will be carried through the cells, and fresh air will be admitted from the open galleries, as well as through the external windows, the vitiated air will be extracted by a separate flue from each cell, communicating with a foul-air drain in the roof.

*Chapel.*—The chapel will be removed from the central building, and a new chapel placed centrally in the prison, easily accessible from every part of it.

On the ground-floor the Board-room and the several offices will be placed, and on the first floor a school-room and large store for prison clothes. The hospital to remain on the upper floor as at present.

The kitchen, and offices connected with it, will be placed in the basement, with a lift to convey the provisions to the different levels.

The four blocks, together with part of the central building, will contain 143 cells.

The cost of this portion of the work will be £4,200.

*East side, old Gaol.*—The ground floor on the east side of the quadrangular building forming the old gaol will contain the reception ward, the ward for lunatics, and five spare cells, together with two additional cells for pauper debtors. The first floor will have spare cells and warders' rooms, and the second floor of the entire building will be appropriated to spare cells, making a total of thirty-two cells, in addition to those in the central prison.

The reception ward, spare cells, and debtors' prison are entered from yards opening off a central passage formed at the east side of the chapel.

The female prison will be placed on the western side of old gaol, the cells being 10 feet × 8 feet × 9 feet, and 10 feet high, are sufficiently large without alteration for prisoners under the separation system. The inspection hall will be 12 feet wide, and iron galleries substituted for the floors, as in the male prison. Accommodation will thus be obtained for 52 prisoners; there will be twenty-four additional cells over the laundry; some may also be obtained, if required, in portions of present female prison. The cost of effecting the alteration in this building will be £530.

*Laundry.*—The laundry remains without any alteration.

*South side, old Gaol.*—The third side of the quadrangle running east and west scarcely requires any change on the ground-floor. The present reception cells are to be formed into the head warder's quarter, the building inside the quadrangle now occupied by warders being removed. Some slight changes and improvements are required in the matron's and pauper debtors' rooms. The second floor will be almost entirely occupied by warders, and at the west end the nursery and cells as at present. The upper floor to remain as at present, the windows of the rooms for the master debtors to be turned to the south side, facing the sun.

*Removal of old Buildings.*—It is proposed to remove a considerable portion of the present female prison, to admit light and air, and give better exercise yards for the female prisoners, and drying yards for laundry purposes.

These last works will cost £135.*

The cost of new chapel will be £800.

SUMMARY OF COST.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male prison, | 4,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Female prison, | 530 | 0 | 0 |
| Removing portion of old gaol, | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| New chapel, | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| New enclosing walls, | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| | £5,755 | 0 | 0 |

WILLIAM ATKINS, *Architect.*

Cork, November 23rd, 1865.

* This work might be done by prisoners, without any expense to the county.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

*Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solitary confinement, | 3 | 9 | Solitary confinement, | 3 | 4 |
| Whipping, | 1 | – | Whipping, | 1 | – |
| Total, | 4 | 9 | Total, | 4 | 4 |

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or refractory cells, | 157 | 38 | Dark or refractory cells, | 96 | 32 |
| Stoppage of diet, | 22 | 17 | Stoppage of diet, | 14 | 12 |
| Other punishments, | 16 | 2 | Other punishments, | 15 | 11 |
| Total, | 195 | 57 | Total, | 125 | 55 |

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but the Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings and signed by the chairman.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tread-wheel, | 27 | Cleaning prison, | 6 |
| Cleaning prison, | 18 | | |
| Barrow and labouring men, | 6 | | |
| Total, | 51 | Total, | 6 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoemaking, | 5 | Oakum-picking, | 17 |
| Tailoring, | 1 | Picking and carding wool, | 4 |
| Mat-making, | 1 | Spinning, | 4 |
| Carpentering, | 2 | Needlework, | 6 |
| Brush-making, | 1 | Washing and ironing, | 10 |
| Oakum-picking, | 26 | | |
| Cooking, | 2 | | |
| Total, | 38 | Total, | 41 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 51 | 6 |
| Industrial labour, | 38 | 41 |
| Sick, | 1 | – |
| Unemployed, | 2 | – |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 1 | 5 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 8 | – |
| Lunatics, | 1 | 1 |
| Solitary confinement, | 4 | – |
| Total in custody, | 106 | 53 |

Prison labour is here beneficially applied to industrial works, and the various materials used in the establishment are manufactured by the inmates, who are drafted during the day into one of the wings of the old prison, in the cells of which they are engaged in the making up of such articles as are required for prison use.

The laundry for females has been divided into commodious cells, with latticed doors, where the women work in perfect separation, but still under the eye of the officer in charge.

This branch of the establishment is, I consider, well managed, and much useful industrial work is carried out.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1862, . £74 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £79 19*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £85 3*s.* 2*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 34 | 49 | 29 | 33 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 10 | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 304 | 303 | 189 | 193 |

*School-hours.*—Males—from 12 to 2 o'clock, P.M. Females—from 2 to 3¾ o'clock, P.M.

This school is placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and is regularly inspected by their officer, who reports that, " the teacher, who ranks in class 2nd, is well qualified, skilful, zealous, and efficient; his manner of conducting the school very good." The course of instruction comprises " reading, spelling, simple arithmetic, writing on slates and paper, and the merest rudiments of grammar and geography, but the numbers that attend are very small and consequently no free stock is given by the Education Board." It is to be regretted that so few prisoners avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of acquiring a certain amount of secular education while under detention here, many for long periods of one and two years. The Inspector of schools, in his report, calls attention to this matter; he suggests that the many prisoners totally illiterate, who are lodged in this gaol, should as far as possible be submitted to a course of instruction, and in this suggestion I quite agree.

Religious instruction is given, under the superintendence of the Chaplains, to the members of the Established Church by lady visitors to the females, and a committee of young men to the males. The Roman Catholics are instructed by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

1st Class.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. of brown bread and 2 pints of sweet milk.

2nd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. of brown bread and 1½ pints of sweet milk.

3rd Class.—Breakfast—5 oz. of oatmeal and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

All adults of 1 month and under get gruel in lieu of milk for dinner, and all classes twice a week.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 12½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 10*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 10½*d.*; rice, per cwt., 14*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 2⅝*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 9*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., market price, no contract; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains, who report in the prescribed tabular form on the quality of the supply, which is stated to be almost always good. On the day of my visit I found it so. Onions and cabbage are boiled with the gruel given to prisoners on two days in the week and to those under short sentences daily; this I consider an improvement which should be adopted in other gaols. I questioned all the inmates in custody. Two lodged complaints, but without foundation—one the lunatic already mentioned, the other a prisoner, who stated that he did not get sufficient food, but he receives the full amount to which he is legally entitled. The Medical Officer is most attentive to each individual case. On the day of my inspection 24 males were in custody under sentences of twelve months and upwards, and exactly that number were on extra diet.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . $2\frac{16}{30}d.$ | 1863, . $2\frac{6}{30}d.$ | 1864, . $2\frac{1}{8}d.$

*Books and Accounts.*

I found the various books and accounts of this gaol carefully attended to and most satisfactory. The local Inspector, Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer have journals in which all details are duly entered; and the registry of discipline and finance, which are according to the regulations of the Court of Queen's Bench, are kept with clearness and regularity. They are submitted to the Board at its meetings for the signature of the Chairman.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,984 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £3,036 18*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £3,012 1*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £17 9*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1863, . £16 15*s.* $6\frac{5}{8}d.$ | 1864, . £16 5*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

Sums repaid out of Treasury :—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, . . . . | 486 | 15 | 10 | 1863, . . . . | 423 | 10 | 3 |
| 1862, . . . . | 470 | 6 | 8 | 1864, . . . . | 483 | 7 | 5 |

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £66 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £84 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £77 5*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £41 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £14 15*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £27 19*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £1 19*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1863, . £3 15*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ | 1864, . £3 4*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| William Penrose, Local Inspector, . . . . | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Isaac M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain, . . | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| William Beamish, Surgeon, . | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| William C. Townsend, Apothecary, . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| John Joyce, Governor, . | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder, . . . . | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick O'Shea, Storekeeper, . . . . | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| Patrick Sheehan, Gatekeeper, . . . . | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| Timothy Byrne, Sessions Warder, . . . . | 44 | 4 | 0 |

| | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warders. | Wm. Thompson, *Weaver*, | 41 | 12 | 0 |
| | James Martin, . . | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| | Edward O'Sullivan, . | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | Patrick Lucey, . . | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| | Denis Shea, . . . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Denis Reardon, . . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Patrick Prior, . . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | David Mulcahy, . . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | George Glascott, . . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Joseph W. Lendrum, . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | William O'Keeffe, . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Joseph Waters, . . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| | Michael Nagle, . . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| Tobias C. Delmage, Hospital Warder, . . . . | | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| Pet. O'Sullivan, Schoolmaster, | | 44 | 4 | 0 |
| William Sweeney, Messenger, | | 20 | 16 | 0 |
| Louisa Renwick, Matron, . | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Kate Saunders, Sub-Matron, | | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Anne Burke, do., . | | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Maria Perrody, do., . | | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliz. Delmage, Hospital Nurse, | | 27 | 6 | 0 |
| Catherine Curran, Searcher, | | 20 | 16 | 0 |

*Vacancies.*

Several subordinate officers have been discharged, some in consequence of resignations, others not having been approved of. Two bridewell keepers at Macroom and at Youghal died. All the vacancies have been filled up.

All intern officers are provided with coals and gas, and, with the exception of the Governor and Matron, clothing.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork Gaol.*

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 96 | 65 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 160 | 98 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 179 | 124 |
| Surgeon, | 374 | 228 |
| Apothecary, | 369 | 232 |

The keepers in the various bridewells of this county are provided with uniforms to wear when on official duty. They receive a suit every third year. This very proper regulation might be adopted with advantage elsewhere.

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of prisoners in hospital, | 44 | 28 | 58 | 28 | 66 | 42 | 30 | 25 |
| Number of days therein, | 720 | 178 | 1,043 | 229 | 1,246 | 382 | 532 | 157 |
| Average daily number, | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Number of deaths, | 1 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £22 6*s.* 4*d.* | | £27 17*s.* 7*d.* | | £23 3*s.* 10*d.* | | £8 17*s.* 11*d* | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

One, on 24th February, 1864.

As has already been observed in former reports, the hospital accommodation, although sufficient, is inconveniently placed, and a water-closet for the ward for females and a suitable bath are required. The proposed new hospital will meet all the requirements of the establishment.

Dr. Beamish, the Medical Officer, is assiduous in his attendance here and most attentive to the patients. The Apothecary also is very diligent in the performance of his duties in the gaol.

Three prisoners (males) died in 1864, but all soon after being received. One, committed for sheep stealing, was at the time in a dying state, and died of consumption on the day of his committal; another, committed for larceny on the 6th February, died on the 22nd of the month, and a third, of apoplexy, within two months after being placed in custody. One prisoner died previously to my inspection in 1865.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Henry Larallen Puxley, esq., County High Sheriff. | Thomas J. Leahy, esq. | Nicholas Dunscombe, esq. |
| Denham W. J. Norreys, esq. | William R. Meade, esq. | Robert Nettles, esq. |
| John Wheeler, esq. | Richard W. G. Adams, esq. | Daniel Connor, esq. |
| Richard Longfield, esq. | Sampson T. W. French, esq. | Standish D. O'Grady, esq. |

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business, when the superior officers receive their salaries. The inferior officers are paid weekly; this is a satisfactory arrangement, as enabling them to keep free of debt, and to turn the amount they receive to the best account. All sums exceeding £3 are paid by cheque, drawn in favour of each creditor; the smaller amounts are included in one sum, and paid by the local Inspector, who produces receipts at next meeting.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

As the defects of these buildings have been frequently observed on in former reports of Inspectors-General, it is now only necessary for me to subjoin my report, in the usual tabular form, on the state in which I found them when I made my inspections during the current year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| | Kinsale. | | Mitchelstown. | | Kanturk. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 31 | 31 | 82 | 17 | 63 | 26 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 19 | 24 | 31 | 7 | 18 | 4 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 19 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 23 | 6 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 8 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Kinsale, weekly, on Saturdays; Ballymartle and Tracton, every second Friday. | | Mitchelstown, fortnightly, on Fridays, and Kildorrerry, every second Wednesday. | | Kanturk, fortnightly, on Mondays; Cecilstown, fortnightly, on Monday; Newmarket, each alternate Wednesday; and Knocknagree, monthly, on Thursday. | |
| Committals, whether regular. | Regular. | | Regular. | | Some illegal. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In good repair and order; woodwork freshly painted. | | The roof and chimney under repair at the time of my visit. | | In good repair; Keeper's house now made dry. | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient, with care. | | Sufficient, with care. | |
| Accommodation, | Males, day-room and three cells, one for drunkards; females, day-room and two cells, one for drunkards. | | Males, small day-room and two cells, with three beds in each; females, one cell only, with two beds, but without a fire-place. | | Males, day-room and four cells, two upstairs not used; females, day-room and two cells. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Sufficient, but some of the blankets thin. | | No table in the only day-room; only one sheet on each bed. | | Sufficient. | |
| Water—how supplied, | None; but the water from an old well in the proximity of the bridewell, might be conveyed into it. | | None on premises. | | None, except from roof. | |
| Sewerage, | None; a sewer should be made. | | A drain required in yards. | | — | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory, when repairs completed. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | 2¼*d.* for both sexes. | | 2*d.* for both sexes. | | 2½*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £20 | | £20 | | £25 | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None, but has a military pension of £22 a year. | | None. | | Court-keeper; salary, £5. | |
| Remarks, | No prisoner in custody. A guard-bed should be put up in the cell for drunkards. They are at present placed on a door on the flags of the cell. | | One prisoner in custody waiting for Petty Sessions, for which he must remain another week. | | No prisoner in custody. | |
| Date of Official Inspection. | 26th October, 1865. | | 18th August, 1865. | | 19th August, 1865. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork.*

*Bridewells.*

| Charleville. | | Macroom. | | Middleton. | | Bandon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 42 | 14 | 82 | 27 | 112 | 23 | 262 | 76 |
| 24 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 43 | 7 | 58 | 4 |
| 11 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 47 | 9 | 85 | 27 |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | – | 31 | 11 |
| Charleville, fortnightly, on Mondays, but irregular; Liscarroll, each second Wednesday. | | Macroom, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Ballyvourney, every second Tuesday; Millstreet, alternate Mondays; Shandangan, every second Wednesday. | | Middleton, fortnightly, on Thursdays; Castlemartyr, every alternate Friday; and Cloyne, every second Tuesday. | | Bandon, weekly, on Mondays. Transmittals direct. | |
| Some illegal. | | Regular. | | Some illegal. | | Regular. | |
| Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| In good repair: woodwork freshly painted. | | In fair order and repair. | | Sufficient, except chimney of Keeper's house. | | In good repair. | |
| Sufficient, with care. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient, with care. | | Sufficient. | |
| Two day-rooms and six cells; two of which not used. | | Two day-rooms and six cells. | | Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells. | | Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells; an addition to keeper's apartment is about being made. | |
| Good and sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient, except bedticks were not on some of the bedsteads. | |
| None, except rain water collected from roof; pump out of repair. | | None on premises, except rain water collected in tank. | | A good well on premises. | | One pump on premises, now in working order. | |
| None. | | None. | | None; a cess-pool cleanable through yard. | | None. | |
| Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| 2½*d.* for both sexes. | | 2½*d.* for both sexes. | | 2½*d.* for both sexes. | | 2½*d.* males; 2*d.* females. | |
| £20 | | £25 | | £25 | | £30 | |
| None, but has pension of 1*s.* per day. | | Court-keeper; salary, £5. Has pension of 1*s.* per day. | | Court-keeper; salary, £5. Keeps a tailoring establishment. | | Court-keeper; salary, £5. | |
| No prisoner in custody. | | Two males and one female in custody, removed for trial from Cork Gaol. | | One drunkard, male, in custody. | | Six male prisoners in the bridewell, *en route* for County Gaol; also two women, one a drunkard. | |
| 8th August, 1865. | | 25th October, 1865. | | 24th October, 1865. | | 15th August, 1865. | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| | Queenstown. | | Clonakilty. | | Skibbereen. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 274 | 138 | 203 | 66 | 89 | 40 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 47 | 58 | 87 | 9 | 20 | 2 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 56 | 50 | 46 | 5 | 25 | 6 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 4 | 25 | 15 | 1 | 7 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in each week; Passage, West, every Tuesday. | | Clonakilty, weekly, on Thursdays; Rosscarbery, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; and Timoleague, every second Monday. | | Skibbereen, weekly, on Wednesdays; Ballydehob, Skull, and Union Hall, every alternate Fridays; and Goleen, every second Saturday. | |
| Committals, whether regular. | Regular. | | Regular. | | Some illegal. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In good repair, except a small leakage from roof. | | Roof requires repair, but estimate passed for doing the work. I found windowsash and much glass broken by a patient who had been committed to the bridewell as a dangerous lunatic, having just recovered from fever. | | In good repair. | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, | Two day-rooms and three cells, with two beds in each; four other cells, and two for drunkards. | | Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells. | | Males, day-room and four cells, one of them used for drunkards; females, day-room and two cells. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Sufficient. | | Sufficient, but some of the blankets very thin, and the bedticks too small for the bedsteads. | | Sufficient and good. | |
| Water—how supplied | Well supplied by pipes from town reservoir. | | None on premises. | | A good well on premises. | |
| Sewerage, | Sufficient from bridewell, but nuisances in lane adjoining, and open sewer there very offensive and unwholesome. | | None at present, but sewers to be made. | | Fair. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory, except very damp. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both sexes. | | $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for both sexes. | | $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ males; $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ females. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £25 | | £25 | | £25 | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None, but has a military pension of £30 a year as a sergeant. | | Court-keeper; salary, £5. | | Court-keeper; salary, £5. | |
| Remarks, | One male prisoner in custody. A prisoner escaped from this bridewell, 4th May, 1864, but was retaken soon after. | | One male drunkard in custody; a lunatic had been removed on the night previous to my visit. Five lunatics committed here in 1865. | | No prisoner in custody. | |
| Date of Official Inspection. | 24th October, 1865. | | 16th August, 1865. | | 15th August, 1865. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*



| Bantry. | | Mallow. | | Youghal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 72 | 32 | 182 | 83 | 32 | 17 |
| 21 | 3 | 28 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 13 | 1 | 43 | 10 | 17 | 9 |
| 2 | – | 12 | – | 7 | 1 |
| Bantry, fortnightly, on Thursdays; Castletown and Corrigbue, each alternate Friday; and Reinmeen, every second Tuesday. | | Mallow, weekly, on Thursdays; Castletown Roche, every second Thursday; and Doneraile, every second Monday. | | Youghal, weekly, on Thursdays. | |
| Regular. | | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Correct.<br>In good repair and order. | | Correct.<br>Some repairs on roof required, but which I understand have been ordered. | | Correct.<br>In good repair and order. | |
| Sufficient.<br>Males, day-room and three cells, one for drunkards; females, day-room and two cells. | | Sufficient.<br>Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells. | | Not secure.<br>Males, day-room and four cells; females, day-room and two cells. | |
| Good and sufficient. | | Good and sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| None, except rain water, collected from roof. | | Supplied by tank in both yards. | | None on premises; pump useless. | |
| A sewer is made to wall off bridewell, but not continued to main-sewer; consequently it is useless. | | None. | | None; bad cesspool, cleanable through yard. | |
| Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| 2¾*d.* males; 2½*d.* females. | | 2¾*d.* for both sexes. | | 3*d.* for both sexes. | |
| £25<br>Court-keeper; salary, £5. | | £30<br>Court-keeper; salary, £5. | | £20<br>None, but has pension from Constabulary of £21 per annum. | |
| No prisoner in custody. | | Two male prisoners in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | |
| 14th August, 1865. | | 18th August, 1865. | | 24th October, 1865. | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Cork.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| | Fermoy. | | Dunmanway. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 279 | 127 | 61 | 17 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 133 | 49 | 4 | 4 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 79 | 32 | 16 | 1 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 52 | 16 | 9 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals | Fermoy, fortnightly, on Mondays; Conna and Rathcormack, every second Tuesday. | | Dunmanway, Ballineen, and Drimoleague, fortnightly, Mondays. | |
| Committals, whether regular, | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In good repair. | | In fair repair. | |
| Security, | Very insecure at present; could easily be made secure. | | Not secure. | |
| Accommodation, | Two large, dark day-rooms and six cells on ground floor; six cells above, one used as store. | | One day-room for males, only one cell for each sex; that for females off the bedroom of the Keeper, and the door close to his bed. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Sufficient. | | Sufficient for accommodation. | |
| Water—how supplied, | None on premises; pump useless. | | None on premises. | |
| Sewerage, | The sewer so ill-constructed as to be perfectly useless. | | None. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head, per day. | 2½*d.* for both sexes. | | 2*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £30 | | £20 | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | The Keeper has a pension of £50 per annum. | | None. | |
| Remarks, | On the day of my visit the Keeper was under suspension, and a turnkey from County Gaol in charge of the bridewell. A prisoner escaped from this bridewell 8th July, 1865, but was retaken in Wexford. No prisoner in custody. | | This bridewell ought to be discontinued; it is unnecessary, and the accommodation lamentably defective. The passage to the only sleeping apartment for females lies through the bedroom of the Keeper. | |
| Date of Official Inspection, | 18th August, 1865. | | 15th August, 1865. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

## City of Cork Gaol, at Cork.—Official Inspection on the 17th August, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| **Untried.** | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | – | 4 | 4 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Tried.** | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— | | | | | | |
| To Penal Servitude, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| To Imprisonment, | 7 | 4 | 11 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 4 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 5 | 10 | 15 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 7 | 16 | 23 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 15 | 4 | 19 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | 3 | 3 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Total in custody, | 49 | 47 | 96 | – | – | – |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 72 | 40 | 1864, | 63 | 60 |
| 1863, | 49 | 42 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 49 | 47 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | – | 1864, | 1 | 3 |
| 1863, | 1 | 2 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 3 | 3 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 7 | 2 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | – | 3 |
| 1863, | 2 | 1 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | 5 |
| 1864, | 3 | 3 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 98 | 9 | Debtors, | 44 | 3 |
| Criminals, | 662 | 879 | Criminals, | 421 | 560 |
| Vagrants, | 63 | 64 | Vagrants, | 62 | 61 |
| Total, | 823 | 952 | Total, | 527 | 624 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the Day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Manslaughter, | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bigamy, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 10 | – | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 4 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Robbery, | – | – | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Larceny, and from person, &c., | 35 | 33 | 19 | 28 | 13 | 17 | 3 | 8 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 8 | – | – | 5 | – | 4 | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | – | – | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Perjury, and subornation of perjury, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 2 | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | 4 | 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | – | – | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – |
| *Committed by Magistrates*— | | | | | | | | |
| Petty larceny, | 51 | 57 | 47 | 77 | 48 | 51 | 5 | 10 |
| Disturbing the peace, assaults, &c., | 412 | 653 | 464 | 714 | 305 | 456 | 26 | 23 |
| Total criminal class, | 545 | 757 | 580 | 855 | 383 | 536 | 42 | 43 |
| Vagrancy, | 36 | 36 | 63 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 3 | 3 |
| *Debt*, | 109 | 9 | 98 | 9 | 44 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 51 | 15 | 82 | 24 | 38 | 24 | 1 | – |
| Total, | 741 | 817 | 823 | 952 | 527 | 624 | 49 | 47. |

*Number of Prisoners* (*exclusive of Debtors*).

| | *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 600 | 529 | Once within the year, | 433 | 379 |
| | Twice ,, | 41 | 78 | Twice ,, | 22 | 55 |
| | Thrice ,, | 10 | 28 | Thrice ,, | 2 | 20 |
| | Four times ,, | 2 | 14 | Four times ,, | – | 9 |
| | Five times ,, | 1 | 8 | Five times ,, | – | 4 |
| | Six times ,, | – | 5 | Six times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Seven times ,, | – | 3 | Seven times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Eight times ,, | – | 1 | Eight times ,, | – | – |
| | Nine times ,, | – | 1 | Nine times ,, | – | – |
| | Ten times ,, | – | 1 | Ten times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 654 | 668 | Total, | 457 | 470 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 48¼ | 48 | — | 55½ | 49¼ | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 126 | | 22nd May. | 132 | | 19th March. |
| Lowest ditto . | 75 | | 14th Dec. | 73 | | 21st June. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, . | 63 | | 22nd July. | 69 | | 19th March. |
| Ditto of females, | 73 | | 22nd May. | 63 | | 19th March. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, . | 36 | | 18th March. | 35 | | 3rd June. |
| Ditto of females, | 33 | | 28th Oct. | 34 | | 22nd June. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd March, 1858, . . | 150 | 16th February, 1862, . . | 124 |
| 8th February, 1859, . . | 112 | 12th November, 1863, . . | 127 |
| 23rd May, 1860, . . | 94 | 22nd May, 1864, . . | 126 |
| 17th February, 1861, . . | 125 | 19th March, 1865, . . | 132 |

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, . . | 142 | 107 | 120 | 167 | 154 | 103 | 105 |
| Acquittals, . . | 55 | 30 | 18 | 38 | 38 | 26 | 16 |
| Total, . . | 197 | 137 | 138 | 205 | 192 | 129 | 121 |

Committals to this gaol, and daily average number in custody during the last ten years:—

| | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numbers committed, . | 1,613 | 1,605 | 1,458 | 1,195 | 835 | 960 | 1,089 | 1,157 | 1,558 | 1,775 |
| Daily average, | 170 | 168 | 158 | 117 | 76 | 78 | 91 | 103 | 105 | 106 |

Population in the borough, 80,121 inhabitants.

Although there has been an increase each year since 1859, both in the number of committals to this gaol, and in the average daily number of its inmates, the amount of grave crime committed within the district has not been considerable. On the day on which I made my inspection 8 males were under long sentences, varying from one to two years' imprisonment—4 for assaults, 3 for burglary and robbery, and 1 for malicious injury. Three others, known to be old offenders, were under shorter sentences, and 1 was waiting for trial. All the remaining male criminal prisoners had been summarily convicted before the borough Magistrates for trifling offences, under the Summary Jurisdiction, or Towns Improvement Acts. Altogether 46 were in custody, including three master debtors.

I found 46 inmates of the female criminal prison; 10 were old offenders for the most part, under convictions for larcenies and robberies; of these 5 were returned convicts, notwithstanding which only 2 were under sentence of penal servitude; the remainder had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in this associated gaol (2 of eighteen and 4 of twelve months each). My experience leads me to believe, that when a professional thief, especially a female, who has

South District. *City of Cork Gaol.*

passed through the reformatory treatment, which is only in force in the Government prisons under the convict system, relapses on the expiration of her sentence into crime, she may be deemed incorrigible, and it becomes then a duty to protect the public from her depredations. This can only be done by a long sentence, on re-conviction, to penal servitude, as after discharge from imprisonment in an associated gaol, she invariably resumes her former mode of life, and at the end of each sentence often leads with her into crime some of the less corrupted, with whom she has been in association in the day-rooms and work-rooms of the gaol. I would likewise add that her frequent trials and convictions are an immense cost to the public. One woman, M. S., whom I found here in custody when I made my inspection, although only forty years of age, has already been four times sentenced to short terms of penal servitude from this city, besides which she has been frequently sentenced by the Recorder of Cork to various terms of imprisonment in this gaol.

In 1864, 668 females were committed, but the number of committals of these amounted during the year to 2,086, showing how frequently the same individuals were re-committed.

On the day of my inspection 1 male returned convict was in custody under a sentence of two years' imprisonment. Only 1 male offender was sentenced to penal servitude from this gaol in 1864.

*Debtors.*

Ninety-eight male and 9 female debtors were committed here in 1864, and 44 male and 3 female debtors previously to August, 1865. I found 4 (3 males and 1 female) in custody. They were all of the class of master or mistress debtors. It is remarkable, that in no other county or borough gaol in Ireland were so many debtors placed in custody during 1864 as here. In the Belfast district the greatest number after Cork were committed; but that district embraces not alone the town of Belfast, but likewise the entire county of Antrim, while the district of this gaol extends merely within the borough boundary of the city, and Cork county belongs to a separate jurisdiction.

In May, 1865, a debtor confined here became insane, and application was made that he should be placed for treatment in the District Lunatic Asylum, but the case having been submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion, it was ascertained that such transfer could not legally be made without the sanction of the detaining creditor, which, however, has since been obtained.

*Juveniles.*

Thirty-nine male and 8 female juveniles were placed in charge in 1864; of these, 9 males and 3 females were totally illiterate, or only knew the alphabet; 10 males and 1 female could read imperfectly, and all the remainder could both read and write. Six males and 1 female were strangers; 5 juveniles—3 boys and 2 girls—were sentenced to reformatories during the year; 1 boy was sentenced to three months, and 2 to two months' imprisonment; all the rest to short periods. No juvenile had been sentenced to a reformatory previously to my visit in August, 1865.

*Lunatics.*

Only 2 lunatics—males—were committed as dangerous to this gaol in 1864; some others were lodged in the city bridewell; but the Magistrates, instead of committing them to gaol, as is the custom elsewhere, obtained for them admission into the lunatic asylum of the district; 6 were so admitted during the year. One idiot boy, fourteen

years of age, committed here in the previous November for larceny of wool, died from disease of the brain in February, 1865. SOUTH DISTRICT.

No prisoner was committed in either the present or the past years for offences against the revenue laws; but seven military offenders (deserters) were placed in custody in 1864, and 3 since the commencement of 1865. *City of Cork Gaol.*

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1864 or 1865.

Photography is not in use here for the detection of old offenders, strangers to the district. In a city circumstanced as Cork, it might, I believe, be usefully employed for the purpose.

No gas has as yet been introduced into the cells of prisoners, who remain during the long winter nights in darkness from lock-up to unlock for thirteen and a quarter hours.

Unlock is held at six in summer and seven and half o'clock in winter, and the prisoners are locked up for the night at six o'clock in summer and at a quarter past five in winter.

The Governor is generally present at lock-up and unlock; in his absence the Deputy Governor attends to that duty. One of the turnkeys in rotation is placed as watch to patrol at night, but it is impossible to ascertain how the duty is performed, as there is no tell-tale clock on the premises to test his vigilance.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 9 | 9 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 6 | 5 | Store Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 6 | 9 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 22 | 8 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 36 | 54 | Lavatories, | 9 | 9 |
| | | | Baths, | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Privies, | 9 | 6 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 6 | 1 | Water-closets, | 10 | 10 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 12 | 1 | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 3 | 3 | Pump, | 1 | – |
| Chapels, | 1 | 1 | Well, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 1 | 2 | Crank Mill, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 1 | 2 | Other Machines for Hard Labour, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 160 | 48 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 160 | – |
| Rugs, | 160 | 60 |
| Bed-ticks, | 160 | 21 |
| Bedsteads, | 8 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 46 | 76 |
| Jackets, | 46 | 64 |
| Vests, | 46 | 34 |
| Trowsers, | 46 | 40 |
| Caps, | 46 | 34 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 46 | 63 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 46 | 47 |
| Jackets, | 46 | 97 |
| Gowns, | 46 | 63 |
| Petticoats, | 46 | 79 |
| Aprons, | 46 | 34 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 46 | 34 |
| Caps, | 46 | 40 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 46 | 63 |

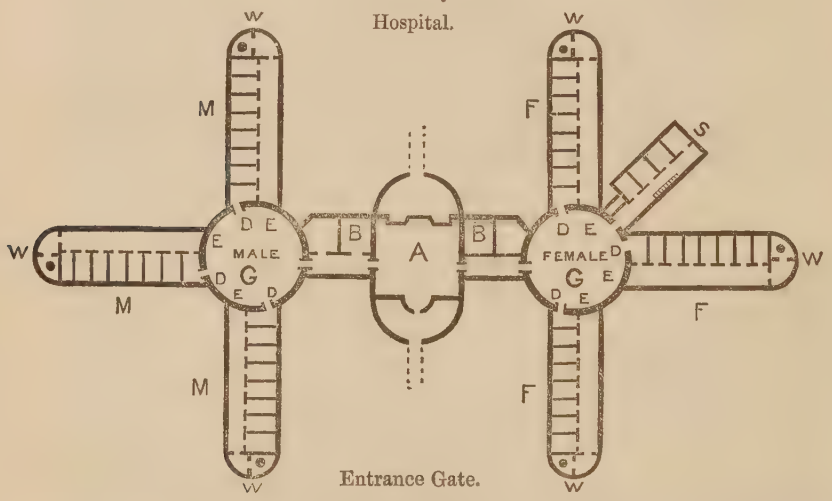
No alteration has taken place in the buildings since last inspection, except that the female prison has been heated by hot-water pipes introduced into the cells, which latter have been fitted up with bells on an improved principle. It is now proposed to alter the doors in the corridors in both prisons, to put up suitable lavatories at the end of each, to enlarge the windows of the cells now in use, and to open windows into

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork Gaol.*

other cells, formed out of day-rooms, and which are now quite dark; the cost to be defrayed out of a loan from the Treasury, on the faith of a presentment, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments. These alterations, so much required, are, I trust, the first steps towards the introduction of the separate system into the gaol, which system is the only form of prison discipline suitable (as a deterrent and to prevent contamination) to offenders subjected to short imprisonments, and above all, for the class of females so frequently committed here for loitering and assaults in the street; besides, as has already been observed by my colleague, in his report for last year, it is now laid down as the basis of legislation, *that the Treasury grant for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners should be withheld from all gaols in which the separate system is not in force.*

*Plan of Gaol.*




A Governor's house. B B Officers' quarters and prison offices. M M M Prison for males. F F F Prison for females. S Wing fitted up for separation. W W Waterclosets and lavatories. G G Central halls belonging to each prison.

When I made my inspection in August, and again when I visited the gaol in October, this gaol was in a most satisfactory state of cleanliness, order, and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, and very secure. The storage is good; the sewerage effective, and an abundance of water for prison purposes can always be obtained from the city main. The supply tank, for the use of the prison, is placed on the top of the building, and the water is conducted by pipes to the lavatories and water-closets at the extremity of each corridor in both gaols. The building used as a marshalsea affords sufficient accommodation for the large number of debtors placed in custody. The reception wards are provided with suitable baths, and a good drying-closet has lately been put up, but the laundry requires improvement. I would suggest that it be divided, after the plan carried out in the county gaol, which is found to answer all the purposes of supervision and perfect separation, and should be everywhere adopted.

The stock of bedding, sheets, blankets, rugs, and prison clothing is sufficient for present requirements, but no sheets are in store, and I am of opinion that some should be provided.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork Gaol.*

*Numbers sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solitary confinement, | 4 | 11 | Solitary confinement, | – | 2 |
| Whipping, | 2 | – | Whipping, | 7 | – |
| Total, | 6 | 11 | Total, | 7 | 2 |

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | – | Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | – |
| Stoppage of Diet, | 133 | 78 | Stoppage of Diet, | 66 | 63 |
| Other punishments, | – | – | Other punishments, | – | – |
| Total, | 133 | 78 | Total, | 66 | 63 |

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tread-wheel, | 10 | Washing, | 3 |
| Stone-breaking, | 10 | Cleaning Prison, | 7 |
| Cleaning Prison, | 6 | | |
| Total, | 26 | Total, | 10 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weaving, | 3 | Picking oakum, | 20 |
| Winding, | 1 | Spinning and carding, | 4 |
| Mat-making, | 4 | Sewing, | 10 |
| Clog-making, | 2 | Binding clogs, | 2 |
| Tailoring, | 2 | | |
| Carpentry, | 1 | | |
| Coopering, | 1 | | |
| Picking oakum, | 6 | | |
| Total, | 20 | Total, | 36 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 26 | 10 |
| Industrial labour, | 20 | 36 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 3 | 1 |
| Total in custody, | 49 | 47 |

The prisoners here are usefully employed at industrial works. Raw materials are manufactured, the wool carded and spun, and the clothing required for prison use made up by the inmates. During the past year upwards of 1,150 yards of linsey, linen, and other stuffs have been wove in the prison, besides, a large quantity of clogs and sheep-netting have been made, as also tin and smith's work, and carpentry for the requirements of the establishment. Corn is ground by the power of the tread-wheel into meal for the use of the gaol, and every care is taken that the labour of the prisoners should be applied to useful purposes. There is, however, too much association of prisoners in the factory. At the other works—stone-breaking, oakum-picking, and at the tread-wheel, separation has been adopted.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £30 8*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £33 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £39 6*s.* 5*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork Gaol.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 139 | 102 | 91 | 42 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 18 | 9 | 15 | 6 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 307 | 307 | 193 | 193 |

*School-hours.*—Males—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M. Females—From 10, A.M., to 4, P.M.

The teachers are well qualified, having been duly trained in the schools of the Education Commissioners, but the schools are not in connexion with the Board, and consequently lose inspection by a competent officer, and many other advantages which that connexion would insure. The Chaplains visit occasionally, and report on the state of the schools. The most approved form of registry has been adopted. Religious instruction is given, under the direction of the Chaplains, by the Sisters of Mercy, on two days in the week, to the Roman Catholic females, and to patients of that persuasion in hospital of both sexes; a Protestant lady visitor carefully instructs those of her own religion, of whom, however, there are but few committed.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—1st Class—Males, 6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice in hominy, and 1 pint of milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, 2 pints of milk.

Breakfast.—2nd Class—Females, 5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice in hominy, and 1 pint of milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, 1½ pints of milk.

Breakfast.—3rd Class—Males and Females under fifteen years, 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread, ½ pint of milk.

Prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, for dinner, daily; and all classes of prisoners get oatmeal soup, in lieu of milk, two alternate days in each week.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1*s.* 1*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; Indian corn, per ton, £7 1*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 14*s.*; meat, per lb., 9*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 2*d.*; coals, per ton, 15*s.* 8*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

The food was of an excellent description on the day of my visit, and I found that the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form recommended for their use, almost always express their approval of the provisions supplied for the inmates. Corn for prison use is purchased in the market, and ground in the gaol; so that the best quality of flour and meal is insured. No complaint was made to me by any of the prisoners, or by any other person connected with the establishment.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 2⅝*d.* | 1863, . 2¼*d.* | 1864, . 2¼*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

The Governor and clerk appear to bestow much care and attention on the various books and registries of statistics and finance which it is their duty to keep. The Governor, Chaplains, and Medical Officer have journals, but not the Local Inspector. At the close of each financial year full and minute details of the various items of income and expenditure connected with this gaol are printed for the information of the Corporation and the ratepayers

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork Gaol.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,151 14*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £1,887 18*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £2,147 3*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £20 17*s.* 9¾*d.* | 1863, . £17 19*s.* 6¼*d.* | 1864, . £20 5*s.* 4¾*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners in the years

1861, £254 7*s.* 9*d.* | 1862, £266 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, £216 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, £222 9*s.* 11*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £11 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £0 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £4 18*s.* 0*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-resident.* | | | |
| James C. Perry, Local Inspector, . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Wm. C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain, . | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| Rev. Charles O'Connell, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon, . . . . | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| William Thomas Jones, Apothecary, . . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| John B. Murphy, Governor, | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk, . . | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Cornelius O'Leary, Schoolmaster, . . . | 37 | 12 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Stanly, Storekeeper, | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. George Furlong, *Weaver*, | 45 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Barry, *Weaver*, . | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Radford, *Tailor*, . | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William Barrett, *Weaver*, | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Fahy, . . | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Richard Cotter, . | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Denis Mahony, . | 33 | 16 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Timothy Horgan, . | 31 | 4 | 0 |
| Margaret Kelleher, Matron, | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| S. E. Kemp, Schoolmistress, | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Curran, Sub-Matron, . . . | 29 | 18 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Radford, Nurse, . | 27 | 6 | 0 |
| Jane Stanly, Searcher, . | 5 | 0 | 0 |

[No turnkey is employed in the school.]

*Vacancies.*

One turnkey died, and the vacancy was filled up by the Board.

All intern officers are provided with fuel and gas, but none receive food rations. The male turnkeys wear a uniform.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 165 | 99 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 155 | 96 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 165 | 98 |
| Physician and Surgeon, . . | 366 | 229 |
| Apothecary, . . . | 92 | 35 |

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, . | 31 | 76 | 31 | 76 | 27 | 76 | 22 | 48 |
| Number of days therein, . | 890 | 977 | 647 | 555 | 212 | 575 | 246 | 618 |
| Average daily number, . | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| Number of deaths, . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cost of medicine, . . . | £13 7*s.* 4*d.* | | £17 8*s.* 9*d.* | | £11 9*s.* | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates :—

Two in 1864—19th February and 4th May.
Two in 1865—9th January and 21st July.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork Gaol.*

The hospital accommodation for prisoners of both sexes is sufficient, and the wards are properly ventilated, but there are no water-closets attached to the upper wards, and the lower wards have tiled floors. The exercising grounds are planted with flowers, and well suited for invalids. I found the building in good order, and the wards clean and well kept when I visited them.

*Board of Superintendence.*

Charles J. Cantillon, esq., J.P., Mayor.
Daniel Donegan, esq., J.P.
Thomas Lyons, esq., J.P.
Henry L. Young, esq., J.P.
John W. Clery, esq., J.P.
Daniel F. Leahy, esq., J.P.
Thomas Jameson, esq., Alderman.
Cornelius Keller, esq., Alderman.
Thomas Burrows, esq., T.C.
Robert Scott, esq.
Isaac Julian, esq.
James Hegarty, esq.

The Board of Superintendence meets regularly for the discharge of business in the city bridewell, once in each month, or oftener if required; at such meetings the accounts are examined, and paid by draft drawn in favour of Local Inspector, who produces the receipts at next meeting of the Board. All the superior officers are paid monthly, the turnkeys and other inferior officers weekly.

*Bridewell.*

*City Bridewell.*

Although it does not come within our strict official duty to visit the bridewell of this city, I have invariably, as has likewise my colleague, and my predecessors, always done so. On this occasion, I found it very clean and well kept; I passed through the wards after the prisoners were locked up for the night; they were well cared and orderly.

The annexed table shows the number of committals to the bridewell, the average daily number in custody, and the expenditure during the last ten years:—

| Years. | Number Committed. | Average Daily. | Salaries. | Turnkeys' Clothing. | Food. | Fuel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1855 | 8,596 | 30 | 291 10 10 | 28 13 0 | 99 10 5 | 41 16 7 |
| 1856 | 8,436 | 30 | 284 18 0 | 19 14 0 | 89 12 9 | 34 7 6 |
| 1857 | 7,584 | 28 | 287 17 6 | 25 11 6 | 67 13 0 | 23 1 6 |
| 1858 | 6,284 | 24 | 285 19 6 | 23 11 4 | 44 14 8 | 30 6 2 |
| 1859 | 6,559 | 24 | 294 12 0 | 17 3 0 | 43 15 7 | 20 10 0 |
| 1860 | 5,272 | 20 | 309 18 0 | 24 1 4 | 42 12 4 | 27 2 1 |
| 1861 | 4,639 | 18 | 334 13 10 | 20 7 3 | 50 19 0 | 21 11 3 |
| 1862 | 5,043 | 20 | 339 5 6 | 26 10 6 | 48 6 5 | 26 0 10 |
| 1863 | 4,849 | 20 | 326 8 6 | 16 11 0 | 41 10 9 | 22 19 8 |
| 1864 | 5,928 | 25 | 332 9 6 | 28 16 0 | 52 14 6 | 30 15 5 |

| Years. | Candles. | Gas. | Transmitting Paupers. | Straw. | Furniture and Bedding. | Printing and Stationery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1855 | 2 19 10 | 13 1 1 | 87 3 3 | 3 18 2 | 16 5 8 | 3 2 8 |
| 1856 | 2 6 10 | 14 4 4 | 90 18 1 | 3 1 2 | 2 7 9 | 4 3 7 |
| 1857 | 3 0 6 | 10 0 5 | 47 15 0 | 5 5 3 | 2 16 9 | 6 9 9 |
| 1858 | 2 19 6 | 9 0 1 | 39 19 5 | 2 8 3 | 0 12 8 | 5 9 4 |
| 1859 | 2 10 5 | 16 14 5 | 17 13 1 | 1 10 11 | 15 9 7 | 5 1 8 |
| 1860 | 1 5 6 | 14 7 8 | 10 15 4 | 5 1 1 | 0 19 9 | 6 13 0 |
| 1861 | 1 5 6 | 16 1 9 | 2 12 3 | — | 2 15 10 | 4 18 10 |
| 1862 | 0 13 6 | 26 13 4 | 2 4 5 | — | 11 6 11 | 7 5 11 |
| 1863 | 0 16 11 | 19 4 10 | 1 7 11 | — | 10 15 2 | 3 16 2 |
| 1864 | 0 14 4 | 20 2 0 | — | — | 14 2 3 | 4 4 11 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Cork.*

*Bridewell.*

| Years. | Repairs. | Conveying Prisoners to Gaol. | Pipe Water. | Medicines. | Sundries. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1855 | 17 1 2 | — | — | 3 3 6 | 5 13 3 | 614 0 1 |
| 1856 | 5 4 2 | — | — | 1 15 2 | 1 3 6 | 556 19 10 |
| 1857 | 5 12 3 | — | — | 5 11 2 | 4 0 5 | 494 15 0 |
| 1858 | 45 3 9 | — | — | 4 15 10 | 0 14 6 | 520 12 7 |
| 1859 | 27 17 0 | — | — | 5 12 5 | 0 18 6 | 492 17 1 |
| 1860 | 11 0 1 | 32 15 0 | 6 6 0 | 2 11 9 | 0 15 0 | 496 6 11 |
| 1861 | 16 10 6 | 30 19 6 | 4 4 0 | 5 17 10 | 0 6 6 | 513 3 10 |
| 1862 | 34 5 0 | 40 17 6 | 4 4 0 | 6 7 10 | 12 4 0 | 586 5 8 |
| 1863 | 6 3 6 | 35 9 4 | 4 4 0 | 9 13 4 | 2 8 1 | 501 9 2 |
| 1864 | 10 4 2 | 34 6 8 | 4 4 0 | 3 18 4 | 8 4 6 | 543 16 7 |

Five hundred and seventy-four males and 855 females were summarily convicted by the borough Magistrates of Cork in 1864, of whom 127 were for begging. One thousand four hundred and seventy prisoners were transmitted from the bridewell to the city gaol, and 10 to the county gaol, 3 to the infirmary, 6 to the lunatic asylum, 3 to the workhouse, 84 were bailed, and 4,352 discharged. Four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine were drunkards.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

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*County of Galway Gaol.*

COUNTY OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION ON THE 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1865.

*State, &c.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 8 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 6 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Under Revenue Laws, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 12 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total in Custody, | 33 | 20 | 53 | 5 | 3 | 8 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 107 | 21 | 1864, | 45 | 24 |
| 1863, | 66 | 13 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 33 | 20 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 2 | – | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 3 | 2 |
| 1863, | 2 | 1 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | 1 |
| 1864, | 3 | 1 | | | |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 1 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | – | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults (1 by a lunatic), | 23 | – | 9 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 2 | – | 6 | – | 9 | 2 | – | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty, | 3 | – | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 116 | 31 | 86 | 14 | 52 | 26 | 5 | 5 |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 16 | 3 | 6 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 55 | 43 | 49 | 25 | 35 | 16 | 8 | 4 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Obtaining money by false pretences | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 20 | 9 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 12 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 12 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 3 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 7 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 5 | – | 1 |
| Refusing to prosecute, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assault with intent, | 2 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Breach of the Sabbath, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Detaining post letters, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | 4 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 22 | 11 | 53 | 16 | 34 | 7 | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 2 | 11 | 8 | 34 | 8 | 12 | 1 | – |
| Total criminal class, | 310 | 136 | 269 | 122 | 176 | 75 | 21 | 13 |
| Vagrancy, | 2 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 2 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 10 | 7 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 9 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 18 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| *Debt*, | 28 | – | 20 | 2 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 9 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | – | 1 |
| Total, | 377 | 149 | 345 | 159 | 219 | 98 | 33 | 20 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
| Debtors, | 20 | 2 | Debtors, | 10 | – |
| Criminals, | 274 | 123 | Criminals, | 181 | 78 |
| Vagrants, | 9 | 7 | Vagrants, | 4 | 2 |
| Drunkards, | 23 | 13 | Drunkards, | 9 | 9 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 19 | 14 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 15 | 9 |
| Total, | 345 | 159 | Total, | 219 | 98 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
| Committed: Once within the year, | 290 | 111 | Committed: Once within the year, | 193 | 84 |
| Twice „ | 12 | 6 | Twice „ | 5 | 5 |
| Thrice „ | 2 | 7 | Thrice „ | 2 | – |
| Four times „ | – | 2 | Four times „ | – | 1 |
| Five times „ | 1 | 1 | Five times „ | – | – |
| Total, | 305 | 127 | Total, | 200 | 90 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 59 | 21 | — | 45·7 | 19·1 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 96 | | 26th June. | 86 | | 28th Jan. |
| Lowest ditto, | 65 | | 25th Oct. | 53 | | 23rd Sept. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 75 | | 2nd Feb. | 66 | | 28th Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 32 | | 16th Dec. | 27 | | 5th Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 43 | | 26th Dec. | 32 | | 22nd Sept. |
| Ditto, of females, | 8 | | 1st January. | 12 | | 31st March. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27th February, 1858, | 72 | 21st November, 1862, | 146 |
| 23rd October, 1859, | 82 | 17th June, 1863, | 111 |
| 21st January, 1860, | 88 | 26th June, 1864, | 96 |
| 21st December, 1861, | 80 | 28th January, 1865, | 86 |

Daily average number in custody during the last five years :—

| | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865 (nine months). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males, | 33 | 56 | 61 | 59 | 45 |
| Females, | 24 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 19 |

Table showing the number of convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 57 | 102 | 108 | 58 | 158 | 110 | 69 |
| Acquittals, | 192 | 154 | 190 | 116 | 215 | 235 | 103 |
| Total, | 249 | 256 | 298 | 174 | 373 | 345 | 172 |

I found 33 male and 20 female prisoners in custody on the day of my visit; of these, 19 were lunatics. Four (3 women for larceny and arson, and 1 man for stealing a lamb), were waiting for trial. Ten males and 4 females convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions were under

South District.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

sentences of imprisonment for two years; 1 for eighteen months, 5 for twelve, and 6 for six months each; all the remainder had been summarily convicted by Magistrates at Petty Sessions; 1 man and 1 woman were known to be returned convicts, and some others were suspected to belong to the same class, but as there are no sufficient means adopted in this gaol to ascertain their antecedents, many escape detection, and return at the end of a short sentence, to their former career of crime. Photography is now very generally applied for the identification of such, and it might be introduced here with advantage. Several of the female prisoners in the gaol at the time of my visit were well known to be professional thieves, of a class which infests fairs and markets. These women, when in a gaol (managed on the associated system, as the female prison here is), have opportunities to induce their fellow-prisoners who have been in association with them, to join, after their discharge, the gang which has been organized for plunder in the district. One woman whom I found here is a returned convict; when in the convict depot at Mountjoy, she was deemed incorrigible. She is now under a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for receiving stolen goods, and it is probable that before the end of her sentence she will have led many to adopt her mode of life. I find by the books of this gaol that when eighteen years of age she suffered an imprisonment here for larceny, in 1860 she was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and since her discharge she has been living in crime.

No debtor was in custody on the day of my visit, but 1 woman was under a sentence of three months' imprisonment for illicit distillation; 11 Revenue prisoners were committed previously to my visit in 1865, 4 of whom were females, and in 1864 15 were so committed.

*Lunatics.*

Of the 19 lunatics in custody when I made my inspection, 3 have been inmates of this gaol since 1862, and 3 since 1863; 24 were committed during the present year, and 33 in 1864. The insane here are treated with kindness and attention, and receive half a pound of meat on six days in the week; but, as in other gaols, the appliances for their care are wanting. Four sane prisoners are employed as their attendants. One lunatic in custody was not committed as such, but criminally for having assaulted the police.

*Juveniles.*

Fourteen juveniles (1 a female) were committed to the gaol in 1865. Two convicted of larcenies were sentenced to reformatories at the end of their imprisonment; 1 of whom, a boy thirteen years of age, was convicted of horse-stealing, 1 other boy was committed for a trifling larceny, and 2 for stealing bread; the rest were for breach of workhouse rules, illegal fishing, leaving service, assaults, and like offences. The only girl committed during the year was for stealing bread; she is ten years of age, both her parents are dead, and her mother had formerly been in gaol. One of the 2 boys sentenced to a reformatory was ordered "to be sent to the reformatory at Ballinasloe," but as that establishment is for girls alone, he could not be received, and was discharged. The only Roman Catholic reformatories for boys in Ireland are at Glencree, county Dublin, and Upton, county Cork; those for Protestants are in Dublin and Belfast. During 1864, 20 juveniles were committed, 4 of whom were girls. Two boys and 1 girl were sent to reformatories, but the great majority of those committed were for trifling offences.

Three males were sentenced to penal servitude during 1865, and 11 in 1864, 2 of whom were females. Five returned convicts, known to be such, were in custody during the present year, and 4 in 1864.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 4 | 3 | Workshop, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 4 | 3 | Worksheds, | 1 | 13 |
| Day Rooms, | 4 | 3 | Kitchen and Bakery, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high = 432 cubic ft., | 81 | 15 | Store Rooms, | 4 | 3 |
| | | | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| | | | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 3 | 2 | Lavatories, | 4 | – |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 7 | 5 | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 2 | 1 | Privies, | 7 | 3 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 6 | 6 | Water-closets, | 4 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Pumps, | 2 | 1 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Tread-wheels, | 2 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 227 | 45 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 145 | 17 |
| Rugs, | 152 | 26 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 145 | 76 |
| Bedticks, | 145 | 109 |

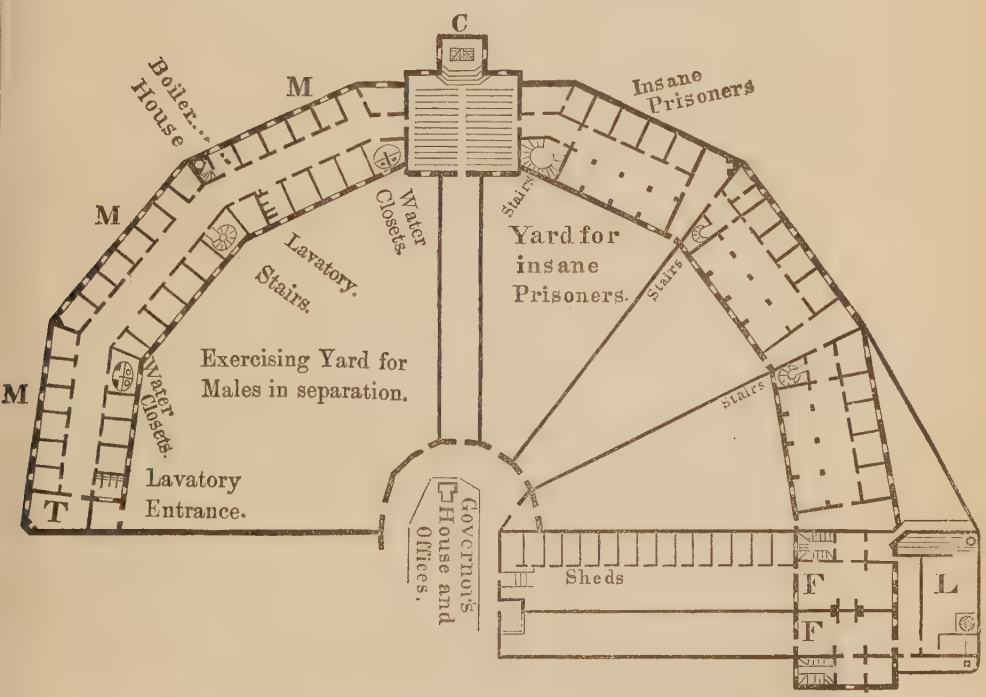
*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 177 | – |
| Jackets, | 70 | – |
| Vests, | 59 | – |
| Trowsers, | 90 | – |
| Caps, | 96 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 63 | – |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 51 | – |
| Jackets, | 33 | – |
| Petticoats, | 25 | – |
| Aprons, | 23 | – |
| Neckerchiefs, | 35 | – |
| Caps, | 3 | – |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 48 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 33 | – |

*Plan.*




I found this gaol on my inspection very clean and neatly kept, the blankets sufficient, but some are thin and worn; sheets are required. The stock of prison clothing is scanty, and none are in store; some should be provided. The buildings were in fair order and repair at the time of my visit, except that the iron hooks for hanging the cots in a few of the cells of the separate prison for males were quite loose,

South District.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

and the walls, which are built with a bad description of mortar, broken. This should be remedied, as affording means for escape; but a more serious cause of insecurity arises from the locks of the prison being for the most part old, worn, and of an inferior description; those on the cells are almost useless. The outside doors are only fastened by iron hanging bars and padlocks, so that any person having the key of the padlock could enter the prison during the night, and liberate the prisoners. There are three outside doors from the exercising-yard into the corridor of the prison; two should be closed, as unnecessary, the third should be properly secured.* The Governor should be provided with a master-key to pass into the different parts of the gaol without having to ring a bell to obtain admittance. When on inspection in September I was detained with him for upwards of ten minutes at the entrance to the tread-wheel yard—the turnkey on duty having gone into another yard to admit a cart from the outside, and he had left the prisoners in his charge without an officer. Here, as in other ill-constructed prisons, a large staff of officers is required, and there is not a sufficient number of warders for the duties to be performed.

This gaol being situated on an island in the Galway river, any quantity of water required for prison use can, under proper arrangements, be obtained, and the sewers can be made flushable by a stream passing through them; nevertheless, during the dry weather of last summer water was for a short time deficient, but since then measures have been taken to insure an abundant and continuous supply. The site of this gaol is well chosen, and when the town and county prisons are joined together, an excellent prison can be formed out of the two establishments which will occupy almost the entire island, but at present both are very faulty, and considerable changes should be made in the buildings and the arrangements to adapt them to suit an efficient system of separate imprisonment. The defects of the gaol, which have been already enumerated in former reports of Inspectors-General, still continue. The separation between master and pauper male debtors is imperfect; there are no marshalsea for females, no reception wards, no proper drying-room, no covered lavatories, no suitable laundry or kitchen; the school-room is not partitioned. I could point out various other defects, which, as the amalgamation is, I trust, so soon to take place, it is unnecessary to refer to. The female prison is very defective in its construction and in most of the arrangements, indeed so much so that it would be useless to attempt to remodel it; it will, therefore, be necessary, when the amalgamation takes place, that the present town prison for males shall be altered into a separate prison for the females belonging to both jurisdictions.

The Governor has had new doors, with a good description of locks placed at the entrance from the chapel into the corridors of the separate prison. They can be opened without noise, and are intended to enable the Governor to test the vigilance of the turnkeys; but they impair the security of the gaol, not having bars or check-gates on the outside. It is impossible to have sufficient supervision over officers in this ill-constructed prison, more especially as the turnkeys live in the corridors with the prisoners.

The Governor and head turnkey attend unlock and lock-up, which are held—the former at 6, A.M., in summer, and daylight in winter; the latter at 8 o'clock, P.M., in summer, and dusk in winter. One turnkey patrols at night round the outside of the gaol; four officers take this

* Since my visit the gaol has been rendered much more secure, and new locks have been procured.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

duty in rotation, the head turnkey and gate-keeper being exempt. There is no tell-tale clock on the premises to test the accuracy of the rounds of the officer on duty.

No gas has been introduced into the cells of the separate prison.

*Prisoner sentenced to Solitary Confinement.*

From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection, . . 1 male.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | – | Dark or Refractory Cells, | – | – |
| Stoppage of Diet, . | 17 | – | Stoppage of Diet, . | 4 | – |
| Other Punishments, . | – | 2 | Other Punishments, . | – | – |
| Total, . . | 17 | 2 | Total, . . | 4 | – |

All these punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The book in which they are recorded is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Tread-mill, . . . . . | 10 | – |
| Prison duty, . . . . . | 3 | 1 |
| Wardsmen and in charge of lunatics, . . . | 3 | 2 |
| Cooking, . . . . . | – | 4 |
| Total, . . . . | 16 | 7 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, . . . . . | 16 | 7 |
| Sick, . . . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Unemployed, . . . . . | 1 | 2 |
| Lunatics (including 1 male and 1 female in hospital), . | 12 | 6 |
| Nurses, . . . . . | – | 3 |
| Total in custody, . . . . | 33 | 20 |

The treadwheel is here worked in summer from 10.15, A.M., to 2.45, P.M., and again, from 4.15 to 6, P.M., but after the 1st of October the evening work is omitted. The power is not wasted, as in many other gaols, as, besides pumping water, it is applied to the crushing of bones for manure, which is a source of profit to the establishment, and a valuable acquisition to the community in an agricultural district such as Galway. Frieze, brushes, and mats are manufactured, and the prison clothing is made up by the inmates; thin and worn blankets are worked up into dresses for the female prisoners. Formerly good blankets were made in this gaol, but the manufacture has for some time been discontinued.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £38 11*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £35 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £32 8*s.* 8*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 67 | – | 31 | – |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . . | 11 | – | 8 | – |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 272 | – | 204 | – |

*School-hours.*—Males—7 A.M. to 8.45 A.M.; 10 A.M. to 12 noon; 1.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M.; and 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

These schools are placed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officer, who reports, that on his inspection, in July, 1865, "the school was inoperative, as the teacher states, because there was no prisoner in gaol of the class for whom midday school is intended." He adds, "the teacher is competent, and method of teaching very fair. The course of instruction is suited to the wants of the pupils; the training satisfactory;" and that "he found at former visits the pupils had made fair progress." In conclusion, he observes, "it is not possible to note progress in such a school, except of individuals, and judging from the three referred to, I would pronounce the school as progressing."

The apartment in which the school is held is, as remarked by the Inspector, unsuitable for the purpose, being imperfectly lighted; the teacher has not been trained, but is anxious to be so. No secular instruction is given to the female prisoners, but the Sisters of Mercy regularly visit, and afford religious teaching to the Roman Catholics, who constitute almost the entire population of the gaol.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint milk. Dinner—4 lbs. potatoes and 1 pint milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint milk. Dinner—3½ lbs. potatoes and ¾ pint milk.

Children under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint milk. Dinner—3 lbs. potatoes and ½ pint milk. Supper—1 lb. potatoes and ⅜ pint milk.

Gruel substituted for milk two days in the week, at intervals; and every day for prisoners not exceeding one calendar month's imprisonment.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 9*d.*; potatoes, per cwt., 2*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 4*s.*; turf, per box (statute), 10½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.*; candles (moulds), per lb., 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*

No complaint was made to me by any of the prisoners, and the food was of good quality on the day of my visit. It is generally good, and is regularly inspected by the Chaplains, but they do not enter their observations in the tabular form of report recommended for their use. A book of this description should be provided. Twenty-nine prisoners were on extra diet on the day of my visit; 18 lunatics and 11 sane persons; 4 of these were attendant on lunatics.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2·63*d.* | 1863, . 2·24*d.* | 1864, . 2·33*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

The various books and registries of finance and discipline are kept in this gaol with care and attention; an excellent form of ledger has been adopted, it shows all the money received and outgoing expenses of the prison, in a detailed and satisfactory manner, each under separate heads, with a comparative statement, and receipts appended. The Local Inspector, who is also Chaplain, has but one journal for both offices.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,956 16*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £1,923 10*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £2,074 16*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £24 18*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £22 7*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £24 14*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . — | 1864, . £0 8*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £4 9*s.* 7½*d.* | 1863, . £11 11*s.* 4½*d.* | 1864, . £17 12*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1861, £126 12*s.* 4*d.* | 1862, £221 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, £219 10*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, £188 19*s.* 0*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| *Non-Resident.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector, | 133 | 16 | 10 |
| Ditto, Protestant Chaplain, | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chaplain, | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| James V. Browne, Surgeon, | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Thomas R. Ryan, Governor, | 375 | 7 | 8 |
| Charles Forde, Head Turnkey, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Francis M'Donagh, Schoolmaster (not trained), | 40 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnkeys. Thos. Hogan, *Weaver*, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Peter Finnerty, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Smith, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin M'Cormack, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| William Humphrys, *Shoemaker*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret Foy, Matron, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse, | 12 | 0 | 0 |

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 195 | 147 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 144 | 105 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 219 | 218 |
| Surgeon, | 148 | 117 |

*Vacancies.*

Turnkey Martin Browne died; vacancy not filled up as yet.

In December, 1865, and while this report was being printed, I received information when in Dublin, which showed that my personal attendance in Galway was required to investigate the circumstances under which a lock in this gaol had been tampered with. I made a report to the Lord Lieutenant in reference thereto, a copy of which was forwarded to the Board of Superintendence. The Board promptly met and inquired into the circumstances of the case; they then dismissed two turnkeys, and dispensed with the services of the temporary night watchman, as unnecessary. These facts and the minutes of the proceedings of the Board having been submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, the Inspectors-General received his commands to convey to the Board of Superintendence his approval of the promptitude and energy with which they had acted. They have since taken efficient measures to make their gaol secure, and to obtain the services of competent officers, but the defective construction of the building for separation is now apparent, and the evil is further increased in consequence of three turnkeys residing in the corridors with the prisoners. As long as turnkeys are permitted to reside with prisoners, abuses will always arise; on this subject my colleague, in his report for last year, observes—"A discovery having been made that some of the turnkeys had been engaged in corrupt dealings with a convicted prisoner, a notorious pickpocket, they were dismissed by the Board; and one other having been, it is presumed, involved in the same practices, suddenly quitted the prison."

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

*Hospital.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, . . | 87 | 56 | 63 | 39 | 71 | 39 | 72 | 24 |
| No. of days therein, | 2,190 | 1,341 | 2,328 | 1,457 | 2,449 | 1,784 | 1,370 | 890 |
| Average daily No., | 6 | 3·67 | 6·38 | 3·99 | 6·69 | 4·87 | 5·15 | 3·35 |
| No. of deaths, . | *1 | – | †4 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £12 18*s.* 5*d.* | | £2 17*s.* 9*d.* | | £29 7*s.* 0*d.* | | — | |

I found the hospital building clean and well kept; the wards are adequate and well-ventilated, but not supplied with water-closets, or sufficient baths.

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates :—

One, 7th February, 1864. None in 1865.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Denis Kirwan, esq. | Randal E. L. Athy, esq. | Pierce Joyce, esq. |
| Francis Blake, esq. | Anthony O'Flaherty, esq. | John W. H. Lambert, esq. |
| Andrew W. Blake, esq. | Robert Bodkin, esq. | Lord Dunlo. |
| W. H. Gregory, esq., M.P. | Sir Thomas J. Burke, bart. | James O'Hara, esq. |

The Board meets for the transaction of business when required, at which meetings the different books are duly submitted for inspection, and initialed by the Chairman. All liabilities are settled by cheques, signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor. The superior officers receive their salaries quarterly, the inferiors monthly. The final audit of accounts is held half yearly by a committee of the Grand Jury at Assizes.

REPORT of COMMITTEE of GRAND JURY, Summer Assizes, 1865.

We have examined the several accounts laid before us by the Local Inspector and Governor of the gaol, which we found correct; we have also examined the accounts of the several bridewells, which we found equally correct.

We annex a return of the committals and various expenses of court-house, bridewells, and gaol for the half year up to the 30th June, 1865, upon which subject we beg to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the present dilapidated condition of the bridewells of Eyrecourt and Woodford, and to the small number committed during the past half year, and to the Inspector-General's report thereon, of which the following is an abstract :—

"A reference to those of Eyrecourt and Woodford will sustain fully the repeatedly-urged recommendation of the Inspectors-General and the Committee of the Grand Jury, that these wretched buildings, which stand in localities where no criminal sessions are held, which have fallen into disrepair, and in which a mere handful of prisoners is confined during the course of the year, should be abolished by the Executive."

It will rest with the Grand Jury to decide whether they will follow this suggestion, or order the County Surveyor to make the necessary repairs at an estimated expense of £60.

On looking over the bank-book, we find a charge of £3 15*s.* made for interest on advances, without a corresponding allowance for the occasional large sums lying in their hands to the Board's credit, which we think should have been allowed.

We feel it only necessary to draw the attention of the Board of Superintendence to this matter to insure what we consider an error being corrected.

We have carefully inspected the gaol, which we found clean and in good order, but in the female side there is much to animadvert upon, and we will call the attention of the Grand Jury to the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons, in which he says "The whole condition, indeed, of the department allocated to prisoners of this sex, unprovided as it is with fitting cellular accommodation and other requisites, has been so frequently the subject of condemnatory reports on the part of successive Inspectors-General and of the Committee nominated by the Grand Jury, that I cannot refrain from expressing once more the hope that the county authorities will be induced to revise their decision, and to adopt the measure which undoubtedly would secure an easy and economical remedy for all the defects enumerated, viz., the amalgamation of the county and town prisons, an

* Child of a female prisoner, aged three months.
† Including child of a female prisoner, aged five months.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

amalgamation which has already been successfully carried into effect in the cases of the counties and cities of Kilkenny and Waterford."

We must also call attention to the want of a proper water-closet in the master debtors' prison, which, as we are informed, can be erected at a very trifling expense.

(Signed), GEO. S. GOUGH. J. EYRE.
THOS. SEYMOUR. W. H. GREGORY, *Foreman.*

A, No. 1.—In committee it was moved to leave out that portion of the report referring to Eyrecourt and Woodford; the motion was negatived by 15 to 2.

*General Observations.*

It has been for many years the conviction of every person conversant with the subject, that the gaols belonging to the county and the county of the town of Galway, should be amalgamated, as referred to in the preceding report, one prison being quite sufficient for the safe keeping of all offenders likely to be committed from both districts. It is therefore with sincere pleasure I learn that the basis of a deed between the Grand Juries of the two jurisdictions has been drawn up to effect this most desirable object; and as the resolutions in reference thereto passed at the last summer assizes by the Grand Juries of the county and of the county of the town, differ only in a few particulars, there is every reason to believe that the matter will be finally settled at the ensuing spring assizes, and the arrangement satisfactorily and equitably carried into effect by arbitration, as pointed out in the Act 19 & 20 Vic., chap. 68.

The following are the resolutions of the Grand Juries referred to:—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNTY GRAND JURY.

RESOLVED—

That we agree to the amalgamation of the county and town prisons on the following basis of arrangement:—

1. The town Grand Jury to hand over to the county Grand Jury all their buildings.
2. The town Grand Jury to transfer their officers to the county Grand Jury, to employ such as may be required. The cost of superannuation of the others to be paid by the town.
3. The expense of all alterations and additions of building to be borne by the county in the proportion of *three-fourths, and one-fourth by the town.*
4. The Board of Superintendence to consist of 12 members—10 members to be appointed by the county and 2 by the county of the town.
5. The expenses to be incurred in respect to the maintenance of the prisoners shall be apportioned between the county and the county of the town according to the number of prisoners in custody belonging to such county or county of the town of Galway respectively, to be calculated according to the number of days each person shall be in custody, at the average monthly cost.
6. The salaries of the staff and all future superannuations to be paid in the proportion of *three-fourths by the county and one-fourth by the county of the town.*

(Signed), W. H. GREGORY,
Foreman.

July 18, 1865.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE TOWN GRAND JURY.

We, the Grand Jury of the county of the town of Galway, assembled at Summer Assizes, 1865, having considered the resolution of the Grand Jury of the county of Galway for amalgamation of the gaols of said respective counties—

RESOLVED—

That the terms of such amalgamation be referred to the Boards of Superintendence of said counties to be arranged on the following basis:—

1. That the town Grand Jury hand over to the county Grand Jury all their buildings.
2. The town Grand Jury to transfer their officers to the county Grand Jury, to employ such as may be required; the costs of the superannuation of the others to be paid by the town.
3. The expenses of all alterations and additions of buildings to be borne by the said counties in proportion of the *respective valuation of each.*
4. The Board of Superintendence to consist of 12 members—10 members to be appointed by the county and 2 by the county of the town.
5. The expenses to be incurred in respect of the maintenance of the prisoners shall be apportioned between the county and the county of the town of Galway according to the number of prisoners in custody belonging to such county or county of the town of Galway respectively, be calculated according to the number of days each person shall be in custody, at the average monthly cost.
6. The salaries of the staff and all future superannuations to be paid in the proportion of *five-sixths by the county and one-sixth by the county of the town of Galway.*

For self and fellows,
(Signed), J. O'HARA,
Foreman.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway Gaol.*

Daily average number of prisoners of all classes in custody in the gaols of the county and of the county of the town of Galway, during the last nine years :—

| | 1864. | 1863. | 1862. | 1861. | 1860. | 1859. | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galway County, . | 84 | 86 | 80 | 56 | 67 | 57 | 53 | 58 | 63 |
| ,, Town, . | 27 | 34 | 30 | 26 | 28 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 27 |

Average, County, . . . 67
,, Town, . . . 30

The valuation of rateable property within the town, as made under the Tenements Valuation Act, amounted according to the last returns to £31,463 ; that of the county to £437,895.

I have laid these facts before the members of both Boards, in order to facilitate the final arrangement of this important improvement.

*Bridewell.*

*Bridewells.*

Another subject referred to in the preceding report of the Committee of the Grand Jury is the unnecessary cost incurred by the county of Galway in keeping up the bridewells of Woodford and Eyrecourt, which have been condemned by each succeeding Inspector-General in his report for many years, by the Board of Superintendence, and by the Grand Jury of the county. Woodford bridewell consists of one cell for each sex, and a very small apartment for the keeper ; there is but one privy for both sexes, and one yard where they could exercise, but so insecure that prisoners if permitted to remain in it could without difficulty escape. The building is in wretched repair ; the roof admits the wet, the wood-work is rotten, the glass of the windows is broken, and has been so for a long time ; the lock of the front door is out of order and useless, so that the outside door of the bridewell cannot be locked day or night ; it has not even a bolt, but at night the latch is removed from the outside to prevent strangers from entering. The lower cell is so damp as to be unfit for human habitation. When I inspected the bridewell in September no bedding was in that cell, because, as the keeper said, it would rot if left there. The bedding is not sufficient even for the scanty accommodation which the bridewell affords, and there are no vessels for the use of prisoners should any be committed in it. There is no water on the premises, and the sewerage is defective. Of course this place is perfectly insecure, and during the eight months preceding my visit only 3 persons were lodged in it, 2 of whom remained for a few hours only and were discharged on the day on which they were committed, the third remained in the bridewell for a few days. No criminal sessions are held in Woodford, which is only a small village, and it is difficult to understand why this bridewell is continued. Eyrecourt bridewell has likewise fallen into disrepair, is unnecessary and unfit for the purposes of a prison, notwithstanding which no application to have it or the bridewell at Woodford closed has been made to the executive, and both still remain a burden on the county. I would again suggest that the application be made at the next Assizes.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway.*

*Bridewells.*

| | Ballinasloe. | | Clifden. | | Eyrecourt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 181 | 86 | 47 | 24 | 19 | 3 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 71 | 20 | 11 | – | 1 | 2 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 32 | 31 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 10 | 5 | 3 | – | – | 1 |
| Petty Sessions, | Ballinasloe, weekly, on Fridays; Ballygar, monthly. | | At Roundstone and Clifden, fortnightly; at Letterfrack and Carraha, monthly. | | Fortnightly, on Tuesdays, but irregularly held. | |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct, but not neatly kept. | |
| Repairs, | Under repairs at time of inspection. | | Roof admits rain; no sashes in windows of cells. | | In bad repair; roof admits rain; no repairs since last inspection; locks of yards out of order; painting much required. | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | Exercising ground for females quite insecure. | | Both exercising yards insecure. | |
| Accommodation, | Males, day-room and 5 cells; females, day-room and 4 cells. | | Accommodation for keeper insufficient. Males, day-room and 4 cells; females, day-room, 3 cells, and large room. | | Two day-rooms and one cell below; three cells above; one without a bedstead. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Of good quality, but only 1 sheet on some of the beds. | | Good and sufficient. | | Bedding good and sufficient; but bedstead required. | |
| Water, | Water in both yards; pump on premises, but supply scanty in summer. | | None on premises, except from roof. | | None on premises. | |
| Sewerage, | None; cess-pool cleaned from outside. | | Good. | | None; cess-pool cleaned from outside. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Very clean and orderly. | | Clean and orderly. | | Tolerably clean, but not tidy, and damp. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head, per day. | $3\frac{9}{11}d.$ for prisoners of both sexes. | | $3\frac{4}{9}d.$ for prisoners of both sexes. | | 4*d.* for prisoners of both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £18 9*s.* 3*d.* | | £27 9*s.* | | £18 9*s.* 3*d.* | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper, salary £8. | | None. | | Clerk of church, salary £10. | |
| Official inspection, | 18th September, 1865. | | 20th September, 1865. | | 18th September, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | Three prisoners in custody at time of inspection; two locked up at night in one cell contrary to section of Prisons Act; the third in a separate cell. | | No prisoners in custody at time of inspection. | | No prisoners in custody at time of inspection. | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| | Gort. | | Loughrea. | | Oughterard. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 47 | 30 | 166 | 91 | 60 | 32 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 9 | 14 | 35 | 14 | 3 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 8 | 16 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 13 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | – |
| Petty Sessions, | Weekly, on Saturdays. | | Weekly. | | Fortnightly, on Thursdays; but not regularly held. | |
| Transmittals, | Regular. | | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Committals, | Some illegal; a female ordered to be imprisoned for 14 days in this bridewell by magistrate at Petty Sessions. | | Some illegal. | | Some irregularly drawn. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs, | In bad repair; roof admits rain; kitchen chimney smokes; yards require to be gravelled. | | In good repair. | | Some of the woodwork requires repair; gravel required for walk. | |
| Security, | Now secure. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, | Males, day-room and five cells; females, day-room and four cells, and store. | | Males, day-room and three cells; females, like accommodation; a drunkard's cell. | | Sufficient. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Some cells have no bedsteads; blankets thin; some sheets required. | | Tables and forms required for day-rooms; sheets required. | | Sufficient, except tins required. | |
| Water, | A pump on premises. | | A pump belonging to court-house is in order. | | None on premises. | |
| Sewerage, | Fair. | | None; a cess-pool cleaned from outside. | | Sufficient. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Clean and orderly. | | Clean and orderly. | | Clean and orderly. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head, per day. | 3¾*d.* for prisoners of both sexes. £26 9*s.* | | 3½*d.* for prisoners of both sexes. £27 9*s.* | | 4*d.* for prisoners of both sexes. £18 9*s.* 3*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, | None. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | | | | | | |
| Official inspection, | 19th September, 1865. | | 18th September, 1865. | | 20th September, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. A lunatic kept here from 10th to 21st August. | | No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. | | No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. No committals this quarter, only transmittals. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Galway.*

*Bridewells.*

| Portumna. | | Tuam. | | Woodford. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 71 | 8 | 102 | 64 | 14 | 8 |
| 56 | 5 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| 21 | 3 | 32 | 22 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | – | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Fortnightly, on Mondays. | | Fortnightly, on Mondays; but irregularly held in some districts; a prisoner committed on 8th July, kept in custody until 3rd August, in consequence of no Petty Sessions having been held; another kept from 2nd to 28th April, for same reason, and then discharged. | | Fortnightly, on Mondays. | |
| Regular. Generally correct, but one illegal. | | — Correctly drawn. | | Regular. Correct. | |
| Correct. In good repair, freshly painted, and walls dashed. | | Correct. In good repair. | | Correct. In the worst repair; woodwork rotten; lock of hall-door broken; glass of window broken. | |
| Sufficient. | | Security improved; chevaux de frise put up; but doors from yards have locks quite insecure. | | Insecure. | |
| Males, day-room, 4 cells, and 1 for drunkards; females, day-room and 3 cells. | | Two day-rooms and six sleeping cells, a cell for drunkards, and a store. | | One cell only for each sex; the lower cell so damp as to be unfit for human habitation; no day-room; one yard and one privy for prisoners of both sexes. | |
| Good and sufficient. | | Some blankets thin; sheets and blankets required. | | Bedding bad and quite insufficient; no vessels for prisoners' use. | |
| A good pump on premises. | | A pump on premises. | | None on premises. | |
| None; cess-pool cleaned from outside. | | Sufficient. | | Defective. | |
| Clean and orderly, but untidy. | | Clean and orderly. | | As clean as so wretched a building can be kept. | |
| 3½*d.* for prisoners of both sexes. | | 3½*d.* for prisoners of both sexes. | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | |
| £18 9*s.* 3*d.* | | £18 9*s.* 3*d.* | | £18 9*s.* 3*d.* | |
| Court-keeper, salary £8. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | | None. | |
| 16th September, 1865. | | 21st September, 1865. | | 16th September, 1865. | |
| No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. | | — | | No prisoner could be kept in this bridewell against his will, as the lock of the outer door is broken and useless. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

## TOWN OF GALWAY GAOL, AT GALWAY.—VISITED ON THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1865.

*State, &c.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, . . | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, . . . . . | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, . . . . | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, . . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . . | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, . . . . . | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences under Larceny Act, . . | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, . . . . | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, . . . . | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total, . . . | 7 | 9 | 16 | – | – | – |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 30 | 8 | 1864, . . . . | 16 | 15 |
| 1863, . . . . | 31 | 17 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 7 | 9 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | – | 1 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), . | 2 | – |
| 1863, . . . . | 1 | 1 | Day of Inspection, . . | 1 | – |
| 1864, . . . . | – | 1 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, . . . . | 11 | 2 | Debtors, . . . . | 6 | – |
| Criminals, . . . . | 138 | 100 | Criminals, . . . . | 87 | 45 |
| Vagrants, . . . . | 7 | 20 | Vagrants, . . . . | 7 | 14 |
| Drunkards, . . . . | 60 | 71 | Drunkards, . . . | 41 | 47 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, . . | 5 | 4 | Dangerous Lunatics, . . | 2 | – |
| Total, . . . | 221 | 197 | Total, . . | 143 | 106 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*) ; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Up to and including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Concealing birth of Infants, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Common Assaults, | 31 | 15 | 41 | 16 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 27 | 19 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| Larceny, | 8 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 | – |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Malicious offences against property, | – | – | 9 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 20 | 6 | 8 | 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 8 | – | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other Offences, viz.:— | | | | | | | | |
| Using bad language, | – | 10 | 2 | 18 | – | 4 | – | 3 |
| Obstructing the police, | 2 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Breach of contract, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Obstructing the public passage, | – | – | 6 | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Ball-playing, &c., in the street, | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing the person, | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Fishing illegally, | – | – | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Scraping the streets, | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Furiously driving a horse, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Attempting suicide, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Being a bad and notorious character, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 9 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property with violence, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property without violence, | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 13 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 14 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 150 | 74 | 113 | 82 | 58 | 38 | 5 | 8 |
| Vagrancy, | 26 | 34 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 14 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 82 | 106 | 60 | 71 | 41 | 47 | – | – |
| Lunacy (*under* 1*st Vic., cap.* 27), | 2 | – | 5 | 4 | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| *Debt*, | 12 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 6 | – | – | 1 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 42 | 13 | 25 | 18 | 29 | 7 | – | – |
| Total, | 314 | 231 | 221 | 197 | 143 | 106 | 7 | 9 |

*Number of Prisoners* (*exclusive of Debtors*).

*From* 1*st January to* 31*st December,* 1864.

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 162 | 89 |
| Twice ,, | 18 | 11 |
| Thrice ,, | – | 8 |
| Four times ,, | – | 6 |
| Five times ,, | 1 | – |
| Six times ,, | – | 2 |
| Seven times ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Eight times ,, | – | 1 |
| Nine times ,, | – | 1 |
| Total, | 182 | 119 |

*From* 1*st January,* 1865, *to day of Inspection.*

| Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 111 | 52 |
| Twice ,, | 8 | 6 |
| Thrice ,, | 2 | 4 |
| Four times ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Five times ,, | – | 2 |
| Six times ,, | – | – |
| Seven times ,, | – | – |
| Eight times ,, | – | 1 |
| Nine times ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 128 | 69 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 15·5 | 10·2 | — | 9·2 | 6·6 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 52 | | 31st Jan. | 32 | | 14th July. |
| Lowest ditto, | 17 | | 20th Oct. | 7 | | 1st Sept. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 30 | | 26th Jan. | 16 | | 14th July. |
| Ditto, of females, | 23 | | 1st Feb. | 16 | | 14th July. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 9 | | 14th Oct. | 5 | | 1st Sept. |
| Ditto, of females, | 4 | | 1st April. | 2 | | 1st Sept. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24th July, 1858, | 50 | 7th August, 1862, | 57 |
| 13th November, 1859, | 75 | 24th May, 1863, | 71 |
| 6th July, 1860, | 51 | 31st January, 1864, | 52 |
| 9th August, 1861, | 43 | 14th July, 1865, | 32 |

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 21 | 34 | 15 | 27 | 40 | 25 | 16 |
| Acquittals, | 13 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 5 |
| Total, | 34 | 49 | 19 | 39 | 55 | 31 | 21 |

Committals of drunkards:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, | 217 | 1862, | 221 | 1863, | 188 | 1864, | 131 |

Population, 16,967 inhabitants; area, 24,132 acres; valuation of property under the Tenement Valuation Act, £31,463.

I found when I visited this gaol 3 male prisoners in custody under sentence, and 2 others waiting for trial; 1 a returned convict, charged with stealing wearing apparel. This man belongs to a class who will not support themselves by honest industry, but oscillate between the workhouse and the gaol, always living at the cost of the public. For such, a prison managed on the associated system, as this is, has no terrors, and sentences of penal servitude are the only means to free the public from their depredations.

The 5 prisoners above enumerated, and 2 lunatics, 1 of whom had been in charge since May, 1860, constituted the entire male prison population on the day of my visit.

Nine females were in the gaol, 1 a mistress debtor, who has been an inmate since August, 1864; but as there is no marshalsea here for females, she has occupied a ward in the hospital since the time of her committal; 1 female convicted of larceny, another of concealing a birth, and 6 street prostitutes, committed under the Towns Improvement Act for loitering for prostitution, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, and assaults, occupied the wards of the female prison. The latter are constantly recurrent to the gaol for like offences, and they have constituted for the most part its principal female occupants during the year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

*Lunatics.*

Two male lunatics were in custody when I made my inspection, 1 of whom, as I have already observed in a former report, has been for many years an inmate of the gaol; he has been an idiot from birth, but is, I am informed, not dangerous. Nine other lunatics (5 males and 4 females) were committed as dangerous during 1864, and 2 since the commencement of the present year. The insane in this gaol are kindly treated, and receive a sufficient amount of animal food and white bread.

*Juveniles.*

Although 17 juveniles (16 boys and 1 girl) were committed here during the present year, the offences were generally of a most trivial character, and the punishments of all but 3 did not exceed forty-eight hours' imprisonment; 2 were for larceny, 1 of clothes, by a boy eleven years of age; the other of fruit. All the remainder were for breach of workhouse rules, absconding from the house, or for playing ball, or obstructing the streets, throwing stones, &c. In 1864, 1 girl and 14 boys were committed. The offences were likewise generally of a trivial nature. The girl, whose father was dead, was committed as a vagrant.

No offender against the revenue laws was lodged here in 1864, but in 1865 one male and two females were in custody for that offence.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 5 | 2 | Hospital Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Yards, | 6 | 2 | Chapel, | One. | |
| Day Rooms, | 4 | 3 | School Room, | 1 | – |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| | | | Store Rooms, | 1 | – |
| | | | Bath, | One. | |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 4 | 7 | Privies, | 7 | 2 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 24 | – | Pumps attached to tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 4 | 2 | Wells, | 1 | – |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 2 | 7 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| No. of beds in such rooms, | – | 12 | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 102 | 44½ | Shirts, | 6 | 49 | Shifts, | 5 | 27 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 68 | 17½ | Jackets, | 6 | 39 | Jackets, | 5 | 42 |
| Bed-ticks, | 68 | 14 | Vests, | 6 | 42 | Petticoats, | 5 | 28 |
| Bedsteads, | 68 | – | Trowsers, | 5 | 81 | Aprons, | 5 | 16 |
| | | | Caps, | 5 | 58 | Neckerchiefs, | 5 | 40 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 6 | 35 | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 5 | 16 |

When I made my inspection the buildings were in fair repair, except that the roof of the central block admitted damp, but workmen were employed at the time in making the necessary repairs. The locks, however, are old and useless. My colleague, in his last report, stated that they were at that time in a very insecure condition, and since then they have not been replaced, and the Governor reports that they are so worn as to render repair impossible. This is a subject on which I would particularly wish to call attention, as connected with the security of the building as a place of detention.* Another great defect is the want of water, which during the dry season totally failed, notwithstanding that a large river runs close by; and in the course of last summer the Governor was obliged to bring gangs of prisoners outside

* The Board of Superintendence have lately ordered ten new locks to be procured, but the number is insufficient for the requirements of the gaol.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

the gaol bounds, to the river, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of water for the necessary requirements of the establishment, as the well on the prison grounds had become quite dry.

So few prisoners are sentenced to hard labour within this jurisdiction that there has not been sufficient power of men in the gaol for the last three years to work the tread-wheel, to which the only pump from the river for the use of the establishment is attached; hence, the whole supply of water being derived from the prison well, when it failed, the Governor had no resource but to obtain from the river what he required. I see by the minutes of the Board that in July last he applied to have attached to the pipes from the river a hand-pump, which could be worked by the few prisoners in custody, and a supply obtained of water for general prison use, and the flushing of the sewerage. Up to the period of my visit the pump had not been procured. I would urge on the Board the great necessity of giving the Governor the means to have a sufficient supply of water, a requirement on which both the health and cleanliness of the inmates so absolutely depends, and that he should not be again obliged to take the prisoners outside the prison bounds for the purpose of obtaining it.

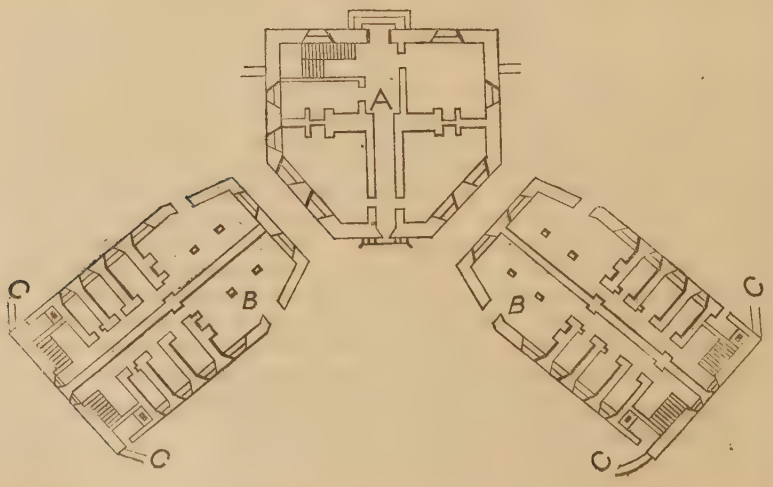
I found the supply of blankets, bedding, and prison clothing sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody, and some in store. No rugs are supplied.

All the defects in this gaol enumerated in former reports of Inspectors-General still continue: they are, the want of reception wards, and of a marshalsea for females. There is no separation of master and pauper debtors in the male prison, no proper laundry or drying-room, and the hospital is wanting in all requirements. The day-room, used as a school, is quite unsuitable, and baths, water-closets, and covered lavatories should be put up where required.

As, however, the amalgamation of the town and county jurisdictions is, I trust, now decided on, no delay should be made in carrying out so important an object. The building in which males are here placed will then become an excellent prison for the females belonging to both jurisdictions when altered to suit the separate system; some of the other blocks of buildings might be converted into reception wards, a marshalsea for females, officers' quarters, &c.

The following is the ground plan of the prison as it now exists :—

*Plan.*



SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

The county gaol at Limerick has been remodelled on a plan which I think could with advantage be adopted here; the wings might be joined to the central building, the cells marked B B removed, and an inspection hall formed, from which perfect supervision could be established over thirty-two cells—sixteen on each side—a number quite sufficient for the accommodation for all the female prisoners likely to be committed from both jurisdictions.

Lock-up is attended by the Governor or head turnkey, at seven in summer and at dusk in winter. The prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer and at daylight in winter. It is the duty of one of the three turnkeys to maintain a watch during the night, but there is no means of ascertaining whether the duty is properly discharged. The Governor keeps the keys of the prison in his bedroom between the hours of lock-up and unlock. Gas has not been introduced into the buildings.

No escape has been attempted from this gaol during the present or the past year.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stoppage of Diet, . . | 13 | 1 | Stoppage of Diet, . . | 8 | 2 |

These punishments, with a single exception, were inflicted by the Governor. On one occasion, it became necessary for a Magistrate, a member of the Board of Superintendence, to punish a prisoner for malingering. This man feigned lunacy, and caused much disturbance in the gaol. He was sentenced to fourteen days' solitary confinement on bread and water.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Matmaking, . . . . . | 2 | – |
| Teasing oakum, . . . . . | – | 3 |
| | 2 | 3 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Teasing oakum, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Platting coir yarn, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Washing, . . . . . | – | 2 |
| Prison duties, . . . . . | – | 1 |
| Total, . . . | 2 | 3 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, . . . . . | 2 | 3 |
| Industrial labour, . . . . . | 2 | 3 |
| Unemployed (nursing), . . . . | – | 2 |
| Debtors (unemployed), . . . . | – | 1 |
| Lunatics, . . . . . | 2 | – |
| Attending lunatics, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Total in custody, . . . | 7 | 9 |

In consequence of the few prisoners in this gaol no hard labour is carried out. Some good mats are made, but prison duties and attending lunatics absorb the most part of the time of the inmates.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1862, . £43 14*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £31 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £26 2*s.* 8*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 31 | – | 18 | – |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 6·4 | – | 3·7 | – |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 188 | – | 140 | – |

*School-hours.*—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock, A.M.

The school is held in one of the day-rooms, which is dark and unsuitable. It is placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. Their Inspector reports that the teacher, who ranks as probationer, is competent, his method of teaching satisfactory, and the books properly kept.* When he inspected in July, the only two pupils in the gaol were engaged in prison duties; but on the 22nd August, he remarks, "From all I can observe, I am of opinion that the teacher has been attentive, and that the pupils have progressed according to their opportunities and capabilities." He suggests that more attention should be given to arithmetic, dictation, and the map of Ireland, and a new time-table to be drawn up. No secular education is given to the females in this gaol, but the Sisters of Mercy devote much time to the religious instruction of Roman Catholics, who constitute almost the entire prison population.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, and a pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Juveniles.—Males and Females—5 oz. of Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner; 4 oz. of brown bread for supper.

Gruel substituted for milk to all prisoners for dinner whose sentences do not exceed a month. Gruel substituted for milk at dinner to all classes on two alternate days of each week.

*Contracts.*—Bread—white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt. 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 4¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; turf, per box, 11½*d.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 3*s.* 4*d.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 2·11*d.* | 1863, . 1·75*d.* | 1864, . 1·62*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made to me by any. The quality of the food was good on the days on which I inspected it; the bread, which is made of seconds-flour and Indian meal, is baked on a hot-hearth, and is relished by the prisoners. The Chaplains report regularly on the supply in the tabular form recommended for their use.

*Books and Accounts.*

Much care and attention is bestowed on the books and accounts by the Governor, who is a zealous officer. He keeps all those, except such as are a check on himself, and the details are entered with clearness and precision; his journal is likewise carefully written up, and in it all occurrences worthy of note which happen in the gaol are duly recorded. The other superior officers merely write their names in the

* This teacher has since been removed from his office by the Board of Superintendence.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

books kept for the purpose. The Chaplains have one journal common to both. All the forms required by the rules, or recommended for use, except the General Visitors' Book, have been adopted.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £753 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £766 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £797 7*s.* 11*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £24 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1863, . £22 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £29 18*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . 7*s.* | 1863, . – | 1864, . 12*s.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £4 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . – | 1864, . £3 5*s.* 7*d.*

Repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1862, . £68 7*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £75 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £38 8*s.* 4*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| *Non-Resident.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robert J. Ievers, Local Inspector, . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. John Treanor, Protestant Chaplain, . . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Geo. Commins, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| James V. Browne, Surgeon, | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Prendergast, Schoolmaster, . . . | 12 | 0 | 0 |

| *Resident.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Marshall, Governor, . | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Timothy Caulfield, Head Turnkey, . . . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Patk. Sullivan, . . | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Patrick Coen, . . | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Madden, . . | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Hudson, Matron, . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridget Sullivan, Female Turnkey, . . . | 15 | 0 | 0 |

*Vacancies.*

Two vacancies in the office of Turnkey—one caused by resignation, and the second by death. One vacancy filled up by appointment made by the Board; no successor appointed to the turnkey who resigned, the Board being of opinion that his services are not required.

*Officers on Gaol Allowance.*

No food rations given to any officer, but allowances of fuel are made to the Governor, Head Turnkey, Matron, and Female Turnkey. Uniforms and fire-arms supplied to the male turnkeys.

I observe by the books that a very grave charge against the female officers of this gaol was investigated by the Board in the July preceding my visit. All the half blankets belonging to the beds in the female prison had been torn, and the larger half stolen; the parts remaining were found by the Governor folded up and fixed so as to appear entire. These thefts must have been going on for a considerable time; and the Board decided that the matron was guilty of very culpable neglect; she was, however, merely reprimanded, but informed that the next complaint against her would be visited with instant dismissal.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 155 | 101 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 224 | 95 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . | 311 | 162 |
| Surgeon, . . . | 71 | 43 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of the Town of Galway Gaol.*

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 8 | 7 | 9 | – | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| No. of days therein, . | 329 | 225 | 534 | – | 285 | 75 | 44 | 17 |
| Average daily number, . | 0·90 | 0·62 | 1·46 | – | 0·78 | 0·20 | 0·17 | 0·06 |
| Number of deaths, . . | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, . . | £1 10*s.* 6*d.* | | £1 17*s.* 4*d.* | | £1 18*s.* 9*d.* | | — | |

The hospital building is still deficient of the requirements necessary for the sick. There is no bath or water-closet, and only one privy common to prisoners of both sexes. There is but one exercising-yard for all prisoners, the wall of which is so low that a child can cross it. The lower ward is damp and flagged, but the upper one is properly ventilated. As there is no marshalsea for females in this prison the latter ward, the only one suited for the sick, has been occupied by a mistress debtor for upwards of twelve months, and I understand that there is no prospect of her being discharged, as she will take no steps for the purpose, and in consequence of the defects in the law she cannot be compelled to do so.

The sanitary state of the gaol has been very satisfactory, and no death has taken place in it since 1861.

*Board of Superintendance.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. O'Flaherty, esq., J.P. | Edw. C. Burke, esq., J.P. | William G. Murray, esq. |
| John W. Lynch, esq., J.P., | Bernd. O'Flaherty, esq., J.P. | James Campbell, esq. |
| Lieut.-Col. Geoghegan, J.P. | Valentine Blake, esq., J.P. | Richd. N. Somerville, esq. |
| Captain Blake Foster, J.P. | John Redington, esq. | Thomas Kyne, esq. |

The Board is convened monthly, or oftener when required, but the meetings are irregularly held, and frequently adjourned, in consequence of a quorum not being formed. Twelve meetings were called from the 1st January previously to my inspection in September, 1865; of these only five were held, for the reason above stated.

The salaries of inferior officers are paid monthly, those of the Local Inspector and of the Protestant Chaplain are paid quarterly, and likewise that of the Governor, if funds are in hands, otherwise at Assizes. The salaries of the Roman Catholic Chaplain and of the Surgeon are paid half-yearly at Assizes, at which time a committee of the Grand Jury is appointed to audit the accounts of the gaol, and report thereon.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee.—Official Inspection, 11th August, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Untried.** | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **Tried.** | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 10 | 9 | 19 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 11 | – | 11 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Total in Custody, | 47 | 10 | 57 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

*Juveniles.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Convicted summarily, . 4 males.
Of these, 2 were committed once, 1 twice, and 1 three times.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 66 | 14 | 1864, | 43 | 18 |
| 1863, | 57 | 13 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 47 | 10 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | 2 | 1864, | – | 1 |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | – |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | – | 1864, | 2 | – |
| 1863, | 3 | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*

Number of returned convicts, recognised as such, in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 4 | 1 | 1865, up to and including | | |
| 1863, | 5 | 3 | day of Inspection, | 2 | 3 |
| 1864, | 2 | 6 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | 1 |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Common assaults, | 140 | 23 | 70 | 26 | 84 | 9 | 10 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 5 | – | 14 | 2 | 9 | – | 5 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 13 | 2 | 17 | – | 11 | – | 1 | – |
| Other assaults, | – | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | 4 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 11 | 1 | 13 | – | 2 | – | 6 | – |
| Larceny, | 47 | 46 | 42 | 56 | 22 | 17 | 4 | 9 |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 4 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 7 | – | 6 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 3 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 13 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Illegal fishing, | 36 | – | 14 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Breach of Sabbath, | 1 | 3 | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Breach of contract, | 7 | 2 | 6 | – | 4 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Contempt of Petty Sessions Court, | 4 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Workhouse offences, | 10 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Maliciously enticing away a child, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | – |
| Against property with violence, | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Against property without violence, | 54 | 16 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 5 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 17 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 3 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 383 | 137 | 255 | 122 | 180 | 41 | 40 | 9 |
| Vagrancy, | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 65 | 61 | 42 | 17 | 28 | 11 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Debt*, | 25 | – | 23 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 6 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 27 | 6 | 26 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | – |
| Total, | 516 | 216 | 360 | 149 | 249 | 64 | 47 | 10 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 23 | 1 | Debtors, | 21 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 281 | 129 | Criminals, | 188 | 48 |
| Vagrants, | 8 | 1 | Vagrants, | 6 | 3 |
| Drunkards, | 42 | 17 | Drunkards, | 28 | 11 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 6 | 1 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 6 | 1 |
| Total, | 360 | 149 | Total, | 249 | 64 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 282 | 112 | Once within the year, | 184 | 41 |
| | Twice ,, | 22 | 6 | Twice ,, | 17 | 8 |
| | Thrice ,, | 2 | 3 | Thrice ,, | 2 | 2 |
| | Four times ,, | – | 1 | Four times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Five times ,, | 1 | – | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Eleven times ,, | – | 1 | Eleven times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 307 | 123 | Total, | 204 | 51 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 42·9 | 16·4 | — | 36·5 | 13·0 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 80 | | 5th Jan. | 61 | | 12th July. |
| Lowest ditto, | 43 | | 21st April. | 41 | | 20th March. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 65 | | 6th Feb. | 45 | | 12th July. |
| Ditto, of females, | 24 | | 24th Sept. | 17 | | 5th March. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 26 | | 18th Oct. | 26 | | 27th April. |
| Ditto, of females, | 8 | | 21st April | 10 | | 26th May. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd January, 1858, | 68 | 23rd December, 1862, | 91 |
| 14th December, 1859, | 72 | 31st May, 1863, | 104 |
| 6th September, 1860, | 67 | 5th January, 1864, | 80 |
| 18th December, 1861, | 82 | 12th July, 1865, | 61 |

Population, 201,800 inhabitants; area, 1,186,126 acres.

Table showing the number of convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 110 | 79 | 99 | 87 | 132 | 121 | 120 |
| Acquittals, | 114 | 61 | 77 | 101 | 80 | 123 | 59 |
| Total, | 224 | 140 | 176 | 188 | 212 | 244 | 179 |

Committals of drunkards—

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| To the gaol, | 53 | 37 | 65 | 61 | 42 | 17 |
| To the bridewells of the county, | 373 | 19 | 369 | 29 | 312 | 24 |
| Total, | 426 | 56 | 434 | 90 | 354 | 41 |
| Total males and females, | 482 | | 524 | | 395 | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*

I found 40 male prisoners criminally committed, 1 on remand, and 6 debtors in custody on the day of my inspection. Ten females, including 1 lunatic, were also inmates of the gaol. Twenty of these prisoners were grave offenders, under long sentences of imprisonment, varying from 1 to 2 years; 7 were for the latter period. This large number of criminals remain, during the periods of their sentences, in association with other prisoners for the most part charged with minor offences only; and it is a subject of regret to find such association, more especially in a mountain district circumstanced as Kerry. Young persons are frequently committed for illegal fishing, poaching, &c. Hence the gaol often becomes for such the school of crime, caused by their daily intercourse with professional thieves, who corrupt the less guilty so subjected to their influence. This holds good especially as regards females; and I would urge on the Board not to permit the present system to continue, which must be a fruitful source of crime in the district. Amongst those in custody, when I made my inspection, some were known to belong to gangs of thieves of the class referred to, who infest country fairs and markets; several were of the same family; two were recognised to be returned convicts; but as photography is not in use for identifying criminals strangers to the district, many must escape detection. This class of crime against property can only be grappled with by a vigorous and deterrent prison system, carried out in strict separation, so as to prevent contamination, and, by carefully ascertaining the antecedents of old offenders, to obtain sentences of penal servitude under the late Act for all such. Assaults, also, often of a very aggravated character, by neighbours who meet at fairs and markets, would, I believe, be considerably checked if strict separation were enforced amongst those undergoing punishment in the gaol.

Female crime is comparatively trifling in this county. There exist, however, some old offenders residing in the district who are known to be receivers of stolen goods, and corrupters of youth, against whom it is difficult to obtain convictions. These women make proselytes when in this associated gaol, whom, on discharge, they train in crime.

The prostitute class are only committed from the towns of Killarney and Tralee. Six females, known to be returned convicts, were in custody during 1864.

*Debtors.*

One female and 23 male debtors were placed in custody here in 1864, and 1 female and 21 males during the part of 1865 previous to my visit in August; 6 were then in custody. Three females were committed under the excise laws, and 14 for poor law offences.

*Lunatics.*

I found 1 lunatic female in the gaol, committed under the Act 1 Vic., c. 27; 7 were so committed in 1864, and 7 before the period of my inspection during the present year. Some, however, although insane, are under criminal committals for assaults. One old man, so committed on the 28th January, 1864, died on the 2nd February following, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, "of lunacy and debility."

*Juveniles.*

I found 4 juveniles (boys) in custody summarily convicted, one of whom has been already three times an inmate, and another twice.

Thirty-seven juveniles (33 males and 4 females) were committed to this

gaol in 1864; 2 were twice committed; 3 were under 10 years of age; 3 of the 4 females had lost one or both parents; 3 were wholly illiterate, and the fourth had only learned to spell; 2 were strangers to the district. Only 2 of the male juveniles had lost both parents; 6 others had lost either father or mother; 3 did not belong to the county Kerry; 4 boys were in custody on the day of my visit, 2 of whom had previously been in the gaol. Twenty-five juveniles were committed before August in 1865, 4 of whom were females, including a child of 2 years of age, committed with her mother as a vagrant; 1 boy and 1 girl were orphans; 2 of the girls were wholly illiterate; 2 were sent to the Reformatory for females at Limerick; 8 boys were under 13 years of age; 1 was under 7 years.

Gas has not been introduced into this gaol.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and at 7 in winter; the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at 4.30 in winter. The Governor or his deputy counts the prisoners in each ward, and hands them over to the turnkey of the ward to be locked for the night. No further examination of the cells or locks takes place; but at 8 o'clock in winter, and 9 in summer, a superior officer goes his rounds, and they occasionally visit the wards at unexpected hours.

Two turnkeys, one armed on patrol over the establishment, while the other remains in the guard-room, alternately keep watch for two hours during the night.

In order to insure the vigilance of the watch, there are two tell-tale clocks on the premises. At 8, P.M., in winter, and 9 in summer, the keys of the prison are given up, and are counted by the Governor, or in his absence, by his deputy, and are kept in the Governor's bed-room; but the nursetender in charge locks up by herself the prisoners in hospital, and keeps the keys during the night. This lax system of lock-up, and of the custody of hospital keys, must not be permitted to continue. The Governor is answerable for the safe keeping of all the prisoners committed to his charge; he should see each prisoner locked for the night, and he should not permit the nursetender to have charge of the key of the hospital after lock-up; but a bell should be put up from the hospital, to enable her to give an alarm if necessary.

No escape was effected from the gaol or the bridewells of the county during the past or present years.

The prisoners sleep and take their meals in separate cells. The tread-wheel, laundry, sheds for stone-breaking, and schools are divided into stalls. An officer is present on those occasions; but the precaution is of little avail as the prisoners are in association at other times.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 6 | 2 | Worksheds, | 21 | – |
| Yards, | 6 | 2 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 5 | 4 | Bakery, | 1 | – |
| Solitary Cells, | 2 | 1 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, | – | – | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| | | | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 8 | 3 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 79 | 15 | Bath, | 1 | – |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 4 | 2 | Waterclosets, | 7 | 3 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 12 | 6 | Pump, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 1 | Well, | One. | |
| Chapel, | One. | | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Capstan-mill, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 6 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

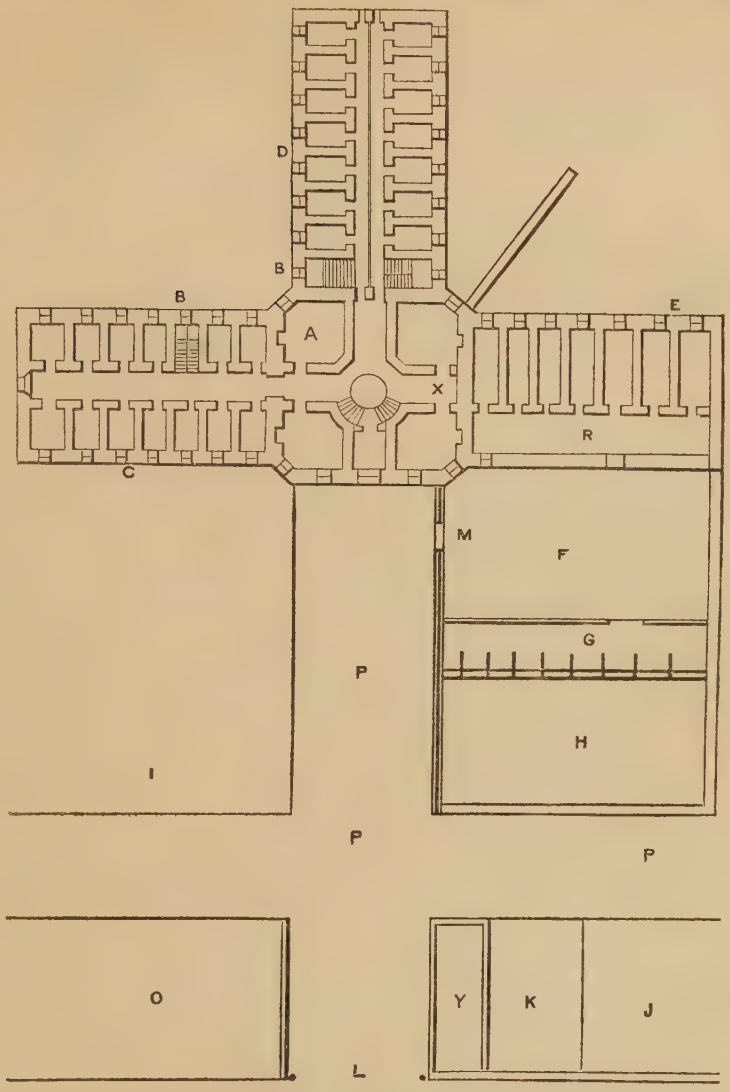
*County of Kerry Gaol.*

By reference to the ground-plan of Tralee gaol, given in my former reports for 1861 and 1863, it will be seen that facilities exist for remodelling the central hall and wings of the building, to suit the separate system of prison discipline. The alterations might be carried out on the plan adopted by Mr. Atkins at Limerick, and I believe that they could be made with efficiency and economy. I regret however, to perceive that the Board of Superintendence have recorded as their opinion "that the cellular system is not necessary in the present state of crime in the country," notwithstanding the large number of prisoners under long sentences now in the gaol, (a fact which shows the present system is not deterrent), and also the conclusions arrived at by Committees of both Houses of Parliament, publicists, and others conversant with prison management. I would likewise call attention to the fact that the alterations could be effected for the small sum of about £3,000, which would, in the first instance, be advanced, interest free, by the Treasury, on the faith of a presentment, repayable in 20 half yearly instalments of £150, each of which, in this vast county, with property valued at £277,621 annually, would be less than a farthing in the pound on the valuation of the district. Small districts—even Drogheda—have adopted the separate system, and have either built new gaols or remodelled the old ones. I would therefore urge on the proprietors of this great county not to be behind their neighbours in so necessary an improvement. Perhaps they might, in the first instance, remodel the wing for females, as the female prison is now so very defective, and as it could so easily be formed into a well-circumstanced gaol, and the work be done at a trifling cost. The Board would then have an opportunity of judging of the advantages which would result from the adoption of separation, and when satisfied of its advantages, they might afterwards make the alterations in the male prison also. The female prison at present is so extremely faulty that some change in it must be made. The laundry in which female prisoners are now employed is not within the quarters for females, but on the opposite side of a thoroughfare through which male officers and prisoners are constantly passing. It is also close to the entrance of the gaol and work-shops in which the male prisoners are at work. Even within the limits of the female prison, from its construction, no separation of classes can be sufficiently carried out; the unchaste, although nominally in a separate division, cannot be kept from mixing with the other classes, and even the mistress debtor must lodge in the criminal prison, contrary to the express provisions of the Prisons Act. Having regard, therefore, to these facts, and to the importance of the subject, I trust that the Board of Superintendence will now not hesitate to sanction the proposed arrangements, on which the well-being of the prisoners under their charge so mainly depends. I subjoin a ground-plan of the gaol, on which the alterations which I propose to have made in the wing of the building for females are marked; and I believe that the advantages of the arrangement are so evident that the members of the Board and the Grand Jury will not hesitate to sanction the cost, especially as, I have already observed, it will be advanced in the first instance out of the Consolidated Fund.

[PLAN.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*




A, B, C, D, male prison; E, female prison, altered to suit the separate system; F, exercising yard for females; G, proposed new laundry; H, laundry yard; J, the present laundry in the male quarters of the prison; K, kitchen; L, entrance to prison; P, thoroughfare. All these are accessible to male prisoners and officers.

By this arrangement the female quarters of the gaol would be altogether distinct. The only entrance would be at M on the plan, and the separation and supervision over the inmates would be sufficient. When carried out 21 excellent cells will be provided, a number quite sufficient to meet the requirements for a female prison in this county.*

* As this Report was passing through press preparatory to being laid before Parliament, the Grand Jury of county Kerry assembled at Spring Assizes, 1866, after full discussion decided not to entertain this subject at present. No improvement will therefore be now made in the female prison as proposed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*

The best method to remodel the male prison at a small cost, would be to enlarge the cells as proposed in the female prison, and to form an inspection hall at B, B, D, and A, as marked on the ground-plan of the gaol. Should additional accommodation be required, one of the wings might be prolonged.

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 155 | 80 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 98 | 26 |
| Bedticks, | 98 | 89 |
| Bedsteads, | 117 | 85 |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 45 | 60 |
| Jackets, | 28 | 66 |
| Vests, | 27 | 10 |
| Trowsers, | 28 | 19 |
| Caps, | 27 | 8 |
| Shoes, pairs of, | 23 | 16 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 11 | 24 |
| Jackets, | 9 | 18 |
| Petticoats, | 18 | 35 |
| Aprons, | 9 | 9 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 12 | – |
| Caps, | 9 | 10 |
| Shoes, pairs of, | 9 | 7 |

I found this gaol on the day of my visit in sound repair, except such parts as were under alterations. A number of workmen were employed in forming flues and other works, which, if the Legislature enforces the adoption of the separate system in gaols, will be useless, as then some partitions in the central hall must be removed for the purposes of supervision, and the money now spent will be thrown away. I found the cells and the parts occupied by prisoners very clean and well kept, except one water-closet. The prison is well built, and could be made, if judiciously altered, secure and effective for discipline. I found the bedding and prison clothing sufficient and good, except that some of the blankets were, when I inspected them, in holes from moths. The ventilation is good; the supply of water is abundant; it is, I am informed, applied to flushing the sewerage, which is stated to be effective. No rugs are used for bedding, but an additional blanket is given instead. All the defects enumerated in former reports continue in full force. There is not the legal separation of either male or female debtors. The latter, when in custody, are lodged in the criminal prison, where all classes are necessarily, from the construction of the building, in association together. The country girl convicted of killing a salmon and the female debtor are in proximity with the abandoned characters committed from the towns, and the returned convict. I would add that there is not sufficient separation of the sexes in this gaol, and from the position of the windows of the cells, the female prisoners frequently from them hold conversation with the male occupants of the cells adjoining.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 34 | 9 |

| *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 14 | 3 |

These punishments were inflicted by the Governor on his sole authority, and approved by the Board at the next meeting.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Tread-wheel, | 12 | – |
| Stone-breaking, | 17 | – |
| Washing, | – | 3 |
| Prison duties, | 4 | 2 |
| Total, | 33 | 5 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Weaving, | 1 | – |
| Baking, &c., | 2 | – |
| Tailoring, | 1 | – |
| Shoemaking, | 2 | – |
| Carpentry, | 1 | – |
| Painting and glazing, | 1 | – |
| Spinning, | – | 3 |
| Total, | 8 | 3 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 33 | 5 |
| Industrial labour, | 8 | 3 |
| Sick, | – | 1 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 6 | – |
| Lunatics, | – | 1 |
| Total in custody, | 47 | 10 |

Punitive labour consists in stone-breaking and working the tread-wheel and capstan mill; industrial works are likewise carried on, but only partially; corn is ground for the use of the gaol, and trades, as far as possible, are followed. The females are principally employed in washing; but there is no mangle in the gaol, and the clothes are not ironed. Punitive labour lasts for two hours daily, with intervals of four minutes relief in every twelve during that time. Four hours daily are assigned to industrial employment.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £40 7*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £35 2*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £21 11*s.* 6*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 85 | 15 | 30 | 5 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 7·3 | 3·6 | 3·3 | 1·0 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 277 | 280 | 125 | 127 |

*School-hours.*—Males—From 1 to 3 P.M. Females—From 1 to 2½ P.M.

Prisoners twenty years of age and under attend the school, which is placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and is inspected by their officer, who reports—"The teacher is a probationer; his acquirements and manner of conducting the school are good; the course of training and instruction is well suited to the class of pupils who attend, and the proficiency attained by them is satisfactory." The assistant-matron, who acts as teacher to the female prisoners, is likewise a probationer. The forms of registers of the National schools, and also those recommended for prisons, are in use, and the Chaplains occasionally visit and report. The Sisters of Mercy, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, devote much time to the religious instruction of the Roman Catholics, male and female, and visit the sick of both sexes in the hospital.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—14 oz. bread, 1 pint milk. Dinner—6 oz. meal, 2 oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Dinner—5¼ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, ½ pint milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry Gaol.*

Class 3, Males and Females under 15 years of age.—Breakfast—8 oz. bread, 1 pint gruel. Dinner—3¾ oz. meal, 1¼ oz. rice, ½ pint milk. Supper—4 oz. bread.

N.B.—All prisoners sentenced to one month and under receive 1 pint of gruel daily, for breakfast, in lieu of milk, and on Mondays and Fridays 1 pint of gruel is substituted for milk to all classes.

*Contracts.*—Indian corn, per ton, £7 5*s.*; new milk (skimmed), per gallon, 3*d.*; coals, per ton, 21*s.* 10*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no just cause of complaint. The food, which I tasted, was good, except the gruel, which was thin. The Chaplains, who regularly inspect the supply, almost uniformly report favourably of it, and in the tabular form prescribed for their use. The bread made from corn ground by prison labour in the gaol is excellent.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 2·5*d.* | 1863, . 1·86*d.* | 1864, . 1·91*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

I found the various registers of statistics and finance in this gaol on my inspection, as on former occasions, well and carefully kept by Mr. Harris, the deputy-governor, clerk, and schoolmaster, who is an efficient officer, and has earned the approval of the Local Inspector and the other authorities of the gaol. The Governor and Chaplains keep journals, but not so the other officers whose duty it is to do so.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—*

1862, . £2,013 0*s.* 11*d.* | 1863, . £2,008 16*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £2,097 7*s.* 3*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years —

1862, . £29 12*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £24 8*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £31 10*s.* 9*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1862, . £0 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £0 18*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . —

Repaid out of Consolidated Fund, for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1861, £240 14*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, £277 15*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, £345 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, £264 6*s.* 8*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Ven. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector, . . . | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. J. G. Day, Protestant Chaplain, . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. J. Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Francis Crumpe, Physician, | | — | |
| Michael Lawlor, Apothecary, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.*† | | | |
| Christr. Gallwey, Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Harris, Deputy-Governor, Clerk, and Schoolmaster, . . . . | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Garrett Cotter, *Baker*, . | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Meara, *Shoemaker*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Eugene Luoney, *Tailor*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Hines, . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Farmer, . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Brien, . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Sylvester Murphy, . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Lenihan, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Chute, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Sheehy, Hatchman, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeremiah Howe, Porter, . | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress, . . | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellen Barden, Nursetender, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellen Hayes, Assistant-Nursetender, . . . . | 12 | 0 | 0 |

* Inclusive of £75 10*s.* for years 1862, 1863, and of £275 10*s.* for year 1864, superannuation to officers.

† Half the number of turnkeys sleep in the gaol every alternate week.

The gate porter and assistant-schoolmistress receive rations, but none of the other officers of the gaol. The turnkeys are supplied with a uniform.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 129 | 82 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 163 | 94 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 188 | 124 |
| Physician, | 289 | 183 |
| Apothecary, | 256 | 149 |

I regret that a very disagreeable quarrel occurred during the year between the Medical Officer and the Apothecary, the subject matter of which it became my duty to refer to the College of Physicians for their opinion, which they kindly gave, and their reply was forwarded to the Local Inspector for the information of the Board of Superintendence, who held an investigation into the facts of the case.

*Hospital.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Prisoners in hospital, | 70 | 25 | 90 | 22 | 55 | 34 | 35 | 9 |
| No. of days therein, | 1,085 | 325 | 1,405 | 624 | 738 | 547 | 434 | 95 |
| Average daily number, | 2·97 | 0·89 | 3·85 | 1·71 | 2·02 | 1·49 | 1·95 | 0·43 |
| No. of deaths, | – | – | *2 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| Cost of medicine, | £4 1*s.* 8*d.* | | £16 10*s.* 6*d.* | | £8 7*s.* 3*d.* | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates:—

One, February 3rd, 1864; one, June 19th, 1865.

I found the hospital in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and order, the wards have water-closets attached. The building is likewise fitted up with baths; but there is only one staircase for prisoners of both sexes, and the aspect is bad.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wilson Gun, esq. | D. D. C. M'Gillycuddy, esq. | Francis B. Chute, esq. |
| Thomas Gallwey, esq. | Daniel C. Coltsmann, esq. | Major Crosbie. |
| Nicholas Donovan, esq. | Maurice F. Sandes, esq. | Colonel Blennerhassett. |
| Maurice Jas. O'Connell, esq. | Robert C. Hurly, esq. | John F. Godfrey, esq. |

The Board meets on the last Thursday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of inferior officers and small accounts are paid by cheque drawn in favour of the Governor, who accounts with the Board at its next meeting.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

The bridewell keepers in this county are miserably paid. The majority have only a salary of £10 yearly; and it is quite impossible that the two officers, the keeper and his wife or daughter, to attend the female prisoners, can support themselves on this wretched pittance.

* One was a master debtor.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| ——— | Cahersiveen. | | Dingle. | | Kenmare. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . | 111 | 12 | 38 | 4 | 64 | 13 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 63 | 3 | 35 | 2 | 19 | 1 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 27 | 2 | 11 | – | 21 | 2 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 15 | 1 | 9 | – | 8 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | On the 2nd Saturday of the month; but monthly only in the country districts. | | Fortnightly, on Fridays. | | Fortnightly, on Mondays. | |
| Committals, . . | Transmittals direct. I found one illegal committal. | | Transmittals direct; committals correct. | | Transmittals direct; committals correct. | |
| Registry, . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | The wood work in bad repair; in part rotten; painting required. | | In fair repair. | | In fair repair. | |
| Security, . . | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, . | Day-room and three cells for each sex. | | Day-room and two cells for each sex. | | Day-room and three cells for each sex. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Sufficient; but some blankets thin and worn. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Water, . . | None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant. | | None on premises, but near. | | None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant. | |
| Sewerage, , . | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Fair. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Clean, but very damp. | | Clean and orderly. | | Clean and orderly. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head per day. | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, . | £10. | | £10. | | £10. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Holds some land. | | Is a carpenter by trade. | | Holds some land. | |
| Official Inspection, | 12th August, 1865. | | 10th August, 1865. | | 14th August, 1865. | |
| Remarks, . . | One male in custody. Prisoner detained 15 days here from illness. | | One drunkard (male) in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry.*

*Bridewells.*

| —— | Milltown. | | Castleisland. | | Killarney. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . | 78 | 20 | 24 | 14 | 97 | 28 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | 16 | 2 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 15 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 31 | 6 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Monthly, on Mondays; transmittals direct. | | Fortnightly, on Thursdays, transmittals direct. | | Weekly, on Wednesdays or Fridays; transmittals direct. | |
| Committals, . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, . . | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In good repair. | | Repairs required; a leakage in roof of kitchen of Keeper; eave shoots ordered; outer door in bad repair; and the woodwork should be painted. | | In fair repair. | |
| Security, . . | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient with care. | |
| Accommodation, . | Day-room and three cells for each sex. | | Day-room and two cells for each sex. | | Males, day-room and 3 cells, and 1 for drunkards; females, day-room and 2 cells. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Water, . . | None on premises; a quarter of a mile distant. | | None on premises, but near. | | A good pump on premises, but not in yard for prisoners. | |
| Sewerage, . . | Cess-pool cleanable from outside. | | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Clean and orderly; damp in winter. | | Very clean, but damp. | | Very clean and orderly. | |
| Cost of Dietary, per head per day. | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, . | £10. | | £10. | | £20. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | Holds land, and is Clerk of Petty Sessions, salary £100 a year. | | Court-keeper, salary £28. | |
| Official Inspection, | 12th August, 1865. | | 9th August, 1865. | | 9th August, 1865. | |
| Remarks, . . | No prisoner in custody. | | Prisoner sometimes kept here for a long time. | | One male prisoner in custody. | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kerry.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| | Listowel. | | Tarbert. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 208 | 45 | 33 | 8 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 142 | 15 | 28 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | 42 | 7 | 6 | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 36 | 2 | 5 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, | Weekly, on Saturdays; transmittals direct. | | Fortnightly; transmittals direct. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In fair repair. | | Correct. | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, | Day-room and two cells for each sex. | | Two day-rooms and four cells above, two cells below. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient; but I found only one sheet on one bed. | | Blankets sufficient, but sheets are required, as there is only one pair for each bed. | |
| Water, how supplied, | None; a quarter of a mile distant. | | None, but near at hand. | |
| Sewerage, | Sufficient. | | Imperfect. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Tolerably clean and orderly. | | Clean and orderly, but damp. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4½*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £20. | | £15. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper; salary, £8. | | None. | |
| Official Inspection, | 8th August, 1865. | | 21st April, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | No person in custody. | | — | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 28TH DECEMBER, 1865.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Deserters, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| For further Examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— To Imprisonment, | 9 | 3 | 12 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Criminal Lunatics, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| In default of Bail, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 1 | 16 | 17 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 15 | 7 | 22 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 53 | 33 | 86 | – | 2 | 2 |

*Juveniles.*

Under 16 years and above 10—Summarily Convicted, . . 1 female.

Number of prisoners of all classes in goal on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 53 | 16 | 1864, | 60 | 25 |
| 1863, | 54 | 33 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 53 | 33 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceeding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | – | 1 |
| 1863, | – | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | 1 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | – | 1864, | 2 | 1 |
| 1863, | 2 | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | – | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

Number of returned convicts in goal on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceeding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 9 | 4 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 2 | 2 |
| 1863, | 8 | 6 | Day of Inspection, | – | – |
| 1864, | 1 | 2 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 11 | 1 | Debtors, | 12 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 245 | 453 | Criminals, | 275 | 632 |
| Vagrants, | 8 | 33 | Vagrants, | 1 | 20 |
| Drunkards, | 56 | 182 | Drunkards, | 64 | 150 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 4 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 6 | 8 |
| Total, | 329 | 673 | Total, | 358 | 811 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 238 | 119 | Once within the year, | 242 | 147 |
| | Twice ,, | 27 | 29 | Twice ,, | 23 | 23 |
| | Thrice ,, | 1 | 17 | Thrice ,, | 5 | 13 |
| | Four times ,, | 3 | 11 | Four times ,, | 4 | 12 |
| | Five times ,, | 1 | 6 | Five times ,, | 1 | 8 |
| | Six times ,, | 1 | 11 | Six times ,, | – | 6 |
| | Seven times ,, | – | 2 | Seven times ,, | – | 8 |
| | Eight times ,, | – | 3 | Eight times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Nine times ,, | – | 7 | Nine times ,, | – | 7 |
| | Ten times ,, | – | 2 | Ten times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Eleven times ,, | – | 3 | Eleven times ,, | 2 | 4 |
| | Twelve times ,, | – | 2 | Twelve times ,, | – | 4 |
| | Thirteen times ,, | – | 1 | Thirteen times ,, | – | 3 |
| | Fourteen times ,, | – | – | Fourteen times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Fifteen times ,, | – | 1 | Fifteen times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Sixteen times ,, | – | 2 | Sixteen times ,, | – | – |
| | Nineteen times ,, | – | – | Nineteen times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Twenty times ,, | – | 1 | Twenty times ,, | – | – |
| | Twenty-two times ,, | – | – | Twenty-two times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Twenty-three times ,, | – | 2 | Twenty-three times ,, | – | – |
| | Thirty times ,, | – | – | Thirty times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Forty-four times ,, | – | – | Forty-four times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Total, | 271 | 219 | Total, | 277 | 246 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 55·6 | 34·1 | — | 55·4 | 25·9 | — |
| Highest number at any one time, | 108 | | 27th May. | 101 | | 27th Sept. & 16th Dec. |
| Lowest ditto, | 76 | | 26th Jan. | 64 | | 27th July. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 68 | | 17th Nov. | 65 | | 13th Feb. & 7th Oct. |
| Ditto, of females, | 50 | | 11th May. | 44 | | 15th Dec. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 45 | | 6th April. | 48 | | 25th Aug. |
| Ditto, of females, | 21 | | 10th Dec. | 12 | | 27th July. |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865 | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | 9 | – | 5 | – | 2 | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults (common), | 17 | 13 | 30 | 16 | 40 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 4 | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 7 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 16 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Robbery, | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 5 | – | 3 | – | 5 | – | 3 | – |
| Larceny, | 53 | 38 | 46 | 38 | 49 | 43 | 4 | 7 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 9 | 21 | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | *1 | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 3 | – |
| Perjury, & subornation of perjury, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 21 | – | 26 | – | 14 | – | 4 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 3 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 14 | – | 1 |
| Revenue offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the Treason Felony Act, | – | – | – | – | 4 | – | 4 | – |
| Leaving employment, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Trespass, | 13 | 184 | 4 | 312 | 15 | 452 | 1 | 13 |
| Attempt at suicide, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Having soldiers' necessaries in possession, | – | – | 5 | – | 3 | 6 | – | 1 |
| Breach of Fishery and Game Laws, | – | – | 4 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 1 | – | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | 2 | 4 | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 21 | 21 | 31 | 39 | 52 | 91 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 194 | 318 | 211 | 437 | 235 | 621 | 36 | 24 |
| Vagrancy, | 12 | 27 | 8 | 33 | 1 | 20 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 49 | 193 | 56 | 182 | 64 | 150 | – | 1 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 4 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 7 |
| *Debt*, | 6 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 24 | 14 | 34 | 16 | 40 | 11 | 1 | – |
| Total, | 289 | 563 | 329 | 673 | 358 | 811 | 53 | 33 |

* A criminal lunatic,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th August, 1858,* . . | 36 | 6th December, 1862, . . | 80 |
| 20th April, 1859,* . . | 47 | 3rd June, 1863, . . . | 96 |
| 9th September, 1860, . . | 99 | 27th May, 1864, . . . | 108 |
| 13th September, 1861, . | 84 | 27th Sept. and 16th Dec., 1865, | 101 |

Table showing the number of acquittals and convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, . | 64 | 78 | 83 | 82 | 65 | 73 | 74 |
| Acquittals, . | 27 | 53 | 46 | 43 | 54 | 48 | 38 |
| Total, . | 91 | 131 | 129 | 125 | 119 | 121 | 112 |

Population, 90,946 inhabitants; area, 418,436 acres.

The great number of committals to this gaol, as has been remarked in former reports of Inspectors-General, is altogether due to the large bodies of soldiers quartered within the district, at Newbridge, and the Curragh Camp at Kildare, hence the vast majority of its inmates, especially females, are composed of camp followers, soldiers, and strangers belonging to the criminal classes, attracted to the neighbourhood of the camp. Very few of the female prisoners committed to this gaol belong to the county Kildare. They are almost exclusively of the abandoned class which congregates in the neighbourhood of military stations, and out of 24 females, criminally committed, in custody on the day of my inspection, only three were not recognised as belonging to the lowest description of prostitutes who loiter in the vicinity of the camp. At the time of my visit, 53 males were in charge, but of these 15 were insane, 1 was a debtor, and 1 on remand; 24 were under sentences of imprisonment, 5 of two years, 1 of 672 days, 1 of eighteen, and 10 of twelve months each. The offences were for the most part military insubordination, desertion, assaults, rape, and crimes against property. I found 6 prisoners in custody committed for trial at assizes, some for tampering with soldiers and for Fenianism; 4 were for trial at the Quarter Sessions to be held in January, 1 was a deserter.

As has already been observed, the female offenders in custody belonged to the lowest class of prostitutes, with the exception of three individuals; one of these is for a workhouse offence, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one month; another is a little girl eleven years of age, likewise sentenced for the same term of imprisonment; she was convicted at Petty Sessions, and from all the circumstances of the case, as reported to me, she would appear to be a very fit subject for reformatory treatment, and there is good reason to fear that in a few years, she will fall into the same career as the abandoned females, her companions in the gaol, a life to which her present training, when at large, must inevitably lead. I am informed that the Magistrates at Petty Sessions, when it was proposed to order her to be sent to a reformatory, were induced through mistaken lenity, at the earnest solicitations of her relatives to omit that part of the sentence, which I believe to be the only means by which she could have been saved from the sad fate to which she appears to be destined. Amongst the prostitutes in the gaol at the time of my visit, one was under a committal for stealing blankets from her cell when being discharged

* These years embrace prisoners confined in Naas Gaol only, Athy Gaol not having been then discontinued.

after a former sentence, another had been 88 times previously in custody, one 78 times, and one 38 times; one committed for loitering about the camp for prostitution on 17 occasions in the interval between two Petty Sessions, had been convicted on all, and sentenced to a certain amount of imprisonment consecutively on each charge, the whole amounting to 69 days; another on 14 similar charges had been sentenced to 53 days' imprisonment; and one on 7 charges, for a term of 49 days; others on 3, 4, or 5 charges, for shorter periods. This accumulation of offences and punishments, happens in consequence of the Petty Sessions in the neighbourhood of the Curragh being only held fortnightly, and as these women have no other means of livelihood, they still daily resort to the camp, notwithstanding the summonses which each day are issued against them. It is also found that the moment they are discharged from prison they return to their former life, showing how little deterrent and hopeless for reformation is the present system for females in this and other county gaols, and the necessity of adopting a system of refuges, which has been successful in the treatment of convicts, and which in Belgium and elsewhere is found to work such favourable results.*

*Lunatics.*

Sixteen male and 2 female lunatics were in custody on the day of inspection, some having been in the gaol for long periods; one whom

* As this Report was passing through press, I received the annexed letter from the Rev. George Wheeler, A.M., T.C.D., the excellent Protestant rector of Ballysax, in which parish the camp and the entire Curragh is situate. This clergyman is also Protestant Chaplain of the Convict Depot of Smithfield, Dublin, and is thoroughly conversant with the proper treatment of the criminal classes. He and the Roman Catholic priests of the parish, the Very Rev. John Dunne, D.D., of Kildare, and the Rev. Thomas Cullen, C.C., of Suncroft, are zealous in their endeavours to alleviate, out of their small means, the evils of which Mr. Wheeler so feelingly speaks; but as Regimental Chaplains have been appointed for the military, the camp at the Curragh does not, as I am informed, in any way contribute to the parish funds or to the charities of the neighbourhood, and as the district is very poor, the unfortunate beings to whom he alludes suffer the miseries which he describes, without the different clergymen belonging to the parish having the means to afford them assistance, or to rescue them from their sad fate.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler, after a few preliminary observations, writes—

"Every regiment stationed for any time at the Curragh, on getting the route, leaves behind it the waifs and strays of fallen humanity. Young girls, perforce abandoned, struggle for a while to earn their bread by washing, selling small wares about the camp, or by farm-labour, when it is to be had. The battle too often is against them, and it is too often the case that I am powerless to help them, although I feel that because they have no aid they will fall, step by step, lower, and still lower, until they are merged in the dreadful company which appears to have utterly lost, not only the feelings of woman, but her very shape. When one of those poor creatures, in her helplessness, commits a wrong, she is sent to the Gaol of Naas, nine miles from the camp, and comes forth prepared at all points to war upon mankind. Sometimes they are sent to the gaol or poorhouse in so wretched a condition as to be moribund. A case of this occurred recently, when a poor outcast was carted off in an open dray, under the drenching rain, and breathed her last on earth just as she passed under the workhouse door.

"I wish we had a permanent building as a bridewell or prison, to which those creatures could be sent when proved to be guilty of some error, and from which they could be sent to a Reformatory. Many of these unfortunates are mere children. It is a terrible thing to send them to a gaol; it seems to me still more terrible, that after a brief sentence, they should be let loose to poison all they come in contact with, both morally and physically. The broad fact, however, is, that round about the camp, hiding day and night in the furze, crouching over embers in disreputable tenements, or disgracing their sex in low tippling houses, there are numbers of English and Irish girls; but we have no institution or building of any kind to afford them the slightest shelter, should the Good Shepherd call the wanderer from the wilderness.

"Is it possible that any thing can be done?"

I believe that the erection of a bridewell at the camp, as suggested, would be attended with advantage, and the establishment of an asylum, such as that of which Mr. Wheeler speaks, would save many unfortunates from misery and death.

South District.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

I found in hospital has been an inmate since April, 1860, and another since December, 1861. The insane here are kindly treated by the authorities, they receive a sufficient quantity of animal food for their support, and pictures are hung on the walls of the gloomy day-room in which they spend the day, but the building is not a proper place for patients afflicted with diseases of the mind, and the desolate and unheated cells of the melancholy old prison, with stone floors and large cast iron bedsteads, considered unfit for occupation by criminals, are surely not suitable places in which lunatics and epileptics should be permitted to remain unattended during the night. No treatment could, I believe, be imagined more likely to aggravate many forms of the disease than being thus locked up in such places in darkness. I have examined the books of the gaol, and find that the male hospital, which is a cheerful well-situated building, is seldom used for sane patients, and I am of opinion that it should be altogether appropriated for the treatment of lunatics who are now located in the wretched quarters already referred to, more especially as the insane, many of whom are in a desponding state of mind, require a cheerful lodging, open to the direct rays of the sun, and with bright surroundings. For the same reason, I believe that such as can be made to comprehend the difference should not be placed for exercise, as at present, within the iron railed rings intended for criminals, and that as many as possible should be permitted to exercise in other parts of the prison grounds. I would therefore urge on the Board of Superintendence, the necessity of carrying out this suggestion, and that they should order the insane to be removed from the old gaol to the hospital, and that the entire of the latter building be given up to their use. Insane patients who have been guilty of no crime are not fit subjects to be committed to a gaol, otherwise the large sums spent on fitting up lunatic asylums are unnecessary; but as the law permits this anomaly, it is the duty of the gaol authorities to render the condition of these unhappy beings as comfortable as circumstances will permit, and I believe that the arrangement which I propose would materially improve their condition. I find that up to 23rd November, in the present year, the insane have been nightly locked up in the cells of the old prison, although it was not the duty of any prison officer even to visit the corridor in which they were lodged at night. The present Governor, however, has now placed a tell-tale clock in the corridor of the cells for lunatics, so that the watchman must peg it every hour, but it would be far better at once to remove the insane to a proper place, and I feel confident that the Board will see the advantage of doing so, and will fit up the hospital building for their use.

This prison is very healthy, and during the entire of the present year only nine patients were admitted into hospital, one man having been twice admitted; one of these patients was a lunatic, four were malingerers, and the remainder were for rheumatism, a sore leg, abscess, and for a cold; all except the lunatic could have been treated in their cells, and there is no reason why the hospital should thus remain unoccupied, and not be given up to a class that would be so much benefitted by removal to it. Should it become necessary to treat a sane prisoner out of his cell, it would be a less evil that he should be placed in the day-room now used for lunatics than that the latter should remain as at present.

One lunatic, committed 17th November, 1862, died 2nd February, 1865, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, "from prostration and natural decay."

*Juveniles.*

Seventeen juveniles, 10 males and 7 females, were committed in 1856, 2 (both girls) were twice committed, 2 males and 1 female were sent to reformatories during the year. On the day of my visit, I found a girl eleven years of age in custody, under a sentence of one months' imprisonment, for larceny of a shawl at the Curragh Camp. The prison authorities keep her as separate as possible from the abandoned prostitutes with whom she is imprisoned, and she remains during the exercise of the females outside the ring, and apart from the others at exercise; but a gaol frequented by drunken prostitutes is a bad school for youth, and I am informed that the girl's mother is bedridden, her father is blind, and her sister, about 20 years of age, is a hawker among the soldiers, with a basket at the Curragh Camp. It is, therefore, much to be regretted, that the Magistrates at Petty Sessions, when sentencing this neglected child, did not exercise the powers vested in them, of sending her to a reformatory at the expiration of her punishment, as the only means of saving her from the career of crime which appears to be her destiny.

*Debtors.*

I found 1 male and 1 female debtor in custody, 13 were committed in 1865, and 12 in 1864.

No revenue prisoner has been in custody since 1863.

The constant recommittals of prostitutes and camp followers from the Curragh Camp to this gaol, a distance of nine miles, is attended with considerable expense to the county; besides which, a large sum is likewise expended in the removal of prisoners on remand, in charge of gaol officers, to and from Petty Sessions and Quarter Sessions of the district during the year. (See table, page 16.)

Photography has not as yet been in use here to aid in the detection of crime. I believe that in a district so frequented by strangers of bad character, it might be introduced with advantage.

The rules which apply to prisoners should be printed, and a copy hung up in each cell.

The lock-up is carried out in this gaol by each turnkey double locking the cells under his charge, at five o'clock, after which he gives up his key, and the head warder goes round the cells to ascertain whether they are properly locked, and calls to each prisoner. The Governor remains close by. A turnkey in rotation remains on guard in the central hall at night, or in the guard-room adjoining, and it is his duty to peg the tell-tale clock in the hall, and another which has lately been placed in the quarter for lunatics. No guard patrols round the exterior of the prison at night.

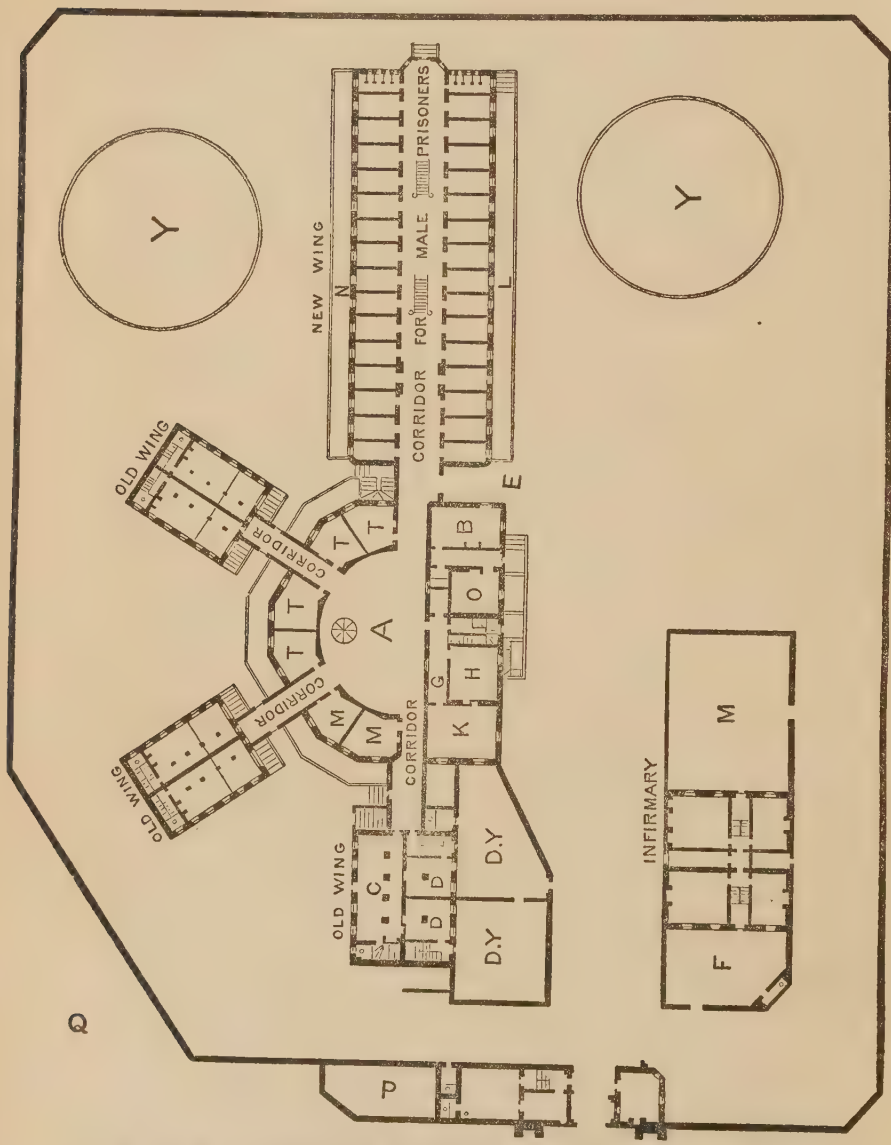
One of the defects of this gaol is that officers reside with their families in the central hall of the prison. The head warder lives with his wife and child in the rooms marked MM on the plan, his servant sleeps in his office opposite, marked T. The matron has an apartment over head, and other officers have also rooms in the centre of the prison. The wives and servants of officers are constantly passing through the door marked E on the plan, which was heretofore, I am informed, frequently left open during the day, but a short time previous to my visit in December, the Governor procured 12 latch locks and 20 keys for the outside doors, one for the door marked E, and he has given a key of it to each of the officers who reside in the prison, so that this door is not now left open, as is stated to have been the case formerly; but it is very objectionable that the central hall of a prison should be the resort of strangers who are not prison officers, and I

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

would suggest that quarters for their use be erected outside the building. I pointed out to the Governor and Local Inspector where those quarters should be built, that for the chief warder at P on the plan, and for other officers at Q, outside the insulating area of the prison, but within the boundary of the gaol.

*Plan.*




A, central inspection hall; B, Board-room; C, chapel; DD, marshelsea for debtors; DY, exercising yard for debtors; GKH, Governor's apartments; O, office; MM, Head Warder's apartments, Matrons' rooms over head; TT, prison offices and turnkeys' rooms; P, proposed apartment for Head Warder; Q, proposed site of quarters for turnkeys; L, entrance to kitchen and other offices for males in the basement; N, entrance to laundry and other ofiices for females in the basement. In the infirmary the males are placed on the side marked M on the plan; the females on the side marked F. E, entrance to the prison.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

The weather was warm when I made my inspection, but I am informed that the heating apparatus now works well. I found, however, the ventilation in the upper cells defective, which is stated to be the result of the mode of heating adopted.

The supply of water is abundant, but the crank pump is defective. In another prison two lives were lost from accidents caused by prisoners working an undivided and continuous crank in separate compartments, and this method of working the pump was consequently abandoned. The crank now in use at Kilmainham gaol and elsewhere, is free from all danger, and I would suggest that one after the same plan be put up here, it being inexpensive and effective. I subjoin a plan and specification of this crank (see page 318), which explains its advantages.

The sewerage of the gaol appears to be effective, and is regularly flushed. The building cannot be considered sufficient for the safe custody of prisoners, unless some of the many outside doors are built up and the rest made secure; the locks are generally of an inferior description, and there are so many doors, especially on the basement storey, that it would be difficult to guard against an escape through some of them by means of false keys, should sufficient inducement be offered, more especially as strangers, not prison officers, sleep within the gaol. This is a subject to which I would earnestly call the attention of the Board. All useless doors should be closed up, and check gates with bars or chains connecting them with the solid doors placed as additional security to the rest.

The buildings were, when I inspected them, in sound repair, very clean, and well kept, and the Governor appears anxious to carry out an efficient discipline. Latticed doors should be put up in the compartments in the laundry to prevent communication of prisoners; the stove intended for heating the smoothing-irons and making starch in the laundry is out of order, and a suitable one should be provided. There are excellent baths in this prison, and gas has been introduced into it; all cells for separation are now lighted, and altogether 192 burners are in use. I found the supply of prison clothing good and sufficient, and also the bedding, except that a few of the blankets were thin and worn.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 4 | 2 | Workshop, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 3 | 2 | Kitchens, | 1 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 3 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 3 | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | 60 | 24 | Laundry, | One. | |
| | | | Drying Room, | One. | |
| | | | Lavatories, | 3 | 1 |
| Single cells of smaller size, | 16 | 16 | Baths, | 5 | 5 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 2 | 4 | Water-closets, | 10 | 9 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 5 | 1 | Fumigating Apparatus, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Pumps, | Two. | |
| Chapels, | Two. | | Tell-tale Clocks, | Two. | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 170½ | 15 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 193½ | 6 |
| Rugs, | 239 | – |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 98 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 81 | 6 |
| Bedsteads, | 32 | – |

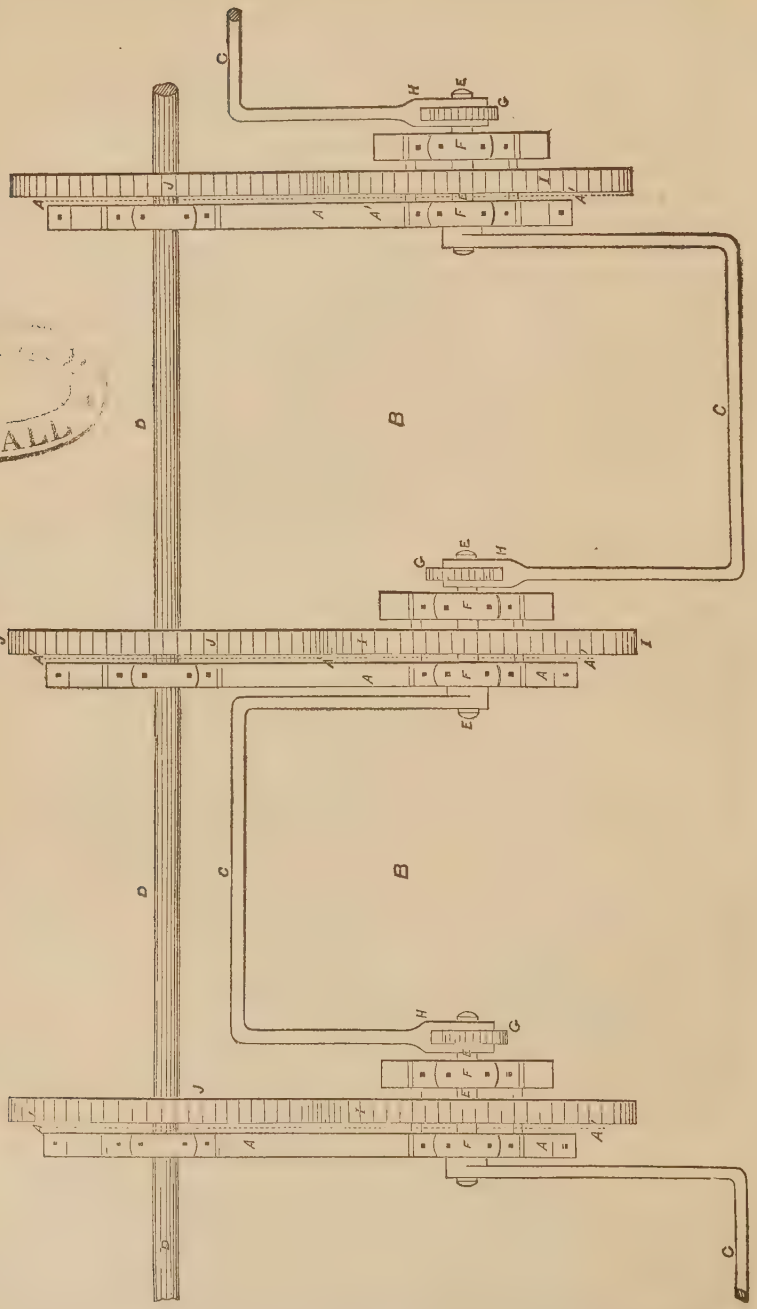
| *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 113 | 20 |
| Jackets, | 101 | 44 |
| Vests, | 88 | 41 |
| Trowsers, | 55 | 106 |
| Caps, | 67 | 71 |
| Socks, pairs of, | 119 | 95 |
| Shoes, pairs of, | 57 | 77 |

| *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 50 | 8 |
| Jackets, | 56 | 14 |
| Petticoats, | 60 | – |
| Aprons, | 58 | 49 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 39 | 1 |
| Caps, | 53 | 44 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 55 | 96 |
| Shoes, pairs of, | 57 | 45 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

*Plan.*




A A', is a framework forming a series of compartments, B B B; D D, is a shaft extending the entire length of the apparatus, and receiving motion from cranks C C C, which motion it transmits to the machine

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

to be driven; each crank, C, has at one end, H, a pall which works opposite a rachet wheel, G, fixed at the end of a short shaft, E E, passing through the framework of the partition, A, of the compartment, B, in which the prisoner is placed. The crank, C, is separate, and the pall at its end (which is kept in its place by a spring) drives the ratchet, and so transmits its motion through the shaft, E, and wheels, I J, to the main shaft, D; but should the prisoner in the compartment cease to work, although the action of the machine will not be interrupted, the rachet travelling over the inactive pall will produce a clattering noise which, with the increased labour on the remaining prisoners, must at once notify to the warder in charge when any one man stops work. The main shaft has also a registering apparatus which strikes a bell when a certain quantity of work has been performed, so that each relay of prisoners must accomplish an equal and known amount of labour.

The shaft runs at the back; the crank-handles are independent of each other, with a tell-tale rack connected with each; the movement is continuous; and a bell attached gives notice when the specified amount of labour has been accomplished, and the men are to cease work.

*Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1865. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solitary Confinement, | – | – | Solitary Confinement, | – | – |
| Whipping, | 2 | – | Whipping, | 1 | – |
| Total, | 2 | – | Total, | 1 | – |

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1865. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 12 | 15 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 15 | 6 |
| Other Punishments, | 11 | 5 | Other Punishments, | 9 | 5 |
| Total, | 23 | 20 | Total, | 24 | 11 |

These were for the most part inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, who submits the record to the Board for approval. One prisoner was eight times punished during the year—once by order of the Board of Superintendence, on which occasion he was placed on bread and water diet for seven days.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | Males. |
|---|---|
| In custody under sentence, | 19 |
| Exempted by Medical Officer, | 11 |
| Undergoing hard labour, | 8 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleaning prison, | 3 | Cleaning prison, | 1 |
| Tailoring, | 2 | Cooking, | 1 |
| Picking oakum, | 12 | Sewing, knitting, and darning, | 7 |
| Shoemaking, | 1 | Laundry, | 8 |
| Brushmaking, | 1 | | |
| Cooking, | 3 | | |
| Pumping water, | 6 | | |
| Working in garden, | 1 | | |
| Total, | 29 | Total, | 17 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | *— | |
| Industrial labour, | 29 | 17 |
| Sick, | 2 | 2 |
| Unemployed, | 3 | 4 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 1 | 1 |
| Lunatics, | 16 | 7 |
| Caring lunatics, | 2 | 2 |
| Total in custody, | 53 | 33 |

The punitive labour in this gaol consists in lifting and moving shot nine pounds in weight; only three prisoners can work at the pump, but I am informed that seldom so many are employed at it, as the labour is so light that one person can work it without difficulty. The principal industrial works at which the prisoners are employed is brush and mat making, oakum picking, and some tailoring and shoemaking. The males attend the cooking and heating apparatus, and from it hot water is supplied to the laundry in which the women are engaged.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years :—

1862, . £20 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £10 15*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £2 17*s.* 5*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 54 | 34 | 46 | 14 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 8·4 | 6 | 10·4 | 4·1 |
| Number of days on which School was held, | 247 | 160 | 255 | 42 |

*School-hours.*—Males—from 3 to 5, P.M. Females—from 10 to 11½, A.M.

The schools are regularly visited by the Inspector of the National Board of Education under which they are placed. He reports that, "the teacher ranks of second class and division, his acquirements are respectable, his character excellent, his method of imparting instruction earnest and intelligent. The order of the schools as systematic as can be expected under the circumstances." "Course of instruction fairly extended, with the exception of geography, which is not taught as effectively as the other branches. The female pupils have not received any literary instruction since the termination of last month, the number available for that purpose being so limited that it is not considered desirable to have the teacher's time occupied in giving them instruction. There are some female pupils who, in other respects are eligible for attending school, but their services are required in the lunatic ward, and the remaining prisoners are too old or too unruly."

At the time of my visit, four females were in class in the school.

The females are taught by the male teacher in the presence of a matron. The forms of registries used in schools under the National Board of Education, as well as those recommended by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, have been adopted here. Religious instruction is given by the Sisters of Mercy to the Roman Catholic females, and under certain restrictions to the male inmates of the same persuasion.

* Male prisoners under sentence of hard labour were also employed at industrial labour, and are included under that head.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Males and Females get gruel two days in each week; and all sentenced to one calendar month and under get brown bread and gruel for dinner every day.

Males and Females under 15 years of age get for breakfast 5 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Supper—4 oz. of brown bread.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; potatoes, per cwt., 3*s.* 2*d.*; meat, per lb., 7½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 5*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, brown, per cwt., £1 6*s.*; ditto, white, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

The chaplains regularly inspect the food provided for the prisoners, and report in the tabular form recommended for their use. Their reports are almost always favourable. The food was good on the day of my visit. One prisoner complained to me of the quality of the provisions, but I believe without cause; he is a troublesome prisoner, and constantly under punishment.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceeding years:—

1862, . 2·8*d.* | 1863, . 2·83*d.* | 1864, . 2·76*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, Governor, Medical Officer, and Chaplains, have journals. Some improved forms have been adopted by the present Governor, and the various books and registries required by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are recorded in the book "state of lockings."

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceeding years:—

1862, . £2,512 3*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £2,647 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £2,703 11*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £41 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £33 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £29 14*s.* 2*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1862, . £33 18*s.* 6*d.* | 1863, . £60 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £51 18*s.* 0*d.*

Amount repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . — | 1863, . — | 1864, . £1 14*s.* 3*d.*

Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners, for the years—

1862, . £200 7*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £232 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £282 9*s.* 3*d.*

Expenses incurred by constabulary for conveyance of prisoners, paid by the Board of Superintendence of Naas Gaol, in the year ended 31st December, 1865:—

| Police Districts. | Conveyances. | Subsistence of Prisoners. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* |
| From Athy, . . . . | 27 1 6 | 1 4 7 | 28 6 1 |
| ,, Curragh Camp, . . . | 21 6 8 | 1 14 8 | 23 1 4 |
| ,, Kildare, . . . . | 15 18 7 | 0 9 6 | 16 8 1 |
| ,, Leixlip, . . . . | 0 17 0 | — | 0 17 0 |
| ,, Naas, . . . . | 5 6 3 | 0 2 3 | 5 8 6 |
| ,, Robertstown, . . . | 4 18 0 | 0 2 0 | 5 0 0 |
| | 75 8 0 | 3 13 0 | 79 1 0 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Kildare Gaol.*

A further sum of £66 14*s.* 3*d.* has been expended, under the same head, for prisoners brought by gaol officers on remand to Petty Sessions, and for trial at Quarter Sessions.

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-resident.* | | | |
| P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain, | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain, | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| James Kellett, esq., Surgeon, | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Stokes Hayes, esq., Apothecary, | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| George Robinson, Clerk, | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Wm. Brahan, Schoolmaster, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Warders. Peter Loury, *Matmaker*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Warders. Richard Tutty, *Carpenter*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Warders. John Lewis, *Shoemaker*, | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Warders. John Agnew, *Tailor*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Warders. Florence Newton, | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Warders. Vacant, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Cath. Devlin, Matron, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, Assist. Matron, | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Sarah Robinson, do. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Sarah Kennedy, Hospital Matron, | 17 | 10 | 0 |

*Vacancies.*

Edward J. Gildea, esq., Governor, appointed, vice Capt. T. M. Keogh, resigned;* Miss Catherine Devlin, Matron, appointed, vice Mrs. M. Twibill, resigned; Miss Sarah Robinson, Assistant Matron, appointed, vice Miss A. M. Kinsella, resigned; John Agnew, Trade Warder, appointed, vice Henry Reynolds, Warder, resigned; vacant, John Edwards, Warder, resigned.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 237 | 281 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 230 | 256 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 291 | 288 |
| Surgeon, | 258 | 287 |
| Apothecary, | 188 | 143 |

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 21 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 29 | 17 | 10 | 30 |
| Number of days therein, | 838 | 163 | 352 | 269 | 801 | 444 | 137 | 477 |
| Average daily number, | 2·30 | ·45 | ·96 | ·74 | 2·19 | 1·21 | ·38 | 1·31 |
| Number of deaths, | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | †1 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £6 17*s.* 6*d.* | | £8 12*s.* 8*d.* | | £6 19*s.* 1*d.* | | — | |

The hospital is in every way suitable, with good baths and water-closets attached. At present the male hospital is seldom used, but I trust that it will in future be given over for the occupation of lunatics, who have hitherto been so miserably quartered in this gaol.

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

**One, 16th January, 1864.—One, 3rd February, 1865.**

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John La Touche, esq., D.L. | W. R. Bulwer, esq., J.P. | Richard Moore, esq., J.P. |
| Lord Naas, M.P., D.L. | P. Nolan, esq. | Thos. De Burgh, esq., J.P. |
| Major Barton, D.L. | Fred. H. Henry, esq., J.P. | G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P. |
| Major Borrowes, J.P. | Captain Moore. | Gerald G. Aylmer, esq., J.P. |

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when salaries of inferior officers are paid and accounts settled. The extern officers are paid half-yearly, by presentment at assizes.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

* Captain Keogh appointed to Belfast Gaol. † A lunatic.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION ON THE 16TH OCTOBER, 1865.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Pauper Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 1 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| ,, further Examination, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Penal Servitude, | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| ,, Imprisonment, | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 14 | 4 | 18 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Vagrants, | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 45 | 8 | 53 | 2 | 2 | 4 |

*Juveniles.*

Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years—Felons committed for trial, . 2 males.

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 7 | – | Debtors, | 6 | – |
| Criminals, | 153 | 52 | Criminals, | 152 | 41 |
| Vagrants, | 4 | – | Vagrants, | 3 | 1 |
| Drunkards, | 29 | 1 | Drunkards, | 19 | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 5 | 7 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 4 | 5 |
| Total, | 198 | 60 | Total, | 184 | 47 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed— | | | Committed— | | |
| Once within the year, | 172 | 58 | Once within the year, | 160 | 45 |
| Twice ,, | 8 | 1 | Twice ,, | 4 | 1 |
| Thrice ,, | 1 | – | Thrice ,, | 2 | – |
| Four times ,, | – | – | Four times ,, | 1 | – |
| Total, | 181 | 59 | Total, | 167 | 46 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Up to and including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults (common), | 43 | 1 | 36 | 11 | 42 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 19 | 2 | 25 | – | 13 | 1 | 9 | – |
| Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty, | 6 | – | 14 | – | 5 | – | 4 | – |
| Other Assaults, | 7 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, Housebreaking, &c., | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Robbery, | 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 37 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 4 | 3 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 3 | 1 | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, and attempts to commit arson, | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 2 | – | 9 | – | 5 | 2 | – | – |
| Military offences, | 2 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other offences: | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 16 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 10 | – | 6 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Cruelty to animals, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Leaving service, | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Workhouse offences, | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Trespass, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Trespass in pursuit of game, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Having dogs without log or muzzle, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Furious riding in public street, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Illegal fishing, | 7 | – | 2 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Fighting in public streets, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Prison breach, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Using seditious language, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Gambling in public street, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Prostitution, | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | |
| Total criminal class, | 181 | 56 | 136 | 51 | 133 | 37 | 38 | 7 |
| Vagrancy, | 5 | 9 | 4 | – | 3 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Drunkenness, | 18 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 19 | – | 1 | |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 22 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 21 | 4 | 5 | – |
| Total, | 236 | 81 | 198 | 60 | 184 | 47 | 45 | 8 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily No. of prisoners in custody, . | 26 | 10 | — | 32 | 6 | — |
| Highest No. of prisoners at any one time, . | 51 | | 5th Jan. | 54 | | 5th Oct. |
| Lowest ditto, . | 18 | | 6th Oct. | 30 | | 5th April. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, . | 39 | | 15th Jan. | 47 | | 6th Oct. |
| Ditto, of females, | 15 | | 24th Feb. | 12 | | 4th June. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, . | 12 | | 6th Oct. | 25 | | 22nd July. |
| Ditto, of females, | 2 | | 18th Nov. | 2 | | 21st Feb. |

Number of prisoners of all classes in County gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 27 | 14 | 1864, . . . . | 25 | 7 |
| 1863, . . . . | 29 | 11 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 45 | 8 |

Number of vagrants in County gaol on the day of inspection :—

One female.

Number of returned convicts in County gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 2 | 2 | 1864, . . . . | 2 | 1 |
| 1863, . . . . | 4 | 2 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | – |

Highest number of County prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th December, 1858, . . | 53 | 13th June, 1862, . . . | 54 |
| 8th January, 1859, . . . | 58 | 10th February, 1863, . . | 53 |
| 27th June, 1860, . . . | 40 | 5th January, 1864, . . . | 51 |
| 4th October, 1861, . . . | 40 | 5th October, 1865, . . . | 54 |

CITY PRISONERS.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Further Examination, . . . | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, . . . | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, . . . . | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, . . . . | – | 7 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, . . . . | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total in custody, . . | 6 | 8 | 14 | – | – | – |

. South District.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

Number of City prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 9 | 10 | 1864, . . . . | 3 | 6 |
| 1863, . . . . | 12 | 9 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 6 | 8 |

Number of City vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection ;—

Seven females.

Number of returned convicts in City gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 2 | – | 1865 (up to and including | | |
| 1863, . . . . | 2 | 1 | day of Inspection, . | – | – |
| 1864, . . . . | 1 | 1 | Day of Inspection, . | – | – |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 4·3 | 8 | — | 4·5 | 6·8 | — |
| Highest number at any one time, . . . | 20 | | 16th August. | 19 | | 22nd June. |
| Lowest ditto, . | 4 | | 16th May. | 5 | | 5th Feb. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, . | 10 | | 16th July. | 10 | | 22nd June. |
| Ditto, of females, | 15 | | 16th August. | 10 | | 11th April. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, . | – | | 16th May. | 1 | | 2nd October. |
| Ditto, of females, | 2 | | 25th July. | 3 | | 6th Feb. |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, . . . | 1 | – | Debtors, . . . | 4 | – |
| Criminals, . . | 71 | 41 | Criminals, . . | 55 | 16 |
| Vagrants, . . | 5 | 36 | Vagrants, . . | 1 | 46 |
| Drunkards, . . | 12 | 30 | Drunkards, . . | 24 | 10 |
| Total, . . | 89 | 107 | Total, . . | 84 | 72 |

Highest number of City prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last four years, and up to the day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23rd October, 1861, . . | 23 | 16th August, 1864, . . | 20 |
| 9th November, 1862, . . | 26 | 22nd June, 1865 . . . | 19 |
| 11th March, 1863, . . | 31 | | |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, . | 79 | 43 | Committed | Once within the year, . | 69 | 20 |
| | Twice ,, . | 3 | 8 | | Twice ,, . | 4 | 5 |
| | Thrice ,, . | 1 | 2 | | Thrice ,, . | 1 | 1 |
| | Four times ,, . | – | 3 | | Four times ,, . | – | 1 |
| | Five times ,, . | – | 1 | | Five times ,, . | – | 3 |
| | Six times ,, . | – | 3 | | Six times ,, . | – | 2 |
| | Seven times ,, . | – | 1 | | Seven times ,, . | – | – |
| | Eight times ,, . | – | – | | Eight times ,, . | – | 1 |
| | Total, . . . | 83 | 61 | | Total, . . | 74 | 33 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Up to and including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults (common), | 11 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | – | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on duty, | 5 | – | 3 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 10 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 11 | – | 21 | – | 11 | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences: | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 7 | 21 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 4 | – | – |
| Leaving service, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Indecent Exposure, | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Contempt of Court, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Workhouse offences, | 1 | 4 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Prostitution, | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cruelty to animals, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Attempted suicide, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Gambling in the public streets, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Selling salmon in close season, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 71 | 50 | 49 | 30 | 40 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Vagrancy, | 15 | 16 | 5 | 36 | 1 | 46 | – | 7 |
| Drunkenness, | 42 | 68 | 12 | 30 | 24 | 10 | 2 | – |
| *Debt*, | 6 | – | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 34 | 25 | 22 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 2 | – |
| Total, | 168 | 159 | 89 | 107 | 84 | 72 | 6 | 8 |

Acquittals and convictions at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions—County, | 33 | 34 | 26 | 54 | 76 | 47 | 50 |
| ,, City, | 23 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 8 |
| Total convicted, | 56 | 50 | 38 | 64 | 86 | 67 | 58 |
| Acquitted—County, | 39 | 63 | 61 | 37 | 49 | 47 | 29 |
| ,, City, | 6 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Total acquitted, | 45 | 72 | 63 | 45 | 51 | 53 | 31 |
| Total tried—County and City, | 101 | 122 | 101 | 109 | 137 | 120 | 89 |

Population, County, 124,515 } inhabitants.
,, City, 14,174 }

Area, County, 509,732 } acres.
,, City, 17,012 }

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

On the day of my inspection 45 male and 8 female prisoners, of all classes, committed from the district of the county, and 6 males and 8 females, from the city jurisdiction, were in custody.

None of the offences included in the preceding tables call for any special observation; and the smallness of the number of criminal commitments from the city is very satisfactory, two men only being under conviction for crime. The women were, with one exception, prostitutes, and committed as such. One returned convict (male), belonging to the county, was in charge on day of inspection.

Six of the county prisoners were under sentences of two years' imprisonment each—3 for burglaries and robbery of cattle, and 3 for assaults —the sentence on one of the latter had been commuted for a period of one year. One male had been sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months for assault, and six for terms of twelve months each, 4 for assaults, and 2 for forgery and receiving stolen goods. One prisoner had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for larceny, and 2 for three months' for prison breach; these, and trifling offenders, summarily convicted, and sentenced for short periods, with 5 prisoners waiting for trial, and 1 debtor, constituted the entire number committed from the county who were in custody. Two males and 1 female, under short sentences for larceny, some vagrants and drunkards, besides 2 males on remand, belonged to the city jurisdiction.

The only debtor committed from either districts in custody on the day of my visit, is a very old and feeble man, who remains in the hospital in consequence of his age and infirmities. He has been an inmate of the gaol for upwards of three years, since July, 1862, and has made the prison his home, where he wishes to remain for the period of his life, having no friends or property; but a prison should not be converted into an asylum for persons under such circumstances, and my experience leads me to believe that the laws with regard to debtors are defective in this regard.

Four debtors were committed from the county and 4 from the city in 1865, and seven from the county and 1 from the city in 1864. One master-debtor died in the prison in March, 1865; according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, of debility, old age, and chronic bronchitis.

Two offenders against the excise laws were committed in 1865, and one male and two females in 1864.

*Juveniles.*

I found 2 juveniles belonging to the county in custody—1 fourteen years of age for trial at Assizes, for homicide, the other twelve years of age, at Quarter Sessions, for larceny; his mother is dead, his father has married again. Eight juveniles from the county and 2 from the city (all males) have been committed since the commencement of 1865. One of the boys from the city is an orphan, and 6 from the country have lost either one or both parents; all, except the little boy in custody, are natives of the district. Three are wholly illiterate. One juvenile (male) sentenced on the 11th April, 1865, from Kilkenny city to a Reformatory, was rejected by the manager "on medical grounds," with the approval of the Inspector of Reformatories, and was discharged from the gaol at the end of the imprisonment awarded as a punishment for his offence.

*Lunatics.*

No lunatics were in custody at the time of my visit; but 9 were committed from the county since the commencement of 1865, and 12 in 1864. One lunatic (female) died on the 4th March, 1865, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, "from the effects of exhaustion, produced

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

by nervous excitement;" and they add, "we consider if the magistrates had the power to commit dangerous lunatics direct to the asylum, instead of to the county prison in the first instance, it would better tend to the recovery of the patient, as at the asylum a regular staff of officers exists."

The prisoners are unlocked at 6 o'clock in summer, and at a quarter before 7 o'clock in winter. They are locked for the night at 6 o'clock, from 1st April to 1st October, and at 5 o'clock, P.M., during the rest of the year. The Governor regularly attends.

Gas has not been introduced into the cells of this prison, and the inmates remain in darkness during the long nights of winter, contrary to the opinion expressed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which recommends "*that no prisoner, except as a punishment, be left in darkness more than a maximum time required for rest, viz., eight hours.*"

A watchman patrols at night. His vigilance is tested by one tell-tale clock, placed in the central hall, which my colleague and I consider to be insufficient evidence that his circuits are regularly made. The duty is performed by one turnkey in rotation, there being no watchman specially appointed for the office.

Photography has not as yet been adopted as a means of detecting offenders, strangers to the district, committed to this gaol. Its use has been recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Lords; and in other gaol districts it has been the means of bringing many old offenders to justice who would otherwise have escaped with impunity. To this want of a sufficient means of identifying them may be attributed the fact that no returned convict was recognised amongst the prisoners committed to this gaol in 1865.

Two untried prisoners escaped from this gaol on the night of Saturday the 24th or morning of the 25th June, 1865, but having visited one of their companions confined in the Gaol of Waterford, they were recognised by the chief warder, and again placed in custody. The Board of Superintendence investigated the circumstances of their escape, when it appeared that the turnkey on night duty having gone to visit the outside of the prison, left the door open, and the prisoners succeeded in opening the traps of the doors of their cells, and thrusting out their arms, unscrewed with their iron spoons the locks, which are fastened from the outside. The prison gate having been left open they passed into a yard, the door of which had no lock, and into the Governor's garden, thence into the exercising yard, and, by means of two barrels and other matters left carelessly about, they formed a pile against the boundary wall, and effected their escape. The escape was not discovered until 6 o'clock next morning. The turnkey implicated was dismissed for his neglect; notwithstanding which, on the following night, when the Governor visited the prison at about half-past 10 o'clock, he found the turnkey then in charge fast asleep on a table, and the key of the main gate in the lock. This turnkey also was very properly dismissed by the Board. The investigation then held by the Board disclosed an extremely lax system of prison management, which should not be permitted to exist. The intern watchman should not have the key of the outside door of the gaol in his possession, which ought to be in the custody of the Governor only—prison locks should be properly secured—means of escape should not lie about the premises, more particularly as an escape was effected some years since under somewhat similar circumstances. Having regard to the state of the locks in this gaol, I would suggest that a bolt, with staple and padlock, be fixed on the door of each sleeping cell, below the lock, which will prevent an escape from the cell even if the prisoner succeeds in unfastening the lock.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

The matron keeps the keys of the female prison, and the turnkey in charge and the nurse the keys of the hospital at night. No lock-up is held in the hospital. The Governor should remember that he is equally responsible for the prisoners in his charge, male or female, whether in or out of hospital. There should be two locks on the female prison, the key of one kept by the Governor, the other by the matron. The keys of the hospital should not be left in charge of an inferior officer; but a bell should be put up, to be used when the nurse requires assistance during the night.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 14 | 8 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 4 | 3 | Store Rooms, | 6 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 4 | – | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 4 | 4 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | 47 | – | Lavatories, | 3 | 3 |
| | | | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, | 1 | 1 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 100 | 83 | Water-closets (in each cell). | | |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 5 | 2 | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 10 | 4 | Pumps, | 2 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 3 | 3 | Wells, | 2 | – |
| Chapel (for Males and Females), | One. | | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| | | | Crank-mill, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms—instructed in cells. | | | Other machines for labour (shot drill,) | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 3 | – | | | |
| Worksheds, | 13 | – | Tell-tale clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

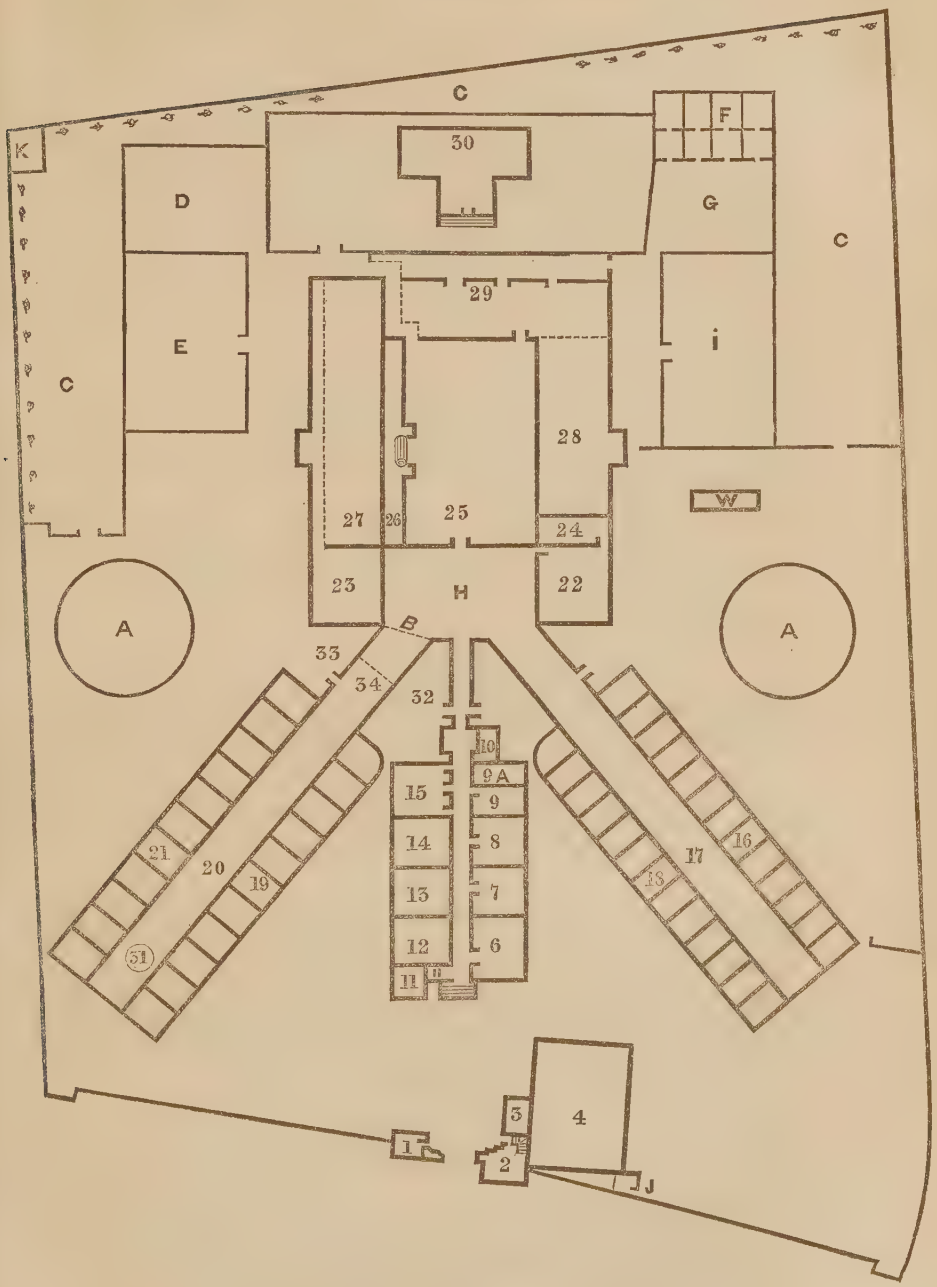
| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 128 | 25 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 119 | 65 |
| Rugs, | 120 | 4 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 66 | 38 |
| Bed-ticks, | 61 | 16 |
| Bedsteads, | 107 | – |

| *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 91 | – |
| Jackets, | 75 | 27 |
| Vests, | 73 | 22 |
| Trowsers, | 53 | 27 |
| Caps, | 8 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 38 | 2 |

| *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 18 | 5 |
| Jackets, | 22 | 2 |
| Petticoats, | 24 | 7 |
| Aprons, | 20 | 22 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 26 | 44 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 12 | – |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 4 | – |

I found this gaol on my inspection very clean and orderly, except in the pauper debtors' yard, where there is a wall in front of the punishment cells (now disused), which wall should be taken down, as filth or lumber may be concealed behind it. The doors of the cells should either be built up, or the cells altogether removed as useless. The prison buildings are in sound repair, except the roof of the old prison, which is not in a good state, and a few of the bells belonging to the cells in the female prison are not in proper working order. The cook-house is in process of repair; the ventilation is sufficient; the sewerage good, and the supply of water to the prison ample and of excellent quality. The only alteration since last inspection was that a wall has been built to divide the male exercising yard from the Governor's garden; it was found absolutely necessary for security. There are shower-baths on both sides of the prison, but they are not used unless by special order of the medical officer in each case. The heating apparatus is reported to be in good working order, and since its re-adjustment, last year, it is stated to accomplish its object, with a considerable saving of fuel; but on the day of my visit, 16th October, it was not in use, and had not up to that day been lighted, contrary to the express provisions of the Prisons Act, which directs that all prisons should be artificially heated from the 1st October to the 1st April.

*Plan.*




No. 1, Guard-room; 2, tower, and entrance to execution-room; 3, guards' bedroom; 4, Governor's residence; 6, 7, 8, and 9, turnkeys' rooms; 9A, store-room; 10, water-closet; 11, entrance to chapel; 12, office; 13, board-room; 14, paint-room; 15, room for visiters to prisoners; 16, new range of male cells (52 in number); 17, passage; 18, same as No. 16 (52 cells); 19, new range of female cells

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County an City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

(44 in number); 20, passage; 21, same as No. 19 (44 cells); 22, cooking-house; 23, laundry; 24, bath-house; 25, shot-drill yard; 26, tread-wheel or mill; 27, old cells; 28, same; 29, debtors' prison; 30, prison hospital; 31, entrance to solitary cells; 32, proposed entrance to female prison; 33, proposed entrance to the laundry; 34, railing; H, central-hall; A, exercising-rings; B, suggested partition between male and female prison; C, Governor's garden; D, E, yards; F, cells; G, master debtors' yard; I, pauper debtors' yard; W, wheel-pump.

One very grave defect exists in this gaol, which has been observed on in successive reports of Inspectors-General, viz., the want of separation between the male and female prison, except by a railing, which has been found insufficient to prevent grave abuses, the possibility of which should not be permitted to exist. This evil could be remedied by a partition wall at B on the plan, separating the male from the female prison, and an entrance to the female prison could be made at 32 on the plan. This improvement is much required, and should not be further delayed.*

In most respects the principles of individual separation are sufficiently carried out in this gaol, and the large accommodation, in proportion to the number of inmates, enables the prisoners to be transferred during the day to cells different from those in which they pass the night, which latter can thus be properly ventilated during the absence of the prisoners.

I found an adequate supply of bedding and of good quality. The stock of prison clothing was also sufficient, except shoes and shirts—one of the men waiting for trial had no shoes or stockings, and his clothes were in rags; another had no shirt—he was under sentence of one month's imprisonment.

*Punishments.*

CITY PRISONERS.

Number sentenced to solitary confinement from 1st January to 31st December, 1864, 11 males.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

COUNTY PRISONERS.

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 1 | 1 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 3 | – |

CITY PRISONERS.

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 2 | – | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 2 | 4 |

These punishments were inflicted by order of the Governor, and the punishment book duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

*Employment on the day of Inspection.*

COUNTY PRISONERS.

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| At hard labour, | 20 | 3 |
| Prison duties, &c., | 9 | – |
| In cells, | 8 | 1 |
| For trial at Quarter Sessions, | 2 | 2 |
| Limewashing, | 2 | – |
| In hospital, sick, | 2 | 2 |
| Total, | 43 | 8 |

* A contract has been entered into for this work, which is to be completed in February, 1866.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

*Industrial Labour.*

Shoemaking and tailoring, . . . . 2 males.

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 20 | 3 |
| Industrial labour, | 2 | – |
| Sick, and in hospital, | 2 | 2 |
| Unemployed, | 10 | 3 |
| Prison duties, | 9 | – |
| Limewashing, | 2 | – |
| Total in custody, | 45 | 8 |

CITY PRISONERS.

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| At hard labour, | 2 | 2 |
| In cells, | 4 | 4 |
| Total, | 6 | 6 |

*Industrial Labour.*

Sewing, . . . . . 2 females.

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 2 | 2 |
| Industrial labour, | – | 2 |
| Unemployed, | 4 | 4 |
| Total in custody, | 6 | 8 |

Male prisoners condemned to hard labour are engaged on alternate days at the tread-wheel, shot-drill, and the crank-wheel—the weight of the shot is 11 lbs. There is no hard labour for females.

Industrial work is not actively carried on; some mats and brushes are manufactured.

There have been no profits from the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol during the last three years.

*Schools.*

COUNTY PRISONERS.

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 109 | 18 | 81 | 16 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 8½ | 2½ | 18 | 2 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 260 | 208 | 207 | 166 |

CITY PRISONERS.

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 24 | 36 | 19 | 30 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 1⅔ | 2½ | 2 | 4 |
| Number of days on which School was held, | 260 | 208 | 207 | 166 |
| Aggregate number of attendances, | 433 | 485 | 414 | 664 |

*School-hours.*—From 12 till 2, P.M., for Males and Females.

The prisoners are taught in their cells by turnkeys and the discipline matron, and, as must be expected, little benefit can be derived from their teaching. Approved forms of registry are kept, but there is no competent inspection, or means of ascertaining progress if any.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal, the same of Indian meal, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Females—3½ oz. of oatmeal, same of Indian meal, made in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread, with 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Monthly prisoners receive 1 pint of gruel instead of new milk for dinner each day.

All prisoners get 1 pint of gruel two days in each week (Mondays and Fridays) instead of new milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4¾*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4⅛*d.*; meat, per lb., 5¾*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 10*d.*; ditto, stone, per ton, £1; turf, per box of 20 stone, 1*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.*

I found the quality of the food very good on the day of inspection.

COUNTY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2⅔*d.* | 1863, 2·64*d.* | 1864, . 2·22*d.*

CITY.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2½*d.* | 1863, . 2¼*d.* | 1864, . 2·27*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The Chaplains regularly report on the supply of food furnished, and in the form recommended for their use.

*Books and Accounts.*

The registries of discipline and finance, and the various journals and other books prescribed by the Queen's Bench, as well as those recommended for adoption by the Inspectors-General, are here kept with praiseworthy care and attention. The journals of both local Inspector and Governor are fully entered up; the Chaplains and Medical Officer likewise keep journals, as also the senior turnkey and the matron, besides daily returns of employment. The accounts are necessarily kept in duplicate for the separate jurisdictions of county and city. I found them clear, well kept, and most satisfactory.

COUNTY.

Proportion of the net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, chargeable to the county for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,230 14*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £1,322 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £1,355 7*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £28 10*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £31 4*s.* 2½*d.* | 1864, . £40 12*s.* 9¾*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £3. | 1863, . £1 4*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £3 0*s.* 6*d.*

CITY.

Proportion of the net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, chargeable to the city for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £495 5*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £531 17*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £507 10*s.* 5*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, £26 12*s.* 3½*d.* | 1863, . £31 5*s.* 8½*d.* | 1864, . £46 2*s.* 7½*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £2 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £4 1*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £3 5*s.* 0*d.*

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

| County. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, . . . | 107 | 14 | 9 |
| 1861, . . . | 98 | 16 | 1 |
| 1862, . . . | 188 | 15 | 7 |
| 1863, . . . | 183 | 14 | 10 |
| 1864, . . . | 157 | 19 | 8 |

| City. | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, . . . | 69 | 0 | 4 |
| 1861, . . . | 62 | 15 | 2 |
| 1862, . . . | 38 | 6 | 2 |
| 1863, . . . | 59 | 7 | 5 |
| 1864, . . . | 25 | 6 | 10 |

*Officers and Salaries.*

| *Non-resident,* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Hayden, Local Inspector, . . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Wm. C. Gorman, Protestant Chaplain, . . . | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| Rev. Fintan Phelan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 46 | 3 | 0 |
| John James, esq., M.D., Surgeon, . . . . | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| E. Hunt Robbins, Governor, . | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Michael Leonard, 1st Turnkey, | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| Michael Murray, Turnkey, *instructs in weaving,* . . | 37 | 0 | 0 |

| *Resident.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnkeys. Thos. M'Cullagh, *instructs in mat and brush making,* . | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Leonard, *Clerk and Storekeeper,* . . | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Jeffrey Mara, *Gate Porter,* | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Hoey, *Cabinetmaker,* | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Jeremiah Sullivan, . . | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Thos. Molloy, *Shoemaker,* | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Jane Hoey, Matron, . . | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret Wills, Assistant Matron, . . . . | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Murray, Hospital Nurse, | 17 | 0 | 0 |

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . . | 182 | 131 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 163 | 136 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 186 | 139 |
| Surgeon, . . . . . | 149 | 128 |

*Vacancies.*

The Rev. John Gorman, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned, and the Rev. John O'Hanlon was appointed in his stead; the Rev. John O'Hanlon, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned, and the Rev. Fintan Phelan was appointed as Roman Catholic Chaplain. Thomas Foley, Turnkey, was dismissed for letting two prisoners escape, and Jeremiah Sullivan was appointed in his place. Richard Lanigan, Turnkey, was also dismissed for gross neglect of duty when on night guard, and Thomas Molloy was appointed in his stead.

*Hospital.*

County.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 19 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 7 |
| No. of days therein, . | 976 | 625 | 1,400 | 425 | 1,032 | 280 | 636 | 377 |
| Average daily number, | 2·67 | 1·67 | 4· | 1· | 2·82 | ·76 | $2\frac{5\,8}{2\,8\,9}$ | $1\frac{8\,8}{2\,8\,9}$ |
| Number of deaths, . | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| Cost of medicine, . | £31 12*s.* 1*d.* | | £28 14*s.* 2*d.* | | £22 17*s.* 2*d.* | | — | |

City.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Number of days, . . | 50 | 134 | 233 | 191 | 7 | 193 | 16 | 62 |
| Average daily number, . | ·16 | ·5 | ·9 | ·6 | ·02 | ·53 | $0\frac{1\,6}{2\,8\,9}$ | $0\frac{6\,2}{2\,8\,9}$ |
| Number of deaths, . | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, . | £8 3*s.* 7*d.* | | £8 6*s.* 10*d.* | | £7 0*s.* 2*d.* | | — | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny Gaol.*

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

11th March, 1865, one female (lunatic); 31st March, 1865, a master debtor.

The Hospital building is quite sufficient for the requirements of the establishment. It was very clean and orderly on the day of my visit, the wards properly ventilated, with baths and water-closets attached. The men are located below, the females above. Two deaths occurred in 1865, one of a lunatic, the other of an old man, a master debtor.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Walsh, esq., J.P. | Michael Cahill, esq., J.P. | Henry De Montmorency, esq., J.P. |
| W.H. Flood, esq., D.L., J.P. | Capt. T. P.T. Bookey, J.P. | |
| Capt. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P. | Alex. Hamilton, esq., J.P. | Thomas Hart, esq., J.P. |
| Major H. St. George, D.L., J.P. | Frederick R. M. Reade, esq., J.P. | Daniel Cullen, esq., J.P. |
| | | Thomas Power, esq., J.P. |

The Board is very attentive to its duties. It meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the salaries of inferior officers are paid in anticipation of presentments. Petty expenses, the cost of bridewells, and of the conveyance of prisoners, are discharged, and other business is transacted. Large accounts of contractors, and the salaries of the superior officers, are paid by presentment at assizes.

The bridewells in this county are not satisfactory. Their defects have been so often detailed in successive reports of Inspectors-General without any result, that it is useless to recapitulate them. I append my report on each in the usual tabular form.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Kilkenny.*

*Bridewells.*

| — | Thomastown. | | Callan. | | Urlingford. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 88 | 25 | 77 | 18 | 25 | 7 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 48 | 2 | 65 | 11 | 17 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 16 | 3 | 31 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 8 | – | 20 | – | 1 | – |
| Petty Sessions, | Monthly. | | Once in three weeks. | | Fortnightly; Urlingford and Johnstown, on Thursdays; Freshford, on Fridays. | |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | | Direct. | | Direct. | |
| Committals, | Some illegal. | | Some illegal. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs, | Improved; wants whitewashing; a chimney smokes. | | Roof admits the rain. | | Woodwork in bad repair; some doors and window sills rotten; painting and a good lock for door required. | |
| Security, | Insecure. | | Exercising yard very insecure. | | Insecure. | |
| Accommodation, | Nineteen cells, one with fireplace; but no exercising yards for prisoners; two water closets, in order. | | Two small cells off a passage, with fireplace, for each sex; only one exercising yard for prisoners of both sexes. | | Two small cells off a passage, with fireplace, for each sex; two large exercising yards. | |
| Water, | From a pump, now in order. | | None on premises; nearly a quarter of a mile distant; has to be purchased by keeper. | | Pump in good order. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Sufficient. | | Cess-pools in yards, no drains from them. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, &c. | Blankets old and much worn, should be replaced; sheets deficient. | | One of the cells for males has no bedstead, only straw for prisoner to lie on; only one sheet on each bed. | | No rugs are provided, otherwise bedding sufficient. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | In fair order; dry and airy. | | Clean and orderly. | | Clean, but damp; ventilation bad; one small pane of glass in each cell. | |
| Cost of dietary per head per day. | 4*d.* | | 4*d.* | | 4*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £30 | | £15 | | £15 | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other Employment. | Court-house keeper, salary £8. | | Court-house keeper, salary £8. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | |
| Official inspection, | October 14, 1865. | | October 14, 1865. | | 31st May, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. Prisoners are illegally sentenced to confinement here for other offences besides drunkenness. | | No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. Some prisoners illegally committed to this bridewell. | | No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

## KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 31ST JULY, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 7 | 6 | 13 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 27 | 9 | 36 | – | – | – |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 36 | 9 | 1864, | 29 | 6 |
| 1863, | 39 | 14 | 1865, | 27 | 9 |

*Committals.*

*From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 11 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 130 | 67 |
| Vagrants, | 2 | 6 |
| Drunkards, | 64 | 21 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 7 | 5 |
| Total, | 214 | 100 |

*From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 6 | – |
| Criminals, | 93 | 47 |
| Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 21 | 8 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 1 |
| Total, | 129 | 56 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c. | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 53 | 18 | 46 | 23 | 31 | 17 | 7 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 8 | – | 8 | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty, | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 36 | – | – | – | 21 | 5 | 3 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 6 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 23 | 21 | 22 | 25 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | – | – | 12 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 2 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 16 | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 10 | 16 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against property with violence, | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property without violence, | 17 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | – | 4 | – | – |
| Carrying arms in a proclaimed district, | 5 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Using greyhounds in pursuit of game without licence, | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Setting traps to catch rabbits, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Whiteboy offence, | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Leaving master's service, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 206 | 66 | 108 | 58 | 76 | 40 | 21 | 8 |
| Vagrancy, | – | 1 | 2 | 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 50 | 19 | 64 | 21 | 21 | 8 | – | 1 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., c. 27), | 12 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | – |
| *Debt*, | 15 | – | 11 | 1 | 6 | – | 3 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | – | – | 22 | 9 | 17 | 7 | – | – |
| Total, | 283 | 88 | 214 | 100 | 129 | 56 | 27 | 9 |

*Number of Prisoners* (*exclusive of Debtors*).

| *From* 1*st January to* 31*st December,* 1864. | M. | F. | *From* 1*st January,* 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed— | | | Committed— | | |
| Once within the year, | 197 | 88 | Once within the year, | 123 | 50 |
| Twice ,, | 3 | 4 | Twice ,, | – | 3 |
| Thrice ,, | – | 1 | Thrice ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 200 | 93 | Total, | 123 | 53 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 31 | 9 | — | 30 | 12 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 60 | | 15th Dec. | 54 | | 6th January. |
| Lowest ditto, . | 28 | | 8th May. | 33 | | 16th July. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, . | 46 | | 1st January. | 41 | | 3rd March. |
| Ditto of females, | 19 | | 15th Dec. | 17 | | 4th January. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, . | 22 | | 8th May. | 21 | | 25th April. |
| Ditto of females, | 3 | | 3rd April. | 7 | | 24th July. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th February, 1858, . . | 73 | 23rd October, 1862, . . | 71 |
| 28th October, 1859, . . | 77 | 10th July, 1863, . . . | 64 |
| 23rd February, 1860, . . | 69 | 15th December, 1864, . . | 60 |
| 26th December, 1861, . . | 56 | 6th January, 1865, . . | 54 |

Table showing acquittals and convictions in King's County during last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acquittals, . | 73 | 70 | 65 | 39 | 47 | 56 | 51 |
| Convictions, . | 47 | 54 | 54 | 37 | 45 | 65 | 70 |
| Total, . | 120 | 124 | 119 | 76 | 92 | 121 | 121 |

Population in 1861, 90,043; area, 493,985 acres.

In the male prison I found 3 master debtors, 3 lunatics, committed as dangerous, and 21 criminal prisoners—one for trial, charged with a murder at Parsonstown, for which he was afterwards executed, and another just convicted of the murder of his wife, and who also was executed soon after. Two military offenders, sentenced by court-martial in April, 1863, to an imprisonment of three years each, were likewise in custody. Of the remaining male inmates, 10 had been convicted at assizes and quarter sessions, 7 for larcenies, and 3 for assaults. The former were for the most part old offenders, one under a sentence of imprisonment for two years, another for eighteen, and 3 for twelve months each. The remaining male criminal prisoners had been summarily convicted, the greater number for trifling assaults; 1 for an offence against the game laws. Nine females were in custody, 1 a drunkard, and 1 committed for "assault;" 7 had been convicted of larceny, several of whom were old offenders; 2 had been sentenced to eighteen, one to fifteen, and two to nine months' imprisonment each.

With the exception of the two murders already referred to, the preceding tables show that larcenies and assaults, the result of quarrels amongst neighbours, constitute almost the only crimes of the district. Photography, as a means of detecting strangers placed in custody, has not been adopted here; hence many grave offenders, their antecedents being unknown, receive sentences, not of penal servitude, but of imprisonment only, and while in charge under such sentences are in association with the less depraved inmates of the gaol; the fact that

only one returned convict was recognized within the last three years as having been an inmate of this gaol, and none during the present year, would seem to confirm this supposition.

*Lunatics.*

One of the prisoners committed here as a dangerous lunatic, under the Act 1 Vic., c. 27, and now in custody, has already been nine or ten times similarly committed to this gaol. He is, I have been informed, frequently when at large under the influence of drink, and in that state he ill-treats members of his family, and is then re-committed here as a dangerous lunatic. On the 29th June he was transmitted from this gaol on a warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to the district lunatic asylum at Maryborough, but at the end of a week he was discharged "as cured;" but immediately afterwards, however, he repeated his misconduct, and was once more re-committed as a lunatic.

Another prisoner, likewise committed as dangerous, was in hospital at the time of my visit. I found him strapped down to his bed, and in a strait waistcoat; he was in charge of two prisoners, was very violent, and his loud and constant cries could be heard throughout the entire establishment, disturbing more particularly the patients in hospital, who complained to me that they could not sleep from the noise. Such cases prove the injurious operation of the Act 1 Vic., c. 27, which places invalids requiring experienced and humane keepers, and who are most difficult to control under the care of criminals unskilled in their treatment, and in an institution destitute of suitable appliances for their cure.

Twelve lunatics were committed to the gaol in 1864, and 10 during the seven months which elapsed before my inspection in 1865.

No animal food is given to the insane in this gaol. Doubtless the drunkard above mentioned may not require it; but many others committed do not belong to his class. One lunatic died in the gaol in March previous to my inspection.

*Debtors.*

One female and 11 male debtors were committed in 1864, and 6 males in 1865.

No revenue prisoners were committed in either years.

*Juveniles.*

There is but little juvenile crime in this county. Only 8 prisoners under sixteen years of age were lodged in this gaol in 1864, of whom 2 were females. One of the latter was a workhouse offender; 1 was not convicted. The longest sentence inflicted was an imprisonment for one month; 3 were so sentenced; 5 had lost one parent; 1 only could both read and write; 2 were strangers to the district.

In 1865 8 boys and 2 girls were committed. One boy was sent to the Reformatory at Upton, county Cork, for five, and 1 girl to that at Sparks Lake, county Monaghan, for four years.

Unlock is held at half-past six in summer, and at half-past seven in winter. The cells of the prisoners are locked for the night at six in summer and at four o'clock in winter. The Governor or his deputy attends this function, and a guard consisting of either the watchman or one of the turnkeys in rotation is placed on duty during the night. One tell-tale clock has been put up in the guard-room; but I do not conceive that it is sufficient to check his vigilance.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

No escape was attempted from the gaol in 1864 or 1865. Hitherto gas has only been used for lighting the gate of the gaol; but when the alterations are completed it will be introduced into every part of the prison and applied to give light to the cells. I would suggest that, if possible, the gas jet should be placed in a small compartment of the front wall of each cell, which should be glazed on the inside, and a flue formed from it leading into the foul air shaft which passes from each cell, as suggested in their report by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners. I believe that this would not alone be conducive to health, as avoiding the possibility of having the air in the cell deteriorated, but likewise it would prevent the tampering with gas jets which frequently happens in gaols.

A military prisoner, sentenced in April, 1863, by court-martial for deserting his regiment and enlisting in another, was in custody on the day of my inspection. This man had been sentenced to "1,095 days' imprisonment, 252 days of which to be in solitary confinement, not exceeding 84 days in any one year, nor more than 7 in every 28 days, with intervals between each period of solitary confinement of a not less space of time." In June, 1865, he had already been one year and eight months under sentence, and during all that period he had only passed one week in solitary confinement. The case having been investigated by the Board of Superintendence, and reported by them to this office, it elicited from the Executive a strong expression of opinion, condemnatory of so very grave a breach of duty on the part of the Governor, who had in this instance deliberately disregarded the sentence of a competent tribunal. Having regard, however, to his lengthened and satisfactory service as a prison officer, they considered that a reprimand would prevent the repetition of such irregularities, which reprimand was given to him by the Board of Superintendence in July, 1865.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 3 | 1 | Bakery, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 3 | 1 | Store Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 3 | 1 | Laundries, | 1 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 2 | – | Lavatory, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | 42 | 16 | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, | 4 | 2 |
| | | | Water-closet, | 1 | – |
| Single Cells of larger size, | – | 8 | Fumigating Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 5 | 5 | Pumps, | 2 | – |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Wells, | 2 | – |
| School Room, | 1 | – | Crank-mill, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 4 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |
| Kitchen, | 1 | – | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 99 | 142 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 77 | 41 |
| Rugs, | 8 | – |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 8 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 74 | 84 |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 44 | 12 |
| Jackets, | 22 | 20 |
| Vests, | 22 | 24 |
| Trowsers, | 22 | 18 |
| Caps, | 22 | 27 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 29 | 21 |

*Female Clothing.*

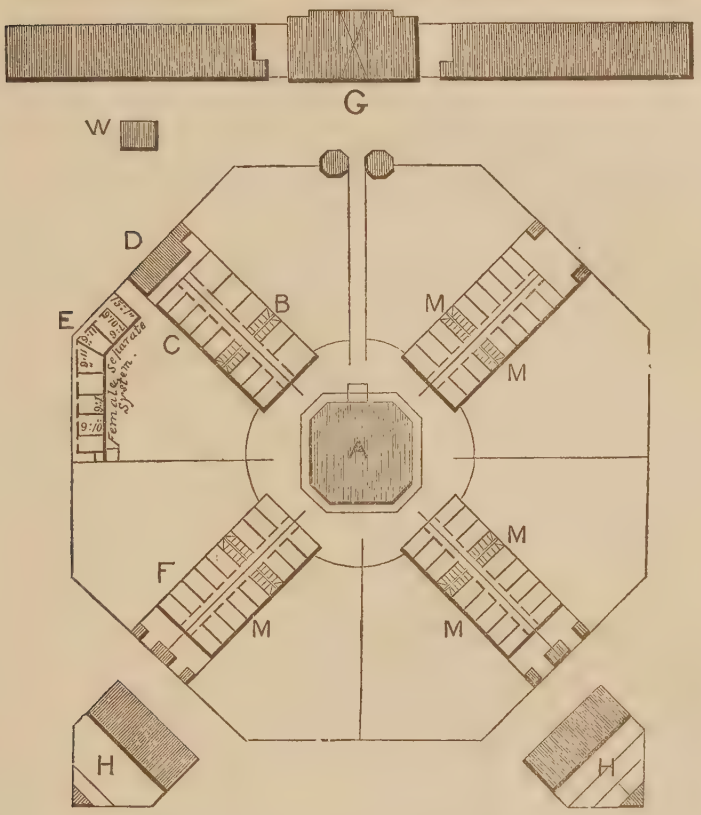
| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 18 | 16 |
| Jackets, | 18 | 10 |
| Petticoats, | 18 | 12 |
| Aprons, | 18 | 20 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 18 | 5 |
| Caps, | 18 | 32 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | – | 9 |

[PLAN.

*Plan.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*




A, Governor's house; B, debtors' prison; C, wing of old prison, partly used for females; D, laundry; E, separate prison for females; F, female prison; M M M, male prison; G, gate and offices; H H, hospitals; W, water engine.

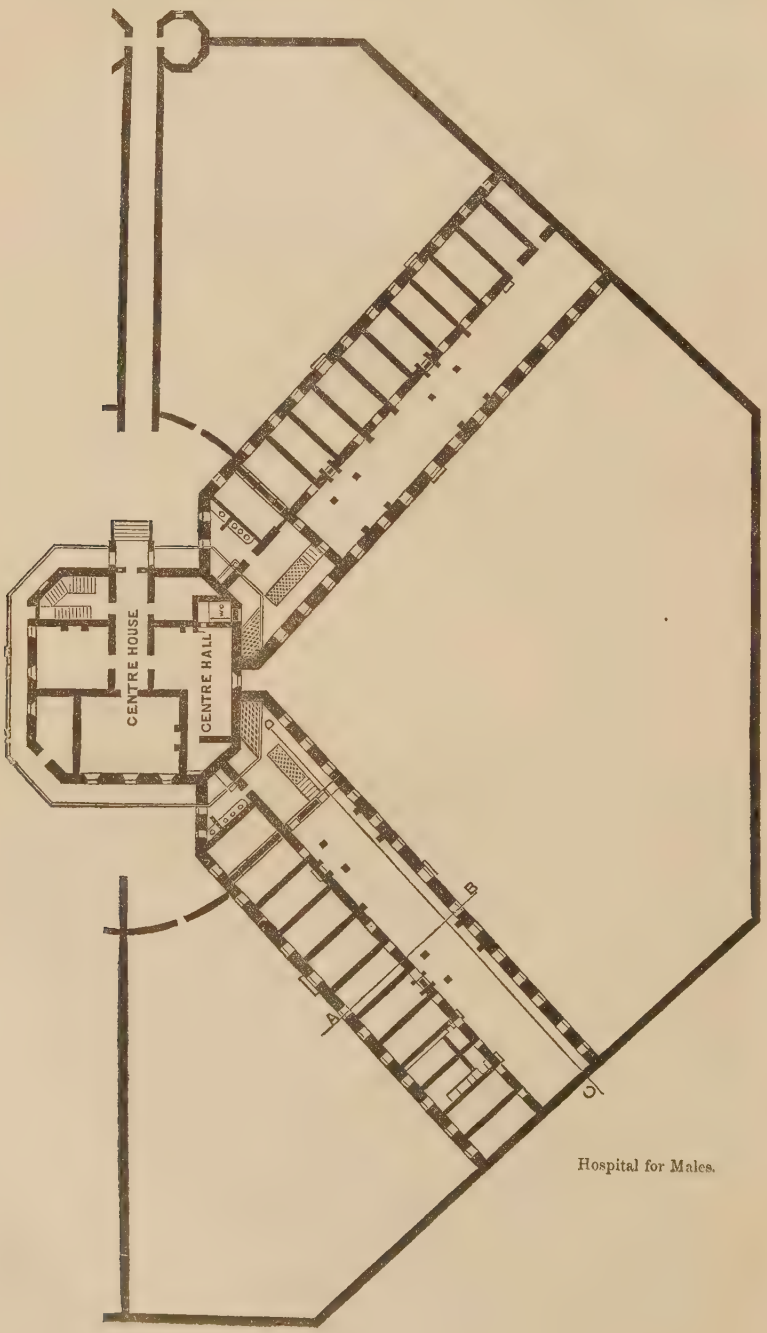
The foregoing ground plan, taken from former reports on this gaol at once shows that, composed of separate blocks of buildings, each in charge of a separate turnkey, abuses may arise which it would be difficult for the Governor to detect as from the construction supervision by superior authority would be impossible. For this reason the Grand Jury of the county passed, in May, 1864, a presentment for £2,000, that the buildings might be remodelled, and they appointed John Hill, esq., C.E., the county surveyor, to carry out the works, which he has accomplished with judgment and economy. The plans were approved in August, 1864, and the Board of Public Works report that "they are well devised, the details carefully prepared, and the result will be a good working prison on the separate system." In April, 1865, the Commissioners appointed under the Act accepted tenders for the alterations in the buildings, plumbers' work, sinking the well, &c., amounting altogether to £2,620, and an additional presentment was voted for the difference. By this arrangement, and under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Hill, this county will now have a good gaol for its male prisoners, well suited for an efficient discipline, at a cost,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

without interest, including all expenses, of under £3,000, the payment spread over the space of ten years. The following is the plan of the gaol when remodelled.

*Plan.*



SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's Coun'y Gaol.*

When finished this prison will contain 71 cells, besides lavatories, water-closets, and baths. It will be heated by hot water pipes, and it is calculated that the entire, except plumbers' work, will be finished before May, 1866.

I found the gaol on inspection in fair order, and as clean as the works then being executed would permit; but as I conceived that the workmen employed by the contractor for the alterations then going on were too much mixed with the prisoners, and had opportunities to introduce tobacco or other prohibited articles into the gaol, I called attention to the matter, and arrangements were at once made to prevent such an abuse.

This prison is sufficiently supplied with bedding and prison clothing of a good description, except that the stock of shirts and of shoes for females is limited. The stores are commodious and properly fitted up. There is a good oven on the premises, but it requires some repairs; in it bread is baked for the use of the inmates, from flour ground by prison labour in the crank-mill, the corn having previously been dried in a kiln over the oven. The kitchen is properly fitted up with a good steaming apparatus, and the laundry is partitioned; but it is in other respects unsuitable, and a drying room is much required; there are some defects, which should be remedied under the new arrangements—one is the want of due separation between master and pauper debtors, and another the insufficient cellular accommodation for female prisoners.

I am anxious to call attention to the necessity of having as few outside doors as possible in the new prison building, and those guarded by check-gates, opening outwards, and connected by a chain or bar and padlock.

The source from which water is derived for this gaol is quite inadequate; but the well-hole was being sunk at the time of my inspection, in order to obtain a sufficient quantity for the water-closets in the new prison. The pumps are worked by the power of a crank-pump, and the water is thrown into a large cistern, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol.

I consider that an abundance of water and an effective sewerage are of considerable importance in a sanitary point of view.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 1 | 2 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 3 | – |

These punishments were for the most part inflicted by the authority of the Governor, but sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Washing in the laundry, | 2 | 1 |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grinding at the Mill, | 8 | Spinning, | 6 |
| Stone-breaking, | 4 | Wardswoman, | 1 |
| Tailoring, | 1 | | |
| Shoemaking, | 1 | | |
| Wardsmen, | 2 | | |
| Cooks, | 2 | | |
| Total, | 18 | Total, | 7 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 2 | 1 |
| Industrial labour, | 18 | 7 |
| Nursing, | — | 1 |
| Unemployed (sentenced to death), | 1 | — |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 3 | — |
| Lunatics, | 3 | — |
| Total in custody, | 27 | 9 |

The inmates of the gaol are usefully employed at industrial works. Freize, linen, and other stuffs are woven, and every article for prison wear is made up in the gaol; some trades are carried on, and when an artisan is in custody his skill is turned to the best account for the benefit of the institution. The Governor deserves credit for his management of this branch of his duties.

Punitive labour is maintained by breaking stones, and by a crank-mill grinding wheat for prison use. Three males ignorant of trades were taught during the year.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1862, . £5 8*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £4 16*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £13 14*s.* 4*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 15 | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 208 | 156 | 120 | 90 |

School-hours—Males, from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 12 o'clock, noon. Females, from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock, A.M.

The male teacher is likewise Governor's clerk, and much of his time is occupied by the duties of the latter office; very few inmates attend school, on some days none; its advantages should be more generally applied. The teacher is qualified, having been trained in the schools of the Church Education Society. Some instruction is given to a few females by the matron. The Chaplains visit, and their observations are entered in a book kept for the purpose.

No other inspection is made of these schools.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. of whole wheatmeal bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of oatmeal made into stirabout, with ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. of whole wheatmeal bread, and 3 naggins of new milk.

N.B.—All prisoners, male and female, confined for one month and under, get gruel instead of milk for dinner every day, and gruel is substituted for milk two days in the week for dinner for the whole prison.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 1 lb., 1½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 1 lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; meat, per lb., 8*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; turf, per 100 boxes, £3; straw, per cwt., 1*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 5½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

The bread is made from flour ground on the premises, and consequently is pure and unadulterated, which is of importance, as the quantity given in county prisons is so limited. The quality of the food provided for the inmates on the day of my visit was good, and the Chaplains, who report in the tabular form prescribed for their use, almost uniformly

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

state that it is satisfactory. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and the only complaints made to me had already been investigated and adjudicated on by the Board of Superintendence.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 2·75*d.* | 1863, . 2·48*d.* | 1864, . 2·41*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

The various registers of statistics, finance, and the other books and journals required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use. The clerk is attentive to this branch of his duties, and the various books under his charge are very satisfactory.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,523 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £1,460 15*s.* 8½*d.* | 1864, . £1,371 19*s.* 9½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £32 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £33 19*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £34 6*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years:—

1862, . £26 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £22 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £36 12*s.* 0*d.*

Repaid by Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860, . . . . | 187 | 6 | 11 | 1863, . . . . | 128 | 3 | 2 |
| 1861, . . . . | 160 | 6 | 10 | 1864, . . . . | 128 | 0 | 1 |
| 1862, . . . . | 145 | 2 | 2 | | | | |

*Officers and Salaries.*

*Non-Resident.*

Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector, . . . . £70
Rev. J. S. Joly, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . . 40
Rev. M. M'Alroy, R. C. Chaplain, 40
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary, . . . 20
Patrick Hanlon, Watchman and Messenger, . . . £14 6*s.*

*Resident.*

Robert Harding, Governor, . . 200

Henry Burke, Deputy Governor, . £70
Eliza Fitzgibbon, Matron, . . 40
Catherine Toovey, Female Turnkey, 25
Margaret Thompson, Nurse, . . 20
Turnkeys. William Smith, . . . 40
Jones Commins, . . . 30
Edward Kelly, . . . 30
Patrick Cooke, *Weaver*, . . 30
Thomas Johnson, *Weaver*, . 30
Joseph Bagnall, . . . 30
Wm. J. Adams, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . . . . 35

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . . | 147 | 80 |
| Protestant Chaplain, . . . . | 178 | 124 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . | 181 | 102 |
| Physician, . . . . . | 98 | 92 |

No rations are given to officers in this gaol.

No vacancies occurred in the staff during the year.

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in custody, | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
| No. of days therein, . . | 103 | 126 | 194 | 18 | 461 | 44 | 215 | 107 |
| Average daily number, . | 0⅓ | 0⅓ | 0½ | 0⅛ | 1 | 0⅛ | 0½ | 0⅓ |
| No. of deaths, . . . | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Cost of medicine, . . | £11 5*s.* 4*d.* | | £7 12*s.* | | £9 5*s.* 1*d.* | | – | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*King's County Gaol.*

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

One on 29th December, 1864; one on 23rd May, 1865.

The hospital buildings attached to this gaol are well ventilated, and, in a sanitary point of view, sufficient, except that they have not water-closets attached. They are in separate buildings for each sex, and so far are satisfactory, but they have the defect common to many hospitals in the county gaols of Ireland; they are placed at the extreme end of the prison grounds, and cannot be considered secure from danger of an escape.

One prisoner committed for obtaining money under false pretences in November, 1864, died during the following month of maculated typhus fever, but the disease did not spread amongst the inmates of the gaol. One prisoner died in 1865.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P. | Henry Manly, esq. | Lieut.-Col. Bernard. |
| John W. Tarleton, esq., J.P. | Thos. A. Pierce, esq., J.P. | Lord Oxmantown. |
| Dawson French, esq., J.P. | Alexander M'Mullen, esq. | Edward Briscoe, esq. |
| Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P. | Jonathan Goodbody, esq. | Captain Fox. |

The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month for business, when the books are examined and signed, the salaries of all intern officers paid, and liabilities discharged by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who settles each account and produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. Extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

In June, 1865, the Board of Superintendence passed a resolution appointing two of their members to inspect the gaol at uncertain periods, in order to ascertain whether cause of complaint by any of the inmates should arise, and to see that the prison regulations are properly carried out.

*Bridewell.*

STATE OF DISTRICT BRIDEWELL AT PARSONSTOWN,

(Certified under 92nd sec. of Act 7 Geo. IV., c. 74.)

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. of Committals in past year, | 236 | 66 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 129 | 7 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 68 | 18 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 40 | 4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Petty Sessions, | Weekly, on Saturdays. |
| Transmittals, | Regular. |
| Committals, | Correct. |
| Registry, | Correct. |
| Repairs and Order, | In fair repair and order. |
| Security, | Sufficient. |
| Accommodation, | Two day-rooms and six cells. |
| Bedding and Furniture, | Sufficient. |
| Water, | A pump in exercising yard for females. |
| Sewerage, | Good. |
| Dryness, Ventilation, and Cleanliness, | Satisfactory. |
| Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, | 3¼*d.* for both sexes. |
| Salary of Keeper, | £40 per annum. |
| Whether Keeper follows any other Employment, | Receives £35 a year from King's Co. Militia. |
| Official Inspection, | 2nd August, 1865. |
| Remarks, | No prisoner in custody. |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General*,

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION ON THE 3RD AUGUST, 1865.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

*State, &c.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Deserters, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| For further Examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 5 | 5 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 8 | – | 8 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 31 | 8 | 39 | – | – | – |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 56 | 18 | 1864, | 41 | 12 |
| 1863, | 32 | 10 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 31 | 8 |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | 1 | 1864, | 4 | 1 |
| 1863, | 2 | 3 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 1 | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 4 | 4 | 1865, up to and including day of Inspection, | 5 | 2 |
| 1863, | 3 | 2 | Day of Inspection, | – | 1 |
| 1864, | 8 | 3 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 9 | – | Debtors, | 6 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 319 | 102 | Criminals, | 140 | 60 |
| Vagrants, | 21 | 9 | Vagrants, | 9 | 1 |
| Drunkards, | 30 | 3 | Drunkards, | 20 | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 17 | 13 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 15 | 3 |
| Total, | 396 | 127 | Total, | 190 | 65 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | – | 3 | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 75 | 23 | 69 | 14 | 31 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 19 | – | 5 | – | 12 | – | 2 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 2 | 3 | 14 | – | 3 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Other assaults, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 10 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 10 | – | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 15 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 71 | 40 | 50 | 37 | 22 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 3 | 5 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Frauds, and attempts to defraud, | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Arson, and attempts to commit arson, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | – | – | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Perjury, & subornation of perjury, | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Riot, Rescue, &c., | 29 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 3 | – | – |
| Military offences, | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 26 | 16 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 15 | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | 25 | – | 7 | 1 | 2 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 40 | 16 | 33 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 1 | – |
| Administering obnoxious drugs with intent to procure abortion, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Total criminal class, | 330 | 108 | 282 | 92 | 131 | 54 | 17 | 7 |
| Vagrancy, | 18 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Drunkenness, | 42 | – | 30 | 3 | 20 | – | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 7 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 8 | – |
| *Debt*, | 18 | 2 | 9 | – | 6 | 1 | 3 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 29 | 10 | 37 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Total, | 444 | 133 | 396 | 127 | 190 | 65 | 31 | 8 |

*Number of Prisoners* (*exclusive of Debtors*).

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. Committed— | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 312 | 107 |
| Twice ,, | 29 | 6 |
| Thrice ,, | 4 | 1 |
| Five times ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 346 | 115 |

| *From 1st January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* Committed— | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 167 | 55 |
| Twice ,, | 7 | 3 |
| Thrice ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Five times ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 175 | 59 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 37·3 | 13·8 | — | 32·5 | 14·5 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 61 | | 3rd June. | 63 | | 25th April. |
| Lowest ditto, | 36 | | 17th March. | 36 | | 2nd Aug. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 49 | | 15th May. | 44 | | 5th July. |
| Ditto of females, | 22 | | 10th Oct. | 26 | | 26th April. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 24 | | 25th Dec. | 20 | | 13th Jan. |
| Ditto of females, | 6 | | 10th July. | 6 | | 24th July. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th June, 1858, | 103 | 18th March, 1862, | 94 |
| 22nd February, 1859, | 79 | 2nd March, 1863, | 74 |
| 1st March, 1860, | 72 | 3rd June, 1864, | 61 |
| 30th July, 1861, | 56 | 25th April, 1865, | 63 |

Population—males, 130,711; females, 86,566; total, 217,277 inhabitants. Area—680,842 acres.

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 82 | 108 | 110 | 89 | 122 | 78 | 92 |
| Acquittals, | 122 | 83 | 59 | 59 | 71 | 91 | 58 |
| Total, | 204 | 191 | 169 | 148 | 193 | 169 | 150 |

Committals of drunkards—

| | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865 (half-year). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| To the county gaol, | 42 | – | 30 | 3 | 20 | – |
| To the bridewells of the county, | 116 | 15 | 110 | 33 | 75 | 7 |
| Total, | 158 | 15 | 140 | 26 | 95 | 7 |
| | 173 | | 166 | | | |

The preceding tables show a decrease in the amount of crime in this county; and on the day of my inspections only 17 males and 7 females were under sentences for criminal offences. I found likewise in custody 8 lunatics and 3 debtors, besides 1 vagrant, and 3 prisoners on remand for further examination. The small amount of crime amongst the female population of the county and city of Limerick has been a subject of congratulation for many years. Several returned convicts, however, old offenders, find their way into this gaol. One, a female, was an inmate on the day of my visit. The Governor, with praiseworthy zeal, industriously, by photography and otherwise, endeavours to ascertain the antecedents of all such, so that few escape his observation. The following list of grave offenders sentenced from this district to penal servitude in 1864, and during the first six months of 1865, has been furnished to me by him :—

OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE IN 1864.

1. Male.—Penal servitude for life, for cutting and stabbing. Two previous convictions, once for vagrancy and once breaking windows.
2. Male.—Sheep stealing, fourteen years.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

3. Female.—Receiving stolen goods, fourteen years' penal servitude. Convicted twice at Clerkenwell Sessions, London, for larceny; also tried at same sessions for like offence and acquitted, and once summarily convicted at Thames Police Court.

4. Male.—House-breaking and robbery, six years' penal servitude. Five times previously convicted in county Kerry, viz., larceny, three months and whipped; workhouse offence, one month and whipped; larceny, one month and whipped; burglary and two larcenies, four years' penal servitude; having in his possession stolen goods, four years' penal servitude. First conviction in 1851. First penal servitude, July, 1855; second penal servitude, January, 1860. After first discharge from convict prison passed by the name of one of the prison officers, under which he received his second sentence of penal servitude.

5. Male.—Burglary, ten years' penal servitude. Once before convicted in this county for larceny, six months' imprisonment.

6. Male.—Burglary, seven years' penal servitude. Once before convicted in this county for larceny.

7. Male.—Arson, ten years' penal servitude. Previously convicted in county Cork, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude for sheep stealing.

8. Male.—Larceny, three years' penal servitude. Repeatedly before magistrates for petty offences.

9. Male.—Larceny, three years' penal servitude. Once before convicted for petty larceny.

10. Female.—Larceny of pigs, three years' penal servitude. Seven times previously convicted in the county Clare, and in January, 1860, sentenced to three years' penal servitude. First convicted in 1851.

11. Female.—Larceny, three years penal servitude. Twice before convicted of petty larceny in the county Tipperary.

12. Male.—Cow-stealing, two offences, five years' penal servitude, and three years' penal servitude at termination of first sentence.

13. Female.—Larceny, five years' penal servitude. Once before convicted in the county Clare, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for larceny.

14. Male.—Forgery, four years' penal servitude.

15. Male.—Larceny, ten years' penal servitude. Six times previously convicted in this county, viz., vagrancy, one month; receiving stolen goods, twelve calendar months and three times whipped; burglary, four years' penal servitude; disorderly conduct, two months; larceny, two years and a half; vagrancy, fourteen days. First convicted in January, 1854.

16. Female.—Larceny, seven years' penal servitude. Seven times previously convicted, viz., county Kilkenny, larceny, one month, burglary, one year; burglary, three years' penal servitude; Kilkenny city, larceny, one month; county Cork, larceny, three months; county Waterford, larceny, six months; Queen's county, larceny, two months, and larceny, three months. First conviction in 1860.

17. Female.—Larceny, seven years. Three times previously convicted—county Cork, larceny, six months; larceny, four months; Cork city, larceny, six months. First convicted in 1860.

SENTENCED IN 1865.

1. Male.—Burglary and felony, five years' penal servitude.

2. Male.—Burglary, penal servitude for life. Four times previously convicted in this county and once in the city, viz., arson, ten years' penal servitude; burglary, three years; threatening language, three months, in default of bail; insubordination in workhouse, one month; larceny of watch-guard, three months. First convicted in 1853.

3. Male.—Assault and robbery, penal servitude for life. Three times previously convicted in this county, viz., April, 1848, larceny from dwelling, seven years' transportation (sentence commuted and prisoner discharged from Spike Island); April, 1851, receiving stolen goods, fifteen years' transportation; June, 1860, larceny, four years' penal servitude.

4. Male.—Receiving stolen goods, ten years' penal servitude. Twice previously convicted in county Kerry, viz., October, 1856, larceny, two months; 1857, burglary and robbery, seven years' penal servitude.

5. Female.—Larceny and former conviction, ten years' penal servitude. Tried in county Kerry, October, 1856, for larceny, and acquitted; convicted in same county, October, 1857, of burglary and robbery, four years' penal servitude. Is mother of the last convict.

6. Male.—Sheep stealing, six years' penal servitude. Eight times previously convicted; last conviction in this county, June, 1853, receiving stolen goods, seven years' transportation; the other seven convictions were for larcenies; the first of these seventeen years ago.

7. Male.—Larceny of wearing apparel, two charges, seven years' penal servitude. Once before convicted in county Kildare for a like offence, three months and hard labour. Attempted to break out of bridewell after arrest for the present offence.

8. Female.—Larceny, seven years' penal servitude. Twice before convicted—once in Tipperary, twelve months; once in Cork county, six months. First conviction nine years ago.

9. Male.—Larceny, seven years.

10. Male.—Larceny, five years.

11. Male.—Shooting at with intent, &c., penal servitude for life.

12. Male.—Manslaughter, five years' penal servitude. Twice before convicted—once in Tipperary, assault, and once in this county, like offence.

Eleven returned convicts, 8 males and 3 females, known to be such, were committed to this gaol in 1864, and 5 males and 2 females previously to my inspection in August, 1865; 9 debtors, males, were lodged in the gaol in 1864, and 6 males and 1 female up to August, 1865. I found 3 male debtors in custody.

*Lunatics.*

The only prisoner who died in this gaol during the last eighteen months was an insane female, thirty years of age, who had been committed as dangerous on the 26th of October, and died on the 28th of the month, on the day but one following her committal. Seventeen male and 13 female lunatics were placed in custody in 1864, under the Act 1st Vic., ch. 27; and 15 males and 3 females previously to August, 1865. Eight were inmates of the gaol at the time of my visit.

*Juveniles.*

Twenty-one male and 2 female juveniles were committed here in 1864; 1 male was twice committed, 1 was under ten years of age, 3 were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, 1 to two months', and 4 to one month's imprisonment, each. Of the females, 1 received a sentence of forty-eight hours' imprisonment; the other was not convicted.

Two juveniles were sent to reformatories during the year.

Unlock is held at six o'clock in summer, and at daylight in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at six o'clock, P.M., in summer, and at dark in winter. The officer of each class locks his own prisoners under the general superintendence of the Head Turnkey, who also sees particular prisoners safely locked in. The Head Turnkey, with inside night guard, again sees particular prisoners at ten o'clock, and the Governor visits a number of cells almost nightly; but all prisoners are not ascertained by a superior officer after lock-up to be in their cells.

Gaslight has lately been introduced into the prison, but is not in general use. The halls and passages are lighted from lock-up until morning.

One turnkey is placed in male prison from lock-up until ten o'clock, P.M.; one at outer and one at inner gate, each of the two latter keeping one key. One turnkey takes guard in male prison from ten o'clock until unlock in the morning, and two watchmen patrol on outside during the same hours; their vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks, placed in different parts of the establishment. The Governor or the Head Turnkey keeps the keys from lock-up until the night guard is posted; after that hour they remain in the possession of the Governor only.

In future a superior officer should see every prisoner locked up for the night. It is the duty of the Governor to do so. No escape was attempted from the gaol or from any of the bridewells of the county in 1864 or 1865.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 2 | 2 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Day Room, | 1 | – | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, containing 432 cubic ft. | – | – | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Water-closets, | 5 | 4 |
| | | | Fumigating Room, | 1 | – |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 31 | 7 | Pumps, | 3 | – |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 8 | 1 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Number of beds in such rooms, | 12 | 4 | Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | – | 2 | | | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 76 | 75 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 102 | 49 |
| Rugs, | 3 | 176 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 38 | 75 |
| Bed-ticks, | 51 | 81 |
| Bedsteads, | 10 | 126 |

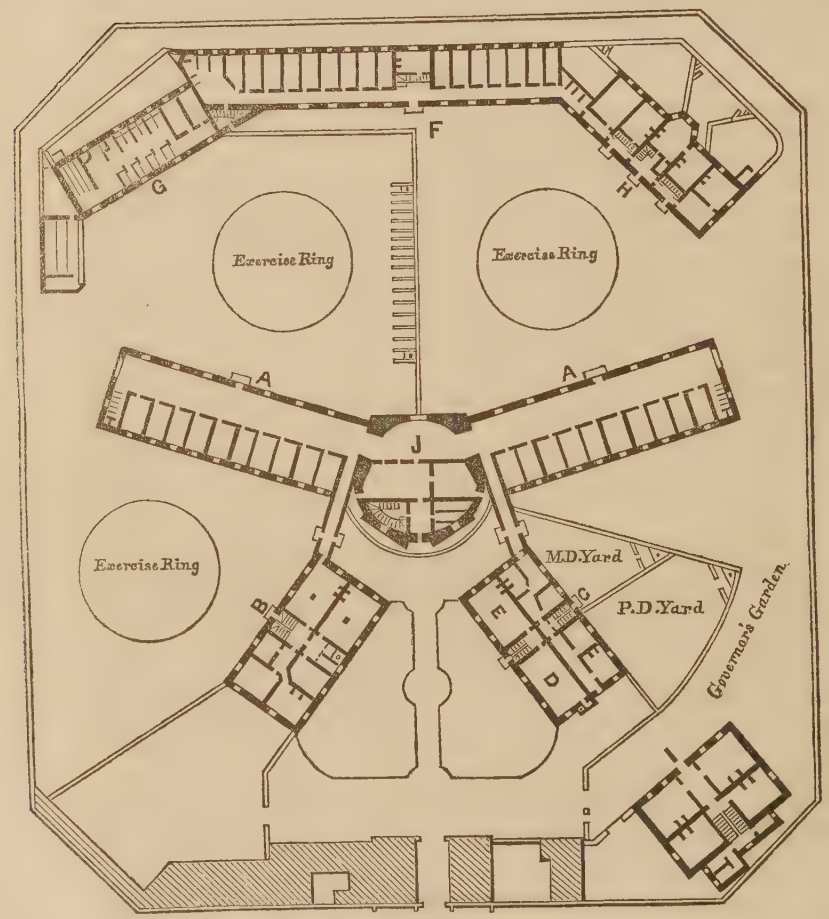
*Male Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 60 | 48 |
| Jackets, | 28 | 80 |
| Vests, | 28 | 110 |
| Trowsers, | 28 | 57 |
| Caps, | 28 | 57 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 60 | 56 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 40 | 76 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 16 | 23 |
| Jackets, | 20 | 39 |
| Petticoats, | 30 | 34 |
| Aprons, | 26 | – |
| Neckerchiefs, | 18 | |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 20 | 53 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 12 | 48 |

*Plan.*




A, a new male prison, 60 cells, with lavatories and water-closets, &c.; B, reception class, hospital stores, &c.; C, marshalsea for male master debtors; E, office—officers' quarters above; F, female prison, 32 cells, with lavatories and water-closets; G, laundries and bath—reception class and store above; H, Matron's apartments and marshalsea for females—hospital and school-room above; I, Governor's house—a board-room has been built adjoining; J, central hall of male prison, cook-house, and provision-store in basement—visiting-rooms, chapel, and school-rooms overhead.

South District.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

This plan, taken from my report of 1863, has not been followed exactly. The position of the walls, and of the exercising yards, is not now as marked on it.

The arrangements of the yards M.D. and P.D. have been altered. The school-room for males is now in the building marked B.

The estimate for the whole work is £5,176; each half-yearly instalment chargeable on the county rates is, therefore, £258 16*s.*, amounting to less than one-seventh of a penny in the pound on the valuation of rateable property within this fine county.

The remodelling of the prison buildings of this gaol, to meet the most improved system of discipline, has been progressing since 1863; and it is most creditable to the staff of officers, that it has not been found necessary to transfer the prisoners to another gaol during all that period. The alterations are being made under the superintendence and according to the plan of Mr. Atkins, architect, of Cork, and when finished the prison will meet many of the most necessary requirements for discipline, without which it is impossible that a separate prison can be well managed. In it there will be complete supervision, at any moment, by the Governor over officers and prisoners, so as to prevent abuses, which constantly arise in gaols where the authorities cannot exercise that supervision; there are, however, some faults in the plan which I would wish to have remedied. I would beg to call attention to one arrangement which, if permitted to remain, might lead to grave abuses, and would endanger the security of the prison; I refer to two door-ways which open from the apartments of the Head Turnkey into the central hall, next cells intended for prisoners, on the gallery, at the spot marked J on the plan; and a private staircase from the chapel and this apartment leads into the open air outside the prison, so that if these doors are not closed up, the servant of the Head Turnkey or any member of his family might, having the keys, not alone hold communication with the prisoners lodged in the adjoining cells, but enable them to escape through the apartment, and by the stairs referred to into the area outside the prison building, without the possibility of detection. Strangers might also be introduced into the prison at night without the knowledge of the Governor, and at the very time that, holding the other keys of the gaol in his possession, he might consider the prison quite secure. I dwell on this matter more particularly because the Governor, having perfect confidence in the officer who now holds the post of Head Turnkey, cannot imagine anything wrong to happen, forgetting that the building will remain after all its present occupants have passed away. And although I pointed out to him the evils of this arrangement when I inspected the gaol in 1863, and referred to them in my report for that year, nevertheless, I find that the plan has been persevered in. The following extract from my report in 1863 refers to this subject:—

"I pointed out some trifling details in the interior arrangements of the new building which require alteration, but will not be attended with expense. These the Governor undertook to explain to the architect, when he visited.

"Turnkeys should not take their meals and sleep within the separate prison, so as to have access to the cells at night. The friends of a prisoner may bribe officers, and much of the punishment awarded by the judge be thus escaped. Luxuries of food and other prohibited articles may be conveyed by the turnkey to his room in the prison, and thence at night to the prisoner.

"In a neighbouring county, where the separate prison is not on an improved construction, the facilities afforded by the impossibility of exercising a proper supervision over the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

officers are so great that already, during the present year, four turnkeys have been dismissed or made to resign, for receiving bribes and trafficking with prisoners.

"The place marked on the plan for turnkeys' rooms would make a good school-room, which will be required in the prison."

I would further observe that the space occupied by this apartment is, I believe, not only the most suitable place for a school-room in the building, but also that the room now set apart for the purpose cannot be made to meet the requirements for teaching prisoners in separation, unless considerable expense be incurred in remodelling it. Another fault in the new prison is, that the yard intended for the pauper debtors is too small, and the window from their day-room looks into the exercising grounds intended for criminal prisoners. These defects could be remedied by throwing back the wall separating the exercising grounds from the debtors' yard, and I would suggest that the wall be rebuilt in the proper place; the change will be only attended with a trifling cost.

On the day on which I made my inspection, I found the buildings in which the prisoners are placed until the alterations in the prison are completed, very clean and well kept, and the inmates in a satisfactory state of order and discipline. I questioned all those in custody and found no cause of complaint. The stock of bedding and prison clothing was sufficient for present use, and a supply in store, but some of the blankets were thin and worn, and I found only one sheet on a few of the beds, in direct contravention of the Prisons Act.

There is an abundance of water to this establishment, and the sewerage from the new building, a matter of considerable importance in a sanitary point of view, will, I understand, be effective. I have much pleasure in congratulating the Board of Superintendence on the speedy completion of their labours, and am confident that the improved appliances at command in the new prison will fully compensate for the expense which has been incurred. It is, however, of importance that the buildings in which prisoners will be confined should have as few external doors as possible, and these doors should, as a rule, be defended by check-gates opening the opposite way from the solid door on the inside; it likewise adds much to the security when both doors are connected by an iron bar or chain, and, if possible, the key-hole covered by a hasp and padlock. One or two cells might also have a coating of Roman cement on inner part of the outside wall, as a further guarantee for the safe custody of some prisoners.

*Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solitary Confinement, . . | 1 | – | Solitary Confinement, . . | 3 | – |
| Whipping, . . . | – | – | Whipping, . . . | 1 | – |
| Total, . . | 1 | – | Total, . . | 4 | – |

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 27 | 11 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 16 | 1 |

The record of these punishments is always duly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Picking oakum, | 9 | Washing, | 4 |
| Tailoring, | 1 | Nursing, | 2 |
| Cooking, | 2 | Sewing, | 1 |
| Prison duty, | 4 | Prison duty, | 1 |
| Total, | 16 | Total, | 8 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial labour, | 16 | 8 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 3 | – |
| Lunatics, | 8 | – |
| Tending lunatics, | 4 | – |
| Total in custody, | 31 | 8 |

In consequence of the alterations in the gaol now progressing punitive labour cannot be properly enforced. There was none on the day of my inspection. Industrial employment, however, are still carried on with as much vigor as circumstances will permit.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £27 12*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £12 7*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £25 19*s.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 128 | 37 | 42 | 17 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 17·3 | 5·2 | 9·4 | 4·4 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 228 | 146 | 23 | 38 |

*School hours.*—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock; Females, 4 to 6 o'clock.

The teacher is a well qualified officer, having been trained under the system of National Education. His rank is of the first class, and it is to be regretted that a suitable apartment has not been allotted for the purposes of a school, which should hold so important a place in a gaol managed on the separate system.

The religious instruction of the Roman Catholic prisoners is carefully attended to, under the Chaplain, by the Sisters of Mercy.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, brown, per 4lb. loaf, 3⅜*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 9¾*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 8⅖*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7¼*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.* 6*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 4*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5*s.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

I tasted the provisions furnished on the day of my visit; they were of good quality, and I observe from the reports of the Chaplains that the supply from the contractor is almost uniformly satisfactory. These reports are made in the tabular forms recommended for their use.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3·59*d.* | 1863, . 2·72*d.* | 1864, . 2·23*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

*Books and Accounts.*

All the forms of registries, books, and journals prescribed by the rules of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use, and are carefully filled up by the clerk, who appears to discharge this duty in a satisfactory manner. The Local Inspector, the Governor, the Medical Officer, and the Chaplains, are all provided with journals.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,806 6*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £2,094 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £1,815 5*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £37 18*s.* 5½*d.* | 1863, . £37 17*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £33 0*s.* 1*d.*

Accounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £44 8*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £13 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £20 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sums repaid out of the Consolidated Fund to the County Treasurer for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . | 251 | 3 | 4 | 1864, . . . | 155 | 16 | 3 |
| 1863, . . . | 131 | 6 | 3 | | | | |

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Non-resident.* | | |
| John Russell, esq., M.B., Local Inspector, . . . . . | 120 | 0 |
| Rev. James Fitzgerald Gregg, Chaplain Established Church, | 50 | 0 |
| Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . | 50 | 0 |
| Robert R. Gelston, esq., M.D., Physician, . . . . . | 44 | 0 |
| Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary, | 30 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | |
| Francis M'G. Eagar, Governor, | 300 | 0 |
| Thomas Morrow, Head Turnkey and Clerk, . . . . . | 70 | 0 |
| James Hogan, Schoolmaster, . | 40 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Daniel Hallinan, *Blacksmith*, . . . . | 40 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Thos. FitzGerald, *Shoemaker*, | 35 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Bernard O'Loughlin, *Cabinet-maker* (*acts as Carpenter*), | 35 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Thomas Harwood, . . | 35 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John Sharpley, . . . | 35 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. David Franklin, . . | 35 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. John M'Rann, . . . | 35 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Adam Baker, . . . | 35 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. David FitzGerald, . . | 18 | 5 |
| Mrs. Aphra Griffin, Matron, . | 40 | 0 |
| Margaret Gabbett, Assistant-Matron, . . . . . | 31 | 4 |
| Anne Spillane, Hospital Nurse, | 25 | 0 |

*Vacancies.*

Anthony O'Donovan, turnkey, dismissed; John M'Rann, turnkey, appointed. George Baker, turnkey, resigned; Adam Baker, turnkey, appointed. Johanna Casey, Hospital Nurse, resigned; Anne Spillane, Hospital Nurse, appointed.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . . | 112 | 71 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 167 | 109 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 128 | 83 |
| Surgeon, . . . . . | 263 | 127 |
| Apothecary, . . . . . | 311 | 185 |

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 23 | 18 | 35 | 19 | 24 | 14 | – | – |
| No. of days therein, . . | 489 | 363 | 684 | 292 | 318 | 180 | – | – |
| Average daily number, . | 1⅓ | 1 | 1⅞ | 0⅘ | 0·84 | 0·47 | – | – |
| No. of deaths, . . . | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Cost of medicine, . . | £9 11*s.* 8*d.* | | £19 10*s.* 6*d.* | | £7 6*s.* 1*d.* | | — | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick Gaol.*

Under the new arrangements suitable quarters for the sick of both sexes will be provided, with proper applications for the purpose. The Medical Officer is most attentive, and devotes much time to his duties in the gaol.

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to the day of inspection in 1865 :—

One, 29th October, 1864.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Right Hon. Lord Clarina. | George Fosbery, esq. | Joseph Gubbins, esq. |
| Right Hon. William Monsell. | Edward Croker, esq. | John White, esq. |
| Henry Maunsell, esq. | Sir William H. Barrington, bart. | Edward Croker, esq. |
| Eyre Lloyd, esq. | Hon. John Massy. | John Franks, esq. |

The Board meets regularly every month for the discharge of business, when liabilities are examined and paid by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor ; small accounts are settled by the Governor, who accounts with the Board.

Hitherto it was the custom in this county not to pay the salaries of the gaol Chaplains until the following assizes after they became due, so that salaries due in July would not be paid until March following. To a professional man on a small income this is a very serious inconvenience, and is not, as far as I am aware, adopted in any other county.

*General Observations.*

I regret that the proposed amalgamation of the county and city gaols has not been carried out. I believe that if a proper arrangement were made a considerable saving for both jurisdictions would be effected. I attended a meeting of members of the two Boards of Superintendence in Limerick, and we had every reason to hope that an agreement would have been entered into. Subsequently, however, it was decided that the amalgamation should not take place, and the city has now arranged to spend a large sum of money in improving its gaol.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

I have again to repeat the opinion which I stated in my report in 1863, and which has been that expressed by each succeeding Inspector-General for many years, that the bridewells in this county are defective in construction, and unfit to be used as places of detention, being wanting in most of the requirements of a prison. These establishments are a considerable expense to the county, costing in 1864, for maintenance alone, £296 17*s.* 8½*d.*, and are, for the most part, unnecessary. It is therefore most desirable that all those in towns in which no criminal Quarter Sessions are held, viz., Croom, Glin, and Kilfinane, should be discontinued, more especially as the towns are situated either on or near to railways, and therefore no detriment to the public service could ensue from the abolition of the bridewells.

I subjoin, in a tabular form, my report on the state of each of the bridewells of the county on the days on which I made my inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| — | Glin. | | Newcastle. | | Rathkeale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 9 | 7 | 107 | 56 | 168 | 79 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 3 | 2 | 30 | 12 | 14 | 7 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 3 | 4 | 35 | 8 | 43 | 13 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 1 | – | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Petty Sessions, | On alternate Saturdays; *irregular.* | | Weekly, on Fridays; Abbeyfeale fortnightly. | | Fortnightly; Petty Sessions and Town Commissioners Court held on Thursdays. | |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Committals, | *One illegal.* | | *Some illegal.* | | Correctly drawn; but a prisoner committed 10th July, 1865, for further examination for deserting his wife, remained in this bridewell until 1st August following, without having been remanded or recommitted, no Petty Sessions having been held at Askeaton during that period. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | *In bad repair; plaster falling off walls and ceiling in upper cell.* | | *Wood-work requires repair.* | | *Some required.* | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | *Not sufficient.* | | *Imperfect.* | |
| Accommodation, | Males, day-room and two cells; females, day-room, with two cells, and one upstairs. | | Two cells and day-room for each sex. | | Two day-rooms and nine cells; *yards inconvenient; accommodation wretched.* | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient for accommodation. | | *New bedding required; blankets very thin and ragged.* | |
| Water, | *None on premises.* | | *None; brought from a distance.* | | *None on premises.* | |
| Sewerage, | *None; cess-pools cleared through the building.* | | *None; cess-pools cleared through the building.* | | *Bad.* | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | *Untidy and damp.* | | In fair order. | | Clean, *but very damp; bad ventilation.* | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £15 | | £25 | | £25 | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | Has no salary as Court-keeper of Petty Sessions, which is held in bridewell. | | Court-keeper, salary £7 13*s.* 10*d.* | | Court-keeper, salary £14. | |
| Official Inspection, | 8th August, 1865. | | 7th August, 1865. | | 7th August, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | Some prisoners kept a long time in custody. None were in custody on the day of my visit. Only one committed this quarter. | | One prisoner in custody. | | No prisoner in custody. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Limerick.*

*Bridewells.*

| —— | Croom. | | Bruff. | | Kilfinane. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 17 | 5 | 77 | 11 | 72 | 3 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | – | – | 32 | 2 | 28 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 1 | – | 31 | 2 | 8 | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | – | – | 21 | – | 3 | – |
| Petty Sessions, | Fortnightly, on Tuesdays, *but irregular.* Last Petty Sessions held 3rd July. I found a notice posted on the door of Petty Sessions-house stating that no Magistrate having attended, Court adjourned to 14th August. | | Fortnightly; Bruff Hospital and New Pallas, on Wednesdays. | | Fortnightly, on Fridays; Galbally, on Wednesdays. | |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | | Direct. | | Direct. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | *Damp in female cell; flagging in kitchen out of repair.* | | *Roof in bad repair.* | | In fair repair. | |
| Security, | Tolerable. | | Sufficient. | | *Imperfect.* | |
| Accommodation, | *Insufficient; males, day-room and two cells; females, one cell, with two beds; one privy and one exercising yard for both sexes.* | | Two day-rooms and four cells; *no glass in windows.* | | Day-room and two cells for each sex. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Sufficient. | | *Blankets thin and in holes.* | | Sufficient; *but blankets very thin and in holes.* | |
| Water, | *None on premises.* | | *None on premises.* | | *None on premises.* | |
| Sewerage, | Good. | | *None; cess-pools cleared through the building.* | | *Cess-pools emptied through the house.* | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Very clean and orderly; *but damp.* | | Clean and orderly; *but Keeper's house wretchedly damp, as are also the day-rooms and cells in soft weather.* | | *Very damp, and rather untidy. It was fair day, and pigs were in the yard of bridewell.* | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | | 4½*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £15 | | £25 | | £15 | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Has care of Courthouse, for which he receives no remuneration. | | Head-Constable, salary £40. | | None. | |
| Official Inspection, | 7th August, 1865. | | 8th August, 1865. | | 7th August, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | *This bridewell ought to be discontinued.* No prisoner in custody. Lunatic female kept here for five days. | | A boy in custody, committed for deserting service, 20th July; no Petty Sessions held since. | | No prisoner in custody. A lunatic was kept here from 10th June to 8th July, 1865, no Petty Sessions court having been held within that period. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

## CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 23RD AND 24TH JANUARY, 1865.

*State, &c., on 23rd January, 1865.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 7 | – | 7 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 7 | 7 | 14 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 5 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 33 | 9 | 42 | 1 | – | 1 |

*Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.*

10 years old—Convicted summarily, . . . . 1 male.
Above 10— do. do. . . . . 1 male.

One of the above juveniles has been sentenced to be detained in a Reformatory School for five years. One had previously been an inmate of the gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 80 | 1863, . 52 | 1864, . 34 | 1865 (day of Inspection), . 42

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3 | 1863, . 9 | 1864, . 1 | 1865 (day of Inspection), . none.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865 (Up to and including day of Inspection). | | In Custody on day of Inspection, | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults (common), | 26 | 11 | 32 | 8 | – | – | 3 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Other assaults, | 97 | 62 | 74 | 26 | 4 | – | 4 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | – | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 155 | 117 | 145 | 70 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences | 6 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 8 | 2 | 26 | 1 | – | – | 7 | – |
| Military and naval offences, | 5 | – | 10 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of Fishery Laws, | 24 | 7 | 14 | 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Obstructing public passage, | 29 | 11 | 24 | 18 | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 9 | 3 | 8 | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 88 | 64 | 79 | 28 | 4 | 3 | – | 1 |
| Total criminal class, | 476 | 297 | 436 | 174 | 11 | 6 | 30 | 9 |
| Vagrancy, | 6 | 20 | 8 | 13 | – | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 84 | 32 | 109 | 63 | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 27 | 1 | 23 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 248 | 155 | 130 | 87 | 3 | 3 | – | – |
| Total, | 841 | 505 | 706 | 337 | 18 | 11 | 33 | 9 |

*Committals.*

| *From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From* 1*st Jan. to day of Inspection*, 1865. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 23 | – | Debtors, | 2 | – |
| Criminals, | 566 | 261 | Criminals, | 14 | 9 |
| Vagrants, | 8 | 13 | Vagrants, | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 109 | 63 | Drunkards, | 2 | 2 |
| Total, | 706 | 337 | Total, | 18 | 11 |

*Number of Prisoners* (*exclusive of Debtors*).

| *From* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From* 1*st Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed— | | | Committed— | | |
| Once within the year, | 560 | 242 | Once within the year, | 16 | 9 |
| Twice ,, | 33 | 21 | Twice ,, | – | 1 |
| Thrice ,, | 15 | 11 | Thrice ,, | – | – |
| Four times ,, | 3 | 5 | Four times ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 611 | 279 | Total, | 16 | 10 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number in custody, . . | 33 | 16 | — | 32 | 9 | — |
| Highest number at any one time, . . . | 86 | | 5th July. | 47 | | 1st Jan. |
| Lowest ditto, . | 23 | | 2nd March. | 36 | | 17th Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, . | 66 | | 5th July. | 38 | | 1st Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 30 | | 6th Sept. | 11 | | 14th Jan. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, . | 14 | | 20th June. | 27 | | 17th Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 7 | | 28th Feb. | 7 | | 7th Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11th February, 1858, . . | 109 | 5th January, 1862, . . | 89 |
| 1st August, 1859, . . | 115 | 2nd July, 1863, . . . | 69 |
| 7th June, 1860, . . . | 103 | 5th July, 1864, . . . | 86 |
| 7th July, 1861, . . . | 114 | 1st January, 1865, . . | 47 |

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during the last seven years:—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, . | 34 | 41 | 37 | 38 | 34 | 20 | 35 |
| Acquittals, . | 13 | 11 | 25 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 18 |
| Total, . | 47 | 52 | 62 | 47 | 51 | 28 | 53 |

Committals of drunkards:—

| 1861. | | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 206 | 70 | 108 | 43 | 84 | 32 | 109 | 63 |

Population, 55,232 inhabitants.

Besides nine females and three debtors, thirty male prisoners criminally committed were inmates of this gaol when I made my inspection in January, 1865: one a sailor boy, 19 years of age, was waiting for trial at next assizes, accused of stabbing his companion to death in a drunken brawl; four males convicted at Quarter Sessions, and thirteen before Magistrates at Petty Sessions, for larceny, were under sentences varying from one to twelve months' imprisonment each. One man, convicted of an indecent assault, had been sentenced to two years, and another to three months' imprisonment for wounding with a knife; all the remaining male prisoners in custody had been committed for riot and assaults—they included a number of soldiers and militiamen who had taken part in a serious affray in the streets of Limerick during the past summer.

Nine females were in custody, eight convicted of larceny, one before the Chairman at Quarter Sessions, and seven summarily by Magistrates at Petty Sessions; the ninth had been committed for drunkenness. Few females, except those belonging to the prostitute class, which exist in every garrison town, find their way into this gaol, and the small amount of crime or immorality which exists amongst the female inhabitants of the city of Limerick is remarkable, when it is remembered that large factories, in which women and young girls are principally employed,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

exist within the borough, and that the female is in excess of the male population of the district.

Eight hundred and ninety (611 males and 279 females) prisoners of all classes were committed to the gaol in 1864, but of these, 88 (51 of males, and 37 of females) were re-committed once or oftener during the year, so that the number of committals amounted to 1,090 (683 males and 337 females); of these, 109 males and 63 females were for drunkenness. Several were frequently re-committed; one male and one female of the prostitute class were each 16 times in custody during 1864. Four hundred and seventy-seven of the prisoners committed were wholly illiterate, 199 knew the alphabet or could spell, and 344 had learned to read more or less perfectly.

Five males and seven females were sentenced to penal servitude in 1864; four males to imprisonment for 12 months, one for nine months, and 20 males and 9 females for terms of six months each. The sentences of the other prisoners were for short periods, in no case exceeding 3 months.

No returned convict was in custody on the day of my visit, but 2 males and 3 females (known to be such) were committed during the course of 1864.

Twenty-three (7 master and 15 pauper) debtors were lodged in the gaol in 1864; no offender against the revenue laws was committed.

No prisoner died during the year.

No escape was attempted in 1864, or previous to my visit in 1865.

*Juveniles.*

I found two juveniles (males) in the gaol, one 13 years of age, had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assaulting his younger brother; the other boy is an orphan from the county Clare, ten years of age, he was under sentence of one month's imprisonment and five years in a reformatory for larceny; both had learned to read. These were the only juveniles committed to the gaol up to the time of my visit on the 23rd January in 1865; but twelve boys and one girl had been in custody during 1864; of these three were ten years of age or under, two were twice committed, and one was sentenced to penal servitude under peculiar circumstances; he is an orphan, 15 years of age, and was sentenced in February, 1864, after imprisonment as a punishment, to be sent to a reformatory, but before the end of three months it became apparent to the manager of the institution that he was incorrigible, and that no reformatory influences could be exercised over him, he was therefore discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and was soon after re-committed for another robbery, for which latter offence he was, in October, sentenced by the Chairman at Quarter Sessions to seven years' penal servitude. On looking over the prison books, this boy's name appears amongst the inmates of the gaol as far back as 1860, and four re-committals have since been recorded against him. Five boys were sentenced to a reformatory during 1864; but the only girl under sixteen committed during the year, was an orphan, a stranger to the district, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for larceny, but was not ordered to be sent to a reformatory.

*Lunatics.*

This is the only prison district in Ireland in which the powers vested in Magistrates by the Act 1 Vic., ch. 27, of committing the insane to prison is not exercised by them. In this city, when a case of insanity occurs, the Magistrates take the trouble of having the patient at once admitted into the lunatic asylum of the district, and the ex-officio Poor

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

Law Guardians do not remove, as elsewhere, the lunatic and idiotic inmates of the wards of the Union Workhouse into the cells of the gaol.

The Governor, or in his absence, his deputy, attends lock-up, which is held in winter at 4.30, and in summer at 7 o'clock; the prisoners are unlocked at 6 in summer, and at 7.30 during the short days of winter; thus, as no gas is lighted in the cells, the prisoners remain in darkness during the winter months for fifteen hours daily out of the twenty-four; a watchman, specially appointed for the purpose, patrols at night, and one of the turnkeys in rotation remains on guard with him; one tell-tale clock stands in the hall of the hospital building, which it is his duty to peg; and a book is kept where he enters the hours at which he makes his rounds; this book is examined and checked every morning by the Governor, who compares it with the markings on the clock.

During the temporary absences of the Governor, the clerk and schoolmaster, an officer in whom the Board reposes much trust, takes charge of the prison as his deputy.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 6 | 4 | School Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Yards, | 7 | 4 | Worksheds, | 33 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 6 | 4 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Solitary Cells, | 6 | 3 | Store Rooms, | 7 | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft., | 33 | 21 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 17 | – | Privies, | 9 | 3 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 20 | 6 | Water-closets, | 3 | 2 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 32 | 16 | Pumps and Wells, | 2 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Chapels, | 1 | 1 | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

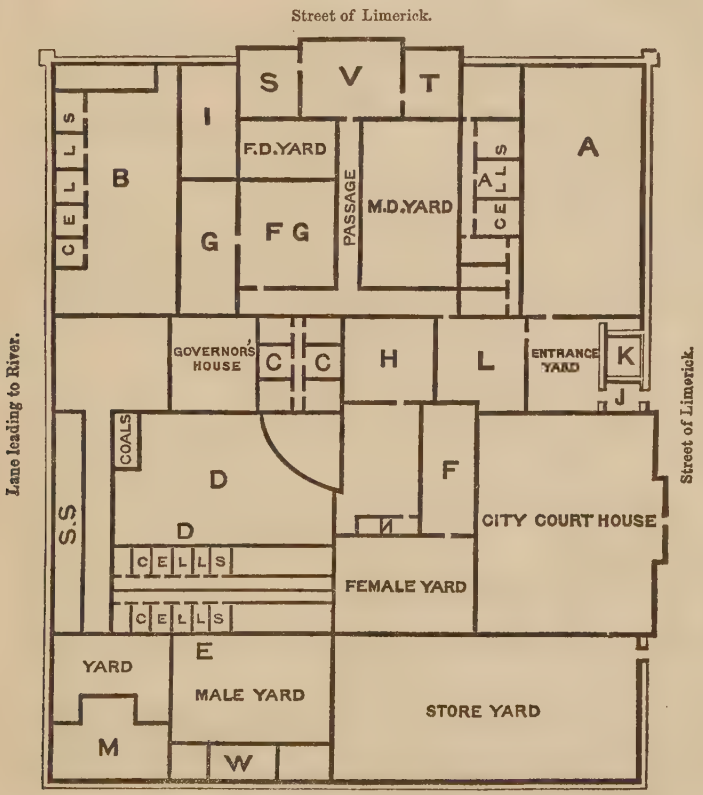
| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 126 | 10 | Shirts, | 26 | 22 | Shifts, | 6 | 14 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 130 | 97 | Jackets, | 26 | 31 | Gowns, | 6 | 12 |
| Rugs, | 84 | 12 | Trowsers, | 26 | 34 | Petticoats, | 6 | 14 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 27 | – | Shoes, pairs of, | 26 | 8 | Shoes, pairs of, | 6 | 13 |
| Bed-ticks, | 118 | 21 | | | | | | |

I found the prison buildings of the gaol, when I made my inspection, apparently secure, sufficiently ventilated, clean and orderly, but showing damp in some places. The sewerage, which is flushed twice daily by the tide of the Shannon, is very effective; water is abundantly supplied for prison use from a large tank into which it is driven from the river by the power of the tread-wheel, and thence distributed to the different yards and buildings of the gaol. The stock of bedding and prison clothing was, when I made my inspection, sufficient for present requirements, except that no caps are provided for females, and a few of the blankets were thin and in holes. The prisoners appeared to be kindly treated, are amenable, and discipline in the establishment is as strictly enforced as the very defective and ill-constructed prison buildings will permit; but no gaol in which prisoners are kept in association under the provisions of the Act 7 Geo. IV., ch. 74, can be satisfactory; and I have much pleasure in reporting that the Board of Superintendence have now decided on establishing the separate system here, as being the only form of prison discipline which can be effectively carried out in a county or borough gaol. My colleague during the past year had an interview with the Board, and they then ordered plans and specifications to be drawn for remodelling the buildings so as to meet the requirements of that system; they afterwards expressed a wish, through the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

Local Inspector, that the Inspector-General of the district should, previously to the road sessions, held on the 5th February in the present year, visit their city in order to confer with Mr. Corbett, the architect, and the authorities of the gaol, as to the best method of making the necessary alterations to suit the most improved form of discipline. I therefore proceeded to Limerick on the 23rd January, and after a careful examination of the buildings, made suggestions as to the principles which should guide the architect in the proposed alterations, and explained to him the views of my colleague and myself with reference thereto. Mr. Corbett has since forwarded to our office a plan, which, when the proper documents are prepared, we intend to submit with our report to the Executive; and as a presentment for the sum of £4,000 has been voted by the Town Council as a guarantee for the re-payment of an advance by the Treasury, to be recouped without interest, by twenty half-yearly levies on the city of £200 each, we may now look forward to the speedy completion of a gaol worthy of this important city, and with suitable appliances for carrying out a strict discipline which could never be attempted in the straggling buildings which constitute the gaol at present, as is apparent from the most cursory inspection of the subjoined ground plan, taken from my report for 1863.

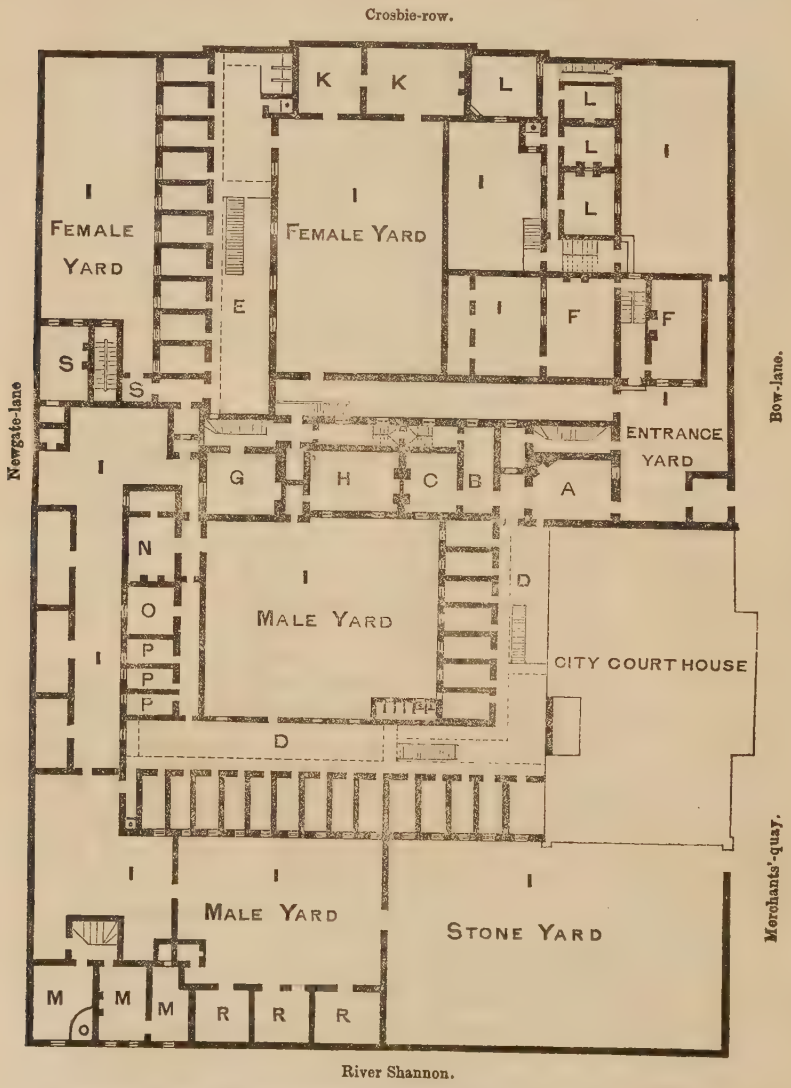



A, males, untried prisoners; B, males, vagrants and drunkards; C, males, larceny, &c.; D, misdemeanants, assaults, &c.; E, summary convictions, &c.; F, females for trial; G, females, better class; H, females, worst class; I, females, debtors; J, entrance to prison; K, night cell; L, office; M, hospital; MD, male debtors; FD, female debtors; NSS, stores and yard; T, bath-room; V, cook-house; W, tread-wheel, pump, &c.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

The following plan of the gaol, with the proposed alterations, has been forwarded to the prisons' office by Mr. Corbett, the city architect, and it appears to meet the requirements of an improved prison system, in which sufficient supervison over officers and prisoners can be exercised by the superior authorities.




A, inspection-hall; B, bath-room; C, clothes-store; D, male wing; E, female wing; F, Governor's house; G, Matron's house; H, male school-room; I, yards; K, wash-house and drying-closet; L, male debtors' apartments; M, hospital; N, cook-house; O, heating apparatus; P, punishment cells; R, tread-wheel, pumps, &c.; S, female infirmary and passage.

As the alterations in this gaol are to be carried out without delay it is unnecessary for me to refer to the defects which exist at present and which have been pointed out in preceding reports of my colleague and myself.

*Books and Accounts.*

Such books and registries as are kept in this gaol are very clear and satisfactorily entered up; all the superior officers have journals, and a special book is reserved for registering the vigilance of the watchman, as tested by the tell-tale clock; but some books recommended by the Inspector-General are not in use. There is no general registry for all prisoners who enter the gaol, separate registers being reserved for each class—viz., debtors, drunkards, juveniles, criminal prisoners sentenced by Magistrates, prisoners committed for trial, and prisoners remanded for further examination. The names of prisoners have not hitherto been entered in the gate-book, and no extra diet-book has been in use. I have called the attention of the authorities to these grave omissions, and they will be rectified in future.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,526 19*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £1,279 8*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £1,428 12*s.* 2*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £23 2*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £26 18*s.* 8*d.* | 1864, . £27 17*s.* 6*d.*

Repaid by Government for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, | . . . . | £318 | 10*s.* | 4*d.* | 1863, . . . | £131 | 8*s.* 3*d.* |
| 1862, | . . . | 258 | 0*s.* | 9*d.* | 1864 (*nine months*), | 89 | 4*s.* 10*d.* |

*Officers and Salaries.*

| *Extern Officers.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Griffin, Local Inspector, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. Dean Kirwan, Protestant Chaplain, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert R. Gelston, Surgeon, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| John B. Bouchier, Apothecary, . . . . | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| John Hurley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, . . . | 76 | 0 | 0 |

| *Intern Officers.* | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John O'Farrell, Governor, . | | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys | Edward Ryan, . . | 36 | 14 | 4 |
| | Robert R. Drought, . | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| | James Walsh, . . | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| | John Ryan, . . . | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| | Patrick Walsh, . . | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| | William Walsh, . . | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| | Terence Kinsella, . . | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron, | | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Anne Gaynor, Assistant Matron and Schoolmistress, . | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Julia Sullivan, Hospital Nurse, | | 26 | 0 | 0 |

No food rations are given to any officer; but those who reside in the gaol are supplied with fuel and gaslight; the turnkeys wear a uniform; the Governor, matron, and assistant-matron have apartments in the prison. The turnkeys reside in the town, but sleep in the gaol at night.

*Vacancies.*

Thomas Gloster, turnkey, died on 7th December, 1864, and Terence Kinsella has been appointed on probation by the Board, in his room, on 23rd December, 1864.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 122 | 7 |
| Protestant Chaplain, . . | 167 | 4 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 243 | 18 |
| Surgeon, . . . . | 139 | 8 |
| Apothecary, . . . . | 113 | 6 |

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 15 | 1 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . | – | – |
| Other Punishments, . . | – | – | Other Punishments, . . | – | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

It will be seen by the preceding table that no punishment was awarded in this gaol for breach of prison rules previously to my visit in 1865, all those in 1864 were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, except in one instance, when a returned convict, guilty of gross insubordination and assaulting a prison officer, was dealt with summarily by Magistrates at Petty Sessions, and by them sentenced to one month's solitary confinement on punishment diet.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breaking stones, | 24 | Washing, | 3 |
| Tailoring, | 1 | Sewing, | 5 |
| Cooking, | 1 | | |
| Total, | 26 | Total, | 8 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Industrial labour, | 26 | 8 |
| Sick, | 1 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 3 | – |
| Prison duties, | 3 | 1 |
| Total in custody, | 33 | 9 |

Punitive labour is here confined to stone-breaking and picking oakum, and but little industrial employment is carried on.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £32 5*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £27 4*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £23 4*s.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 94 | 43 | 6 | 2 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 17 | 6 | 16 | 5 |

*School-hours*—Males—From 1 to 3, P.M. ; Females, 12 to 2, P.M.

The clerk, who is likewise schoolmaster and takes charge of the prison in the absence of the Governor, is well qualified and efficient; he has been for many years in the establishment, but never was trained as a teacher under any public board. All males under forty years of age sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen days and upwards receive instruction from him. The female inmates are taught by the assistant-matron. The Chaplains sometimes attend the school, and occasionally enter the date of their visits in their journals. The Sisters of Mercy give religious instruction to the females on two days in the week, and to both male and female patients in the hospital.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Class 1—6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice (made into stirabout), and ½ pint of new milk. Class 2—5 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. Class 3—4 oz. of Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Class 1—14 oz. of bread (made of second quality flour) and 1 pint of new milk. Class 2—12 oz. of bread and ½ pint of new milk. Class 3—8 oz. of bread, and 4 oz. for supper, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month get oatmeal gruel for dinner, in lieu of milk. All prisoners get oatmeal gruel for dinner on two evenings of the week, instead of milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*City of Limerick Gaol.*

*Contracts.*—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 6*s.* 11*d.*; rice, per cwt., 15*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 20*s.*; turf, per kish, 4*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., 22*s.*

The quality of the food was good on the day I made my visit, and I find that the Chaplains, who regularly inspect and report in the tabular form recommended for their use, seldom take exception to the supply sent. There has been no complaint of the bread since August, and the milk and stirabout almost always meet their approval; a fine is imposed on the milk contractor should the quality be inferior.

No complaint was made to me by any of the inmates.

No extra diet book has hitherto been kept in this gaol; and at the time of an investigation which it became my duty to hold, I was unable to ascertain the diet a particular prisoner had received when in hospital. In future, however, the requirements of the Prisons Act, with reference to diet, will be carefully carried out.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, . 3·52*d.* | 1863, . 2·80*d.* | 1864, . 2·61*d.*

*Hospitals.*

| | No. admitted into hospital. | No. of days therein. | Average daily number. | Cost of medicine. £ s. d. | No of deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 26 | 92 | 0·25 | 30 0 0 | – |
| 1863, . . . . | 17 | 66 | 0·18 | 30 0 0 | 1 |
| 1864, . . . . | 18 | 305 | 0·83 | 30 0 0 | – |
| 1865 (to day of Inspection), | 2 | 23 | 1· | — | – |

The sanitary state of this gaol is most satisfactory, and there has been no death in it for many years. The hospital building is roomy, the wards well ventilated, with water-closets attached; but there is only one staircase, which is common for patients of both sexes; the two upper wards being used for females, and the lower wards for males. There was only one male under treatment on the day of my visit and no female was in hospital. As a complete separation of sexes is imperatively required by the Prisons Act, it has been arranged in the plan for remodelling the gaol that a separate hospital for females shall be allotted to the sick of that sex.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alderman John R. Tinsly, Mayor. | Alderman Laurence Quinlivan, J.P. | Eugene O'Callaghan, esq., J.P. |
| John T. M'Sheehy, High Sheriff. | Wm. Phayre, esq., J.P. | Francis Ward, esq., T.C. |
| Alderman Thad. M'Donnell, J.P. | Robert M'Mahon, esq., J.P. | John Barry, esq., T.C. |
| | John M'Donnell, esq., J.P. | Zachary Myles, esq., T.C. |
| | | Stephen Hastings, esq., T.C. |

The Board meets regularly on every second Friday for the discharge of business, when accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by cheque to each creditor, unless the amounts are small, in which case they are paid by the Local Inspector out of a sum of £50 placed in his hands to meet incidental expenses; his accounts are audited at each Board.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

## QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 1ST AUGUST, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Pauper Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For further Examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 10 | 9 | 19 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 16 | 2 | 18 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 32 | 11 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 31 | 6 | 1864, | 42 | 23 |
| 1863, | 35 | 17 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 32 | 11 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection, | 1 | 1 |
| 1863, | 1 | – | | | |
| 1864, | 1 | 1 | Day of Inspection, | – | 1 |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 12 | – | Debtors, | 6 | – |
| Criminals, | 317 | 120 | Criminals, | 140 | 24 |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 1 | Vagrants, | 1 | – |
| Drunkards, | 152 | 16 | Drunkards, | 77 | 2 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | 5 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 2 | – |
| Total, | 484 | 142 | Total, | 226 | 44 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 3 | – | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 3 | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 4 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 4 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | – | 1 |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Bigamy, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Common Assaults, | 95 | 21 | 116 | 28 | 44 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 11 | – | 15 | – | 7 | 1 | 5 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 5 | – | 22 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | – |
| Other assaults, | 1 | – | – | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Robbery and sacrilege, | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 4 | – | 6 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 43 | 42 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 6 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 4 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Arson, and attempts to commit arson, | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c. | 23 | 21 | 33 | 5 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 3 | – | 9 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | 3 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 5 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Breach of service and trespass, | 39 | 25 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Having unregistered arms, | 8 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Other offences: | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 2 | – | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Against property with violence, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | – | – | 15 | 15 | 2 | 4 | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 272 | 126 | 279 | 111 | 131 | 42 | 29 | 11 |
| Vagrancy, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 122 | 10 | 152 | 16 | 77 | 2 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., c. 27), | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 16 | 2 | 12 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | – | – | 38 | 9 | 9 | – | 1 | – |
| Total, | 420 | 141 | 484 | 142 | 226 | 44 | 32 | 11 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| Committed | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 390 | 95 | Once within the year, | 192 | 42 |
| | Twice ,, | 26 | 14 | Twice ,, | 6 | 1 |
| | Thrice ,, | 4 | 3 | Thrice ,, | 4 | – |
| | Four times ,, | 2 | – | Four times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Five times ,, | 2 | – | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Ten times ,, | – | 1 | Ten times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 424 | 113 | Total, | 203 | 43 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 37·4 | 13·4 | — | 39·4 | 11·7 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 64 | | 11th Aug. | 64 | | 24th April. |
| Lowest ditto, | 33 | | 7th Jan. | 34 | | 12th July. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 54 | | 11th Aug. | 49 | | 22nd April. |
| Ditto of females, | 20 | | 18th June. | 16 | | 25th June. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 25 | | 24th Jan. | 24 | | 12th July. |
| Ditto of females, | 7 | | 14th Sept. | 9 | | 10th July. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th January, 1858, | 68 | 1st April, 1862, | 68 |
| 2 th October, 1859, | 50 | 28th April, 1863, | 67 |
| 26th January, 1860, | 51 | 11th August, 1864, | 64 |
| 20th December, 1861, | 52 | 24th April, 1865, | 64 |

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 66 | 58 | 70 | 58 | 133 | 75 | 100 |
| Acquittals, | 62 | 55 | 52 | 42 | 64 | 48 | 50 |
| Total, | 128 | 113 | 122 | 100 | 197 | 123 | 150 |

Committals of drunkards :—

| | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| To the gaol, | 122 | 10 | 152 | 16 |
| To the bridewells of the county, | 43 | 1 | 56 | 2 |
| Total, | 165 | 11 | 208 | 18 |

Population, 90,650 inhabitants ; area, 424,854 acres.

Nine of the more grave offenders in the gaol at the time that I made my inspection in August, 1865, had been convicted in 1864 ; three sentenced to two years' imprisonment, at the summer assizes of that year, for manslaughter; two others for a term of eighteen months—one for sheep-stealing, the second for common larceny; and another sentenced at the spring assizes to a like period of imprisonment for rape ; a soldier, also convicted in 1864 by court-martial of larceny, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, was in charge, as likewise two prisoners sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for larceny ; four convicted in 1865 were under a similar sentence of twelve months'

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

imprisonment—three (males) for larceny, and a female for arson; one other, for attempt at rape, had received a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment. The remaining inmates under sentence were for periods varying from nine months to three weeks each.

Eight of the above-mentioned prisoners were females convicted of larcenies and robberies, one of whom was known to be a returned convict; four had been sentenced to twelve and one to eighteen months' imprisonment; altogether eleven females were in charge, including a workhouse offender now under a sentence for arson. On the day of my last inspection in 1863, the latter was then also an inmate of the gaol, having been convicted of an assault in the workhouse and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In my report of that year I expressed my disbelief in the good results of short sentences of imprisonment for women of her class; creatures of impulse, and incapable of self control, they require a lengthened and steady discipline to form them to habits of order and industry, which are not acquired in a county gaol. With reference to this prisoner, in my report for that year, I remarked that "She is of ungovernable temper, has spent her life oscillating between the workhouse and the prison, and had obtained on a former occasion, through the kindness of Mr. Gibson, the Chairman of the county, admission into an asylum where she might have been trained for service; but she would not brook the discipline of the establishment, and soon returned to the union, whence she has been again transferred to the gaol for outrageous acts of insubordination." I now again refer to this case, as it shows how ineffectual has been the system hitherto pursued towards her for reformation, which can only be the result of a long and careful penal training in industry and habits of self control, followed by the reformatory influences of a refuge. These advantages are obtained solely in this country by women under sentences of penal servitude, and are, I believe, the only human means to change the wayward and perverse tempers of the females who compose this section of the criminal class.

*Debtors.*

One master and one pauper debtor were inmates of the gaol at the time of inspection; six had been committed previously to my inspection in August, 1865, and twelve in 1864. No female debtor has been an inmate of the gaol since 1863, in which year two were in custody.

*Juveniles.*

Nine juveniles, four males and five females, were committed in 1864; one of the former was twice committed, one was a poor law offender. All were above ten years of age. One boy and one girl were discharged. All except one female were summarily convicted; she was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Five boys and one girl were committed previously to my inspection in 1865, two were workhouse offenders, three have both parents living. None were sent to reformatories during the year.

*Lunatics.*

No lunatic was in charge on the day of my visit, but notwithstanding that the asylum for the insane belonging to the district is situate close to the gaol, five males and two females were committed as dangerous under the Act 1st Vic., chap. 27, to this prison, during the past year.

No offender against the excise laws was in custody during that period.

Five males and one female were sentenced to penal servitude in 1864. One male and one female, known to be returned convicts, were commit-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

ted in 1864, and a like number in 1865, but as photography is not here in use for the detection of offenders, the exact number of persons belonging to that class who had been inmates of the gaol could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

Unlock is at 6, A.M., in summer and at daylight in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer and at dusk in winter. The Governor reports that he or his assistant sees every prisoner locked in his cell at night. The head and class turnkeys afterwards go round and examine the locks. Each prisoner is then challenged, in order to ascertain that he is in his cell. The cells are not lighted after lock-up, but gas remains lighting in the general prison until 10 o'clock, P.M., when all the lights in the gaol, with the exception of those opposite the tell-tale clocks, are extinguished. At that hour, one of the superior officers goes his last rounds for the night. The watch is placed at nine o'clock. Two watchmen are employed for first and second watch until morning; their vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks placed, one in the hospital, the other at the gate lodge. At ten o'clock at night the keys of the prison, with the exception of those of the hospital, are taken up by the Governor and are deposited in his bed-chamber, but the keys of the hospital have hitherto remained always in the hands of the hospital turnkey, an arrangement which should not be permitted to continue, as all keys should be kept by the Governor, who alone is responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners. An alarm-bell might be put up connected with the hospital to enable the resident turnkey to call the night watch if necessary. The locks, when out of order, are repaired in the prison, which does not appear to be a safe arrangement, as it involves the risk of false keys being made. New locks are purchased in Dublin. No escape was attempted in 1864 or 1865.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 6 | 2 | Bakery, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 13 | 5 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 8 | 4 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 4 | 4 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells not less in size than 9 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | 91 | 20 | Lavatories, | 12 | 10 |
| | | | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, | 4 | 4 |
| | | | Water-closets, | 4 | 3 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 7 | – | Fumigating Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Reception Rooms, | 2 | 2 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pump, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Well, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 10 | 4 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 12 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 | – |
| Kitchens, | 2 | – | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 156 | 25 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 72 | 15 |
| Rugs, | 180 | – |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 30 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 145 | 15 |
| Bedsteads, | 84 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 86 | 32 |
| Jackets, | 80 | 25 |
| Vests, | 60 | 10 |
| Trowsers, | 60 | 10 |
| Caps, | 50 | 10 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 40 | 15 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 45 | 15 |

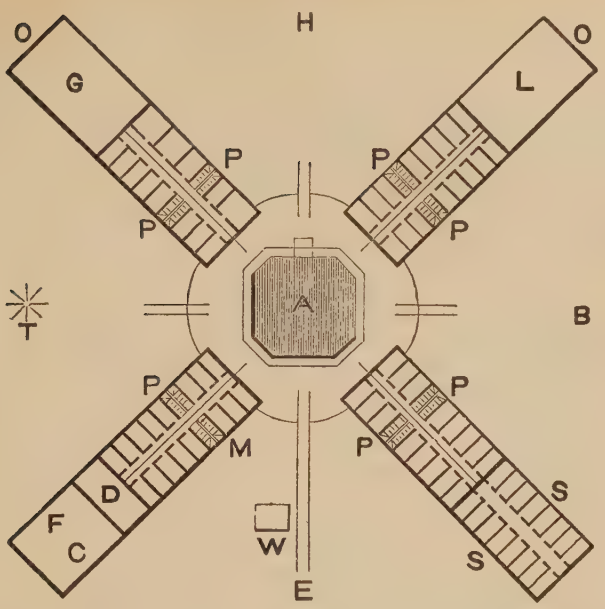
*Female Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 40 | 10 |
| Jackets, | 50 | 15 |
| Gowns, | 25 | 10 |
| Petticoats, | 40 | 10 |
| Aprons, | 25 | 10 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 20 | 5 |
| Caps, | 40 | 5 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 20 | 10 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 20 | 10 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

*Plan of Gaol.*




A, Governor's house; B, Matron's house; C, carpenter's shop; D, store; E, entrance; F, forge; G, turf yard; H, hospital; I, coal yard, store, and bath; M, marshalsea; O O, solitary cells; P P P, old prisons; S, separate prison; T, tread-wheel; W, watch-house.

The separate system is as far as possible well and strictly carried out in this gaol, for both the males and females of all the criminal classes, except such prisoners as are in hospital, but the construction of the buildings is so faulty that without considerable alterations it never can fully meet the requirements of a good separate prison. Composed of four wings, each distinct and in charge of a turnkey who lives in the building, and being without supervision by superior authority, it would be impossible to prevent great irregularities in the different sections if the officer in charge were corrupt. I understand, however, from the Governor that the staff is trustworthy and efficient.

I found the gaol, when I made my inspection, generally in a satisfactory condition, the buildings in sound repair, very clean, and well kept, the ventilation good, the sewerage effective, and it is, I am informed, regularly flushed. The supply of water is abundant; it is raised into a large cistern by pumps attached to the tread-wheel, and thence distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The water-closets and lavatories in the separate prisons are supplied by a crank pump, worked by the prisoners. The stock of prison clothing and bedding is sufficient for present purposes, and some in store, notwithstanding which, I found only one sheet on some beds in use, contrary to the provisions of the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74. No change has taken place since last inspection in the general arrangements of the gaol or the buildings, and the faults formerly enumerated in the marshalsea still continue; in it there is not sufficient separation of classes, as prescribed by the Prisons Act, and no proper place in which female debtors can be lodged. The laundry and drying-room are suitable, and there is a good oven on the premises, but not now used.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells. . | 12 | 1 | Dark or Refractory Cells. . | 8 | – |

The prisoners are kindly treated by the Governor, and the punishments which have been inflicted but few. They were all awarded by his sole authority, but afterwards sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Tread-wheel, 4 males.

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Shoemaking, | 8 | – |
| Tailoring, | 4 | – |
| Brushmaking, | 3 | – |
| Weaving and Winding, | 4 | – |
| Matmaking, | 6 | – |
| Carpentry, | 2 | – |
| Spinning, | – | 2 |
| Knitting, | – | 3 |
| Plain work, | – | 4 |
| Total, | 22 | 9 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 4 | – |
| Industrial labour, | 22 | 9 |
| Sick, | 1 | 1 |
| Unemployed, | – | 1 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 2 | – |
| Prison duties, | 3 | – |
| Total in custody, | 32 | 11 |

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £12 10*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £14 8*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £12 15*s.* 6*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 164 | 96 | 105 | 38 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 25 | 9 | 27·4 | 10·9 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 296 | 296 | 181 | 176 |

*School-hours.*—Males—1½ to 3 o'clock, P.M.; Females—1½ to 3 o'clock, P.M.

The inmates are here usefully employed at industrial works, and many are instructed in trades. Idleness and a dislike of steady work are the great characteristics of the criminal class; it is for that reason of importance that they should be induced to learn some occupation which will not alone furnish them after discharge with a means of support, but also will occupy their minds and give them an interest in the industrial pursuits by which they gain their living.

The teachers are likewise discipline officers. The schools are visited by the Inspector of National Education, and the average number of pupils attending is much higher than in many other county gaols in Ireland, being 27 males and 10 females in 1865, out of a criminal population averaging 39 individuals. I found the school satisfactorily conducted, and the reports on its management are favourable.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

### *Dietary and Contracts.*

For Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. Indian meal, and Females, 7 oz., in stirabout, and ½ pint milk. For Dinner—Males, 14 oz. brown bread, and Females, 12 oz.; Males, 1 pint milk, and Females, ¾ pint ditto.

Juveniles.—For Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. For Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup or gruel; and for Supper, 4 oz. bread.

N.B.—Male and Female adults whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, receive—the Males, 1 oz. and the Females, ¾ oz. of oatmeal in gruel instead of milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, brown, per lb. loaf, 4½*d.*: oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*; coal, per ton, 19*s.*; turf, per hundred boxes, £5; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., 27*s.*

I find a few complaints recorded against the milk and bread supplied; but, for the most part, the Chaplains report that the provisions are "very good"—they were so on the day of my inspection. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 2·62*d.* | 1863, . 2·07*d.* | 1864, . 2·28*d.*

### *Books and Accounts.*

I was much pleased with the care and attention which appears to be bestowed on the books and registries of this gaol. All those required by the rules of the Queen's Bench, or recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The Chaplains now keep journals. All are submitted for approval to the Board at its meetings.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £1,449 16*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, . £1,420 13*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, . £1,328 5*s.* 0*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £27 7*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £26 16*s.* 1½*d.* | 1864, . £26 1*s.* 10½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £1 12*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £3 13*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £5 12*s.* 6*d.*

Sums repaid by Treasury for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners:—

1862, . £253 19*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £177 6*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £190 7*s.* 8*d.*

### *Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Non-Resident.*** | | | |
| John Hay Moore, esq., Local Inspector, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. John J. Taylor, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| David Jacob, M.D., Surgeon, | — | | |
| Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ***Resident.*** | | | |
| James Young, Governor, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| David Weir, Deputy Governor, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| William Sythes, *Schoolmaster* and Turnkey, | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Henry Dawson, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Abraham Case, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Bryan, *Weaver*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Heenan, *Mason*, | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Richard Meredith, *Shoemaker*, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William Lyons, *Nailer*, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Anne Sythes, Matron, | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Anne Nicholls, Matron and *Schoolmistress*, | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Anne Dawson, Nursetender, | 21 | 0 | 0 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County Gaol.*

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 155 | 85 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 193 | 114 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 153 | 101 |
| Physician and Surgeon, . . | 176 | 162 |
| Apothecary, . . . | 177 | 120 |

No vacancies in the staff occurred during the year previously to my inspection, but two turnkeys subsequently resigned, and the vacancies have since been filled up. The interns receive fire and light, but no rations.

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 33 | 8 | 27 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 19 | 3 |
| No. of days therein, . | 389 | 372 | 421 | 34 | 839 | 73 | 328 | 60 |
| Average daily number, . | 1·07 | 1·02 | 1·15 | 0·9 | 2·29 | 0·2 | 1·54 | 0·2 |
| No. of deaths, . . . | *2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Cost of medicine, . . | £5 12*s.* | | £10 14*s.* 11*d.* | | £3 15*s.* 4*d.* | | — | |

Number of Coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to the day of inspection in 1865 :—

One, 24th July, 1865.

The accommodation for the sick in the gaol is quite sufficient, the wards are good and properly ventilated, with water-closets attached. The hospital is provided with baths.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Viscount De Vesci. | Lewis Moore, esq. | Thomas Kemmis, esq. |
| George Adair, esq. | Henry White, esq. | Robert G. Cosby, esq. |
| William W. Despard, esq. | Major Carden. | Robert Staples, esq. |
| Rd. S. Hawkesworth, esq. | Allen J. Walsh, esq. | Matthew H. Franks, esq. |

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when accounts are paid by checks drawn in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of superior officers are paid by presentment at assizes.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

No improvement has taken place since last inspection in the state of these very faulty buildings. Their defects have been so frequently dwelt on by succeeding Inspectors-General that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. I append my report, drawn up in the usual tabular form, on their condition at the time of my visits during the present year.

* Including one executed.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Queen's County.*

*Bridewells.*

| — | Stradbally. | | Abbeyleix. | | Borris-in-Ossory. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 33 | 12 | 103 | 14 | 22 | 2 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 13 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 1 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 6 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 1 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Petty Sessions, | Fortnightly. | | Fortnightly. | | Fortnightly. | |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | | Direct. | | Direct. | |
| Committals, | One prisoner lodged here without a committal. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, | Not properly filled up. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In fair repair. | | Roof admits damp. | | Fair, except flagging in day-room for males defective. | |
| Security, | Yard insecure. | | Yard insecure. | | Yard insecure. | |
| Accommodation, | There is but one day-room and three cells below, and one yard with one privy double for prisoners of both sexes; a cell upstairs, intended for females, with two beds, was occupied by keeper's family, who have besides only a single room for kitchen and sleeping-room. | | Very bad; only one yard, one privy, and one day-room; no separation of the sexes; light from a passage; 4 sleeping cells for all prisoners. | | Two day-rooms, 3 cells; only one exercising yard and one privy for both sexes. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Blankets, some thin. | | Good and sufficient. | | Sheets required. | |
| Water, | Pump on the premises, in order. | | Pump in order. | | Pump on premises, in order. | |
| Sewerage, | None. | | None; a cesspool in yard. | | None; a cesspool. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Clean, but damp | | Clean, but damp. | | Clean, but damp. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | 6*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £25. | | £25. | | £25. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | None. | | None. | |
| Remarks, | Local Board formed. The Keeper is a very old man; his daughter does the duty. | | Local Board formed. One prisoner, male, in custody on remand. | | Local Board formed. One female in custody. | |
| Official Inspection, | 19th June, 1865. | | 14th Oct., 1865. | | 2nd Aug., 1865. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 2ND JUNE, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| For Contempt of Court, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Misdemeanors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny :— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 22 | 1 | 23 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 6 | 4 | 10 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 6 | 9 | 15 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Under Revenue Laws, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Total in Custody, | 48 | 20 | 68 | – | 1 | 1 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 74 | 38 | 1864, | 36 | 21 |
| 1863, | 68 | 13 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 48 | 20 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion, of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 5 | 2 | 1865, up to and including day of Inspection, | 1 | 1 |
| 1863, | 4 | 3 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | 1 |
| 1864, | 2 | 1 | | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 17 | 2 | Debtors, | 7 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 332 | 128 | Criminals, | 129 | 60 |
| Vagrants, | 6 | 13 | Vagrants, | 1 | 7 |
| Drunkards, | 112 | 17 | Drunkards, | 41 | 10 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 15 | 6 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 5 | 2 |
| Total, | 482 | 166 | Total, | 183 | 80 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 9 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 6 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 7 | – | 4 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 |
| Common assaults, | 27 | 4 | 147 | 20 | 46 | 5 | 7 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 11 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 21 | – | 18 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 18 | 2 | 10 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Other assaults, | 44 | 6 | 10 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | – | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – |
| Robbery, | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Taking & holding forcible possession, | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 17 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 33 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 12 | 17 | 7 | 5 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | 8 | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | – | – | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – |
| Fraud. and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Perjury and subornation of perjury, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 14 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 1 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 6 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Leaving service without permission | 3 | – | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Prostitution, | – | 42 | – | 45 | – | 21 | – | 7 |
| Selling spirits without licence, | – | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 6 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 1 | – | 10 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 21 | 8 | 10 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 10 | 6 | 35 | 11 | 20 | 5 | – | 2 |
| Total criminal class, | 248 | 142 | 332 | 128 | 129 | 60 | 42 | 16 |
| Vagrancy, | 7 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 7 | – | 1 |
| Drunkenness, | 137 | 26 | 112 | 17 | 41 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Lunacy, | 19 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | – |
| *Debt*, | 29 | – | 17 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Total, | 440 | 178 | 482 | 166 | 183 | 80 | 48 | 20 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| Committed | *From* 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1864. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 365 | 106 |
| | Twice ,, | 21 | 8 |
| | Thrice ,, | 5 | 3 |
| | Four times ,, | 4 | 7 |
| | Five times ,, | 2 | 1 |
| | Six times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Eleven times ,, | 2 | – |
| | Total, | 399 | 125 |

| Committed | *From* 1st *Jan.*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Once within the year, | 155 | 47 |
| | Twice ,, | 9 | 9 |
| | Thrice ,, | 1 | 2 |
| | Four times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Five times ,, | – | – |
| | Six times ,, | – | – |
| | Eleven times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 165 | 60 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 34·1 | 16·3 | — | 41·7 | 16·2 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 73 | | 22nd Jan. | 75 | | 30th April. |
| Lowest ditto, | 31 | | 26th Dec. | 36 | | 12th Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 62 | | 27th Jan. | 57 | | 30th April. |
| Ditto of females, | 24 | | 25th July. | 23 | | 24th May. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 21 | | 28th Sept. | 29 | | 12th Jan. |
| Ditto of females, | 6 | | 24th Dec. | 7 | | 12th Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16th January, 1858, | 119 | 28th March, 1862, | 127 |
| 6th July, 1859, | 99 | 25th April, 1863, | 85 |
| 7th February, 1860, | 74 | 22nd January, 1864, | 73 |
| 25th April, 1861, | 92 | 30th April, 1865, | 75 |

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 121 | 139 | 68 | 79 | 51 | 85 | 85 |
| Acquittals, | 42 | 72 | 45 | 76 | 46 | 13 | 76 |
| Total, | 163 | 202 | 113 | 155 | 97 | 98 | 161 |

Committals of drunkards :—

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| To the Gaol, | 133 | 16 | 137 | 26 | 112 | 17 |
| To the Bridewells of the Riding, | 349 | 54 | 332 | 51 | 371 | 43 |
| Total, | 482 | 70 | 469 | 77 | 483 | 60 |

Population, 53,136 males, 55,330 females; total, 108,466 inhabitants.

The preceding tables show that committals for grave crimes affecting human life, which disgraced the North Riding of the county Tipperary in 1863, decreased in the following year, 1864; but assaults, many of an aggravated description, became very frequent; the committals amounting altogether to 219 for assaults in the course of the latter year, besides which, 6 persons were committed for serious crimes against life. Since the commencement of 1865 the number of committals for assaults and offences against the person has been considerably less, yet withal, out of 42 male prisoners in custody on the day on which I inspected this gaol in June, 1865, only 11 had been committed for crimes against property, while 28 were under sentences of imprisonment for assaults, some of a very serious character, and for periods—3 for two years, 2 for thirteen months, and 2 for twelve

months, besides which 3 had been sentenced to nine, and 6 to six months' imprisonment each. On the other hand, the only offenders against property in the gaol were—1 sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for cattle-stealing, and 6 for terms of six months for larceny; 1 prisoner had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for perjury, and 1 for six months for illicit distillation.

In the female prison, besides a mistress debtor and 1 woman committed for trial, 3 were under sentences for larceny, 2 for terms of three and 1 of six months; all the other female inmates of the gaol had been committed as prostitutes, for loitering in the streets or for drunkenness or vagrancy.

Two returned convicts (1 male and 1 female) were in custody on the day of inspection.

*Juveniles.*

No juvenile was an inmate of the gaol at the time of my visit, and but few were committed to it in the course of the present year; 1 was a poorhouse offender under a conviction for burglary and stealing clothes from the Roscrea Union house, several were for vagrancy and for begging. In 1864, 14 males were committed; 4 were sentenced to an imprisonment of one month, and 3 for fourteen days; none were sent to reformatories; 1 was under ten years of age. Both parents of 5 were living, 6 had lost either father or mother, the parentage of two could not be ascertained.

No female juvenile was committed to the gaol for any offence during the year.

*Lunatics.*

Fifteen male and 6 female lunatics were lodged in this gaol as dangerous in 1864, and 5 males and 2 females previously to my inspection in 1865; 1 was in custody on the day of my visit, he was in hospital, and carefully attended.

*Debtors.*

Seventeen male and 2 female debtors were in custody here during 1864, and 7 males and 1 female in 1865. Three males and 1 female were inmates at the time of inspection. The female debtor, who has been for a considerable time in the gaol, occupies one of the wards in the hospital.

One revenue prisoner was in custody; 2 were committed previously to inspection in 1865, and 2 in 1864.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 8 | 4 | Kitchens, | 4 | 1 |
| Yards, | 10 | 7 | Bakery, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 7 | 4 | Store Rooms, | 12 | 2 |
| Solitary Cells, | 4 | – | Laundries, | – | 2 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 8 | 4 |
| | | | Baths, | 12 | 8 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 35 | 15 | Privies, | 19 | 9 |
| Single Cells of smaller size, | 114 | 18 | Water-closets, | 3 | – |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 13 | 3 | Fumigating Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Beds in such rooms, | 14 | 2 | Reception Room, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 4 | 5 | Pumps, | 3 | – |
| Chapels, | 1 | 1 | Wells, | 2 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Workshops, | 2 | – | Crank Mill, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 4 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 270 | 82 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 168 | 60 |
| Rugs, | 209 | 47 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 28 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 203 | 42 |
| Bedsteads, | 184 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

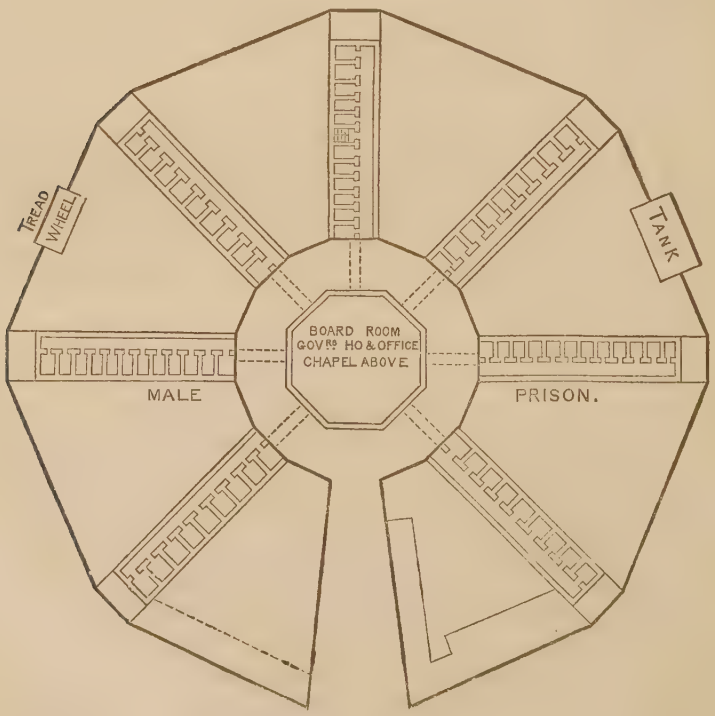
| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 48 | 44 |
| Jackets, | 72 | 22 |
| Vests, | 90 | 21 |
| Trowsers, | 81 | 100 |
| Caps, | 61 | 34 |
| Socks, pairs of, | 143 | 86 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 106 | 37 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 66 | 44 |
| Jackets, | 63 | 47 |
| Petticoats, | 66 | 28 |
| Aprons, | 59 | 40 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 98 | 14 |
| Caps, | 57 | 96 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 67 | 61 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 46 | 25 |

This gaol is managed under the very faulty system sanctioned by the Act 7 Geo. IV., chap. 74, and in many respects it does not even meet the requirements of that form of discipline. As, however, the introduction of an efficient prison management is likely to be again discussed during the ensuing year, and as it is of importance that the very defective construction of the prison should be understood when the matter comes for discussion before the ratepayers and the Grand Jury, I herewith append the plan of the buildings, as they now exist, taken from a former report, and repeat the reasons why they should be altered to suit a form of discipline in which individual separation is accomplished, in the hope that the much-required improvement may ultimately be adopted, when the evils of the present system become manifest.

*Plan of Male Prison.*



SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

The wings being detached from the central block, each building now forms a distinct prison—an arrangement which renders it impossible for the superior authorities of the gaol to exercise supervision over officers and prisoners shut up in each; abuses must therefore constantly arise which can never be checked as long as the present arrangement of the buildings is permitted to continue. The size of each cell in the blocks is far below that required for the occupation of a prisoner in separation, which is stated by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners to be an area of at least 600 cubic feet of space so that these cells unaltered can never be used for separation. It is proposed to introduce into the new Prisons Bill a clause that every gaol not managed on the separate system shall forfeit the money now repaid by the Treasury for the maintenance of certain classes of prisoners; this riding of the county will, if that proposition become law, then lose a sum annually, which would go far to repay the instalments on the amount required to remodel the gaol on the most improved principles; while, on the other hand, all advances for the alteration of the gaol would be obtained from the Treasury, interest free, on the faith of a presentment, and repayable in half-yearly instalments during a period of ten years. The principle on which the alterations should be carried out would be to add the adjoining corridor to each cell in as many of the present prison blocks as are required, to build an inspection hall, connecting the blocks together, and to put up galleries and staircases after the model adopted in the southern riding of the county.

Should the idea still rest on the mind of any member of the Grand Jury that separation of prisoners is unnecessary, I would call attention to the fact that not alone has the British Parliament adopted it as the basis of legislation, but publicists and States in every part of Europe have given their adherence to the system. Beranger, in his admirable work on penal repression, observes that not only is the association of ordinary prisoners an insurmountable obstacle towards their reformation, and causes the corruption of those subjected to its influence, but likewise political prisoners banded together by their common misfortunes, have organized, when so in association in prison, some of the most fearful revolutions which have ever shaken Europe. He adds as the result of his experience, that even the punishment of death itself does not so successfully put a stop to offences against the person as the perfect separation of the offenders when effectually carried out. As has already been observed, in no county in Ireland are offences against the person more frequent than here.

I found this gaol on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept, the buildings in sound repair and properly ventilated, the stock of bedding and prison clothing of good quality and sufficient for present requirements, with some on hands; the store-rooms commodious and conveniently arranged, and the workshops suitable. There is a good laundry lately fitted up, with sufficient separation between the workers, and the drying-room is in good order; plunge-baths, hot, cold, and shower baths have been provided for prisoners of both sexes. There is a bakehouse on the premises, with oven in order, but it is not now used, as it is considered more economical to purchase bread from a contractor outside than to make it in the prison.

This gaol is abundantly supplied with water, which is pumped by prison labour into a large tank marked on the plan, thence distributed to the different sections of the gaol, and is applied to flushing the sewerage, which is stated to be effective.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

Gaslight is supplied to one class only of prisoners for two hours after lock-up: it is extinguished for the night at 7 o'clock.

The prisoners are unlocked in summer at 6 in the morning, and locked for the night at 6, P.M.; in winter, the prison is unlocked at 7, A.M., and lock-up is held at 5, P.M. The Governor, or the head warder, attends lock-up, and a guard is maintained during the night, whose vigilance is tested by two tell-tale clocks placed in different quarters of the prison grounds.

The keys of the Gaol are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or refractory cells, | 16 | 14 | Dark or refractory cells, | 4 | 3 |
| Stoppage of diet, | 17 | 4 | Stoppage of diet, | – | – |
| Other punishments, | – | – | Other punishments, | – | – |
| Total, | 33 | 18 | Total, | 4 | 3 |

These punishments were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the Punishment Book duly submitted to the Board for approval at its meetings.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

The hard-labour men are exempt from the tread-wheel by order of the Medical Officer.

Washing in the laundry, 6 females.

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mat-making, | 1 | Cleaning Prison, | 2 |
| Brush-making, | 5 | Nursing, | 3 |
| Cooking, | 2 | Knitting, | 1 |
| Tailoring, | 1 | Sewing, | 5 |
| Shoemaking, | 4 | | |
| Pumping water, | 7 | | |
| Stone-breaking, | 17 | | |
| Total, | 37 | Total, | 11 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | – | 6 |
| Industrial labour, | 37 | 11 |
| Sick, | – | 1 |
| Unemployed, | 5 | 1 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 3 | 1 |
| Lunatics, | 1 | – |
| Drunkards, | 2 | – |
| Total in custody, | 48 | 20 |

In consequence of fever and diarrhœa having appeared amongst the inmates, the Medical Officer considered it necessary, for sanitary reasons, to discontinue hard labour on the tread-wheel in March last; since then it has not been in use. The prisoners were engaged on the day of my inspection—the males in pumping water, breaking stones, and in industrial works, shoemaking, tailoring, brush and mat making; the females at washing in the laundry, sewing, knitting, &c.

Tradesmen are carefully selected for the office of turnkey, and industry is well maintained in this gaol; all articles of clothing are made up by the prisoners, and buckets, coal-boxes, and other utensils for prison use are manufactured by them.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years:—

1862, . £23 3*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £18 14*s.* 9½*d.* | 1864, . £21 9*s.* 0*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 167 | 86 | 95 | 58 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . . | 17·3 | 6·5 | 20·9 | 6·1 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 258 | 259 | 115 | 101 |

*School hours.*—Males, from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M.—Females, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.

Educational instruction is given to the male prisoners for one hour daily by a well-instructed and efficient teacher, but he has not been trained under any public board. The pupils are considered to have progressed satisfactorily under his tuition, especially in writing. The Chaplains visit the school, and report on its state; but I would prefer that the schools be placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, in order that regular inspections might be made by their officer, who, from his professional knowledge of the subject, could make suggestions that would be found valuable; besides, books and requisites would be supplied by the Commissioners, some free and others at a reduced rate, and if the teacher merited it a gratuity would be given to him by the Education Board.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of soup. Supper—4 oz. bread.

*Dietary of prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.*

1st Class.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

2nd Class.—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel or vegetable soup.

3rd Class.—Males and Females under 15 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—not less than 8 oz. bread, and 1 pint soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per lb., 1 7/10*d.*; ditto, brown, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; butter-milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; coal, per ton, 24*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8*s.* 4*d.*; candles, mould, per lb., 6*d.*; ditto, dips, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, white, per cwt., 29*s.*; ditto, brown, per cwt., 24*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3½*d.* | 1863, . 3*d.* | 1864, . 2¼*d.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; two prisoners, females, lodged complaints of the food, which they stated was not sufficient, but

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

I ascertained that they receive the quantity which is laid down by the rules. The quality of the provisions was, on the day of my visit, excellent, and I find by the reports of the Chaplains that the supply furnished is almost always of the best description.

*Books and Accounts.*

This department of the gaol appears to be very carefully attended to. All the superior officers keep journals, and the various registries and records of discipline and finance required by the rules laid down by the Court of Queen's Bench, or recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use. The Governor's journal is fully andcare fully entered up, and satisfactory.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £3,140 11*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £2,494 14*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £2,418 3*s.* 1*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £39 10*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £31 12*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £44 15*s.* 7*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £9 6*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £15 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £23 5*s.* 0*d.**

Amounts repaid out of Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of prisoners :—

1861, £254 0*s.* 2*d.* | 1862, £301 5*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, £305 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1864, £172 8*s.* 6*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| *Non-Resident.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector, | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. M. Cleary, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| George Frith, esq., M.D., Surgeon, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Spain, esq., Apothecary, | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| W. S. Minchin, esq., Governor, | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| William Wills, Head Warder, | 75 | 16 | 8 |
| Michael Long, Clerk and Schoolmaster, | 45 | 16 | 8 |
| Samuel Lett, Gate Warder, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Warders. Edward Greene, *Miller*, | 35 | 16 | 8 |
| Warders. John Duffy, *Tailor*, | 35 | 16 | 8 |
| Warders. John Cunningham, *Matmaker*, | 35 | 16 | 8 |
| Warders. Wm. Roberts, *Painter*, | 35 | 16 | 8 |
| Warders. James Buggle, *Carpenter*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| John Boyd, Night Watch, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Eva Duggan, Matron, | 43 | 16 | 8 |
| Honora Purtill, Assistant-Matron, | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Kate Alcock, Nurse and Assistant-Matron, | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Field, Laundress and Assistant-Matron, | 24 | 0 | 0 |

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 193 | 71 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 200 | 105 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 189 | 68 |
| Surgeon, | 230 | 88 |
| Apothecary, | 239 | 95 |

*Vacancies.*

The staff has been reduced, since last inspection, by four officers, viz., Robert Hawksley, smith, warder, and James Lytle, baker, warder, removed by order of Board; Thomas Pyke, shoemaker, warder, and Mary Galbraith, male hospital

* Bill submitted for payment.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

nurse, superannuated on pension. Four vacancies have also occurred, which have been filled up as follows:—No. 1. John Ryan, night watch, removed by order of Board; John Boyd, appointed in his stead. No. 2. Ellen Alcock, female hospital nurse, resigned; Miss Kate Alcock, appointed to both hospitals. No. 3. James Howe, gate warder, resigned; Samuel Lett, appointed in his stead. No. 4. Philip Heney, carpenter, warder, resigned; James Buggle, appointed in his stead.

All the resident officers receive gaol allowance.

I regret to perceive that the salaries of the Medical Officer and of some of the staff have been reduced. The duties of a prison officer are still almost the same, whether the number of prisoners under his charge be greater or less, and the necessaries of life are now higher than they have been for many years. It is to be hoped, however, that when the whole subject of this prison is reconsidered by the Grand Jury at the ensuing assizes, not only will steps be taken to adapt the prison buildings to an improved system, but likewise the Governor, who is a zealous officer, will be furnished with a staff competent to carry out that system effectively.

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 19 | 30 | 17 | 27 | 8 | 17 | 5 | 1 |
| No. of days therein, | 2,552 | 2,289 | 489 | 743 | 303 | 329 | 82 | 17 |
| Average daily number, | 6·99 | 6·27 | 1·34 | 2·04 | 0·83 | 0·90 | 0·54 | 0·11 |
| No. of deaths, | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cost of medicine, | £24 2*s.* 2*d.* | | £14 16*s.* 4*d.* | | £8 9*s.* 7*d.* | | — | |

I found the hospital building, when I inspected it, very clean and orderly; the wards are suitable and properly ventilated, but unprovided with water-closets. This defect should be remedied. It is of importance, in a sanitary point of view, that the hospital should not only be provided with water-closets, but that the passage to them should be cross-ventilated, so that the effluvia should not enter the wards. As the injury caused to health by exhalations from night stools allowed to remain in the wards is not generally understood, I shall quote the opinion on this subject expressed by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners in their Report to Parliament in 1861; they observe that "It is a law of our organization that organic matter excreted from the body cannot be reintroduced into it without danger to health and life;" and when the air, especially at night, is saturated with organic matter about to enter into a state of putrescence—a kind of ærial filth—ready to generate disease in those who breathe it, the lungs become the medium through which the poison reaches the blood. The putrescent matter attaches itself to furniture, bedding, floors, walls, and ceilings, which take up and retain the foul matter, and at length the saturated surface becomes itself a nuisance. Putrid organic matter can be scraped off such walls and furniture. It can be detected by chemical or microscopic analysis in the air itself (of the apartment). They further show that the blood gradually becomes diseased, and also the functions of respiration and the skin, causing blanching, loss of general vigour, and a steady deterioration of the constitution, with a tendency to colds from slight exposure, ultimately diarrhœa, consumption, and fever, the result of unsuspected ærial poisoning.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir Wm. Osborne, bart. | William Ryan, esq. | Captain Carroll. |
| J. R. Minnett, esq. | H. O. Saunders, esq. | Captain Bayley. |
| Caleb Going, esq. | Richard H. Falkiner, esq. | Major Gason. |
| John Going, esq. | Captain B. W. Holmes. | Major Dundas. |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.*

The Board meets on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of inferior officers are paid, and the accounts of the gaol settled by drafts drawn in favour of each contractor. The superior officers are paid by presentments half yearly at assizes.

*Bridewells.*

The following resolution of the Grand Jury of this riding assembled at spring assizes, 1865, has been forwarded to our office:—

We, the Committee of the Grand Jury appointed at Spring Assizes, 1865, to inspect the Gaol of Nenagh, have carefully looked over it, and are much pleased with its cleanliness and order, and consider that the state of the premises reflects great credit on all the officers connected with the establishment.

We have read the report of the Board of Superintendence, dated 4th March instant, which we recommend to the consideration of the Grand Jury, as also the abolition of the four Bridewells of Borrisokane, Newport, Roscrea, and Templemore, which we think very advisable, as it appears there are none in some counties in Ireland, and no inconvenience is experienced therefrom.

(Signed), J. B. STONEY. E. ARMSTRONG. R. W. BAYLEY.

Nenagh, 10th March, 1865.

Approved, John Trant, Foreman.

In the opinion expressed in this resolution my colleague and I participate, as we believe that the bridewell at Thurles would, with the county gaol, give sufficient prison accommodation for the requirements of the riding. The only bridewell which is not within easy access of the county gaol is that of Newport, but very few prisoners are committed to it—forty-nine individuals only in the course of 1864. The entire sum expended during that year for the support of prisoners in it was £1 9*s.* 2*d.*, but the salary of the keeper and other expenses attending the maintenance of the bridewell amounted to £53 15*s.* 7*d.* Newport is within four miles of a railway station on the line from Limerick to Nenagh; no criminal sessions are held in the town, which is an insignificant place, and we therefore consider that the bridewell might be dispensed with without inconvenience to the public service.

The bridewell at Templemore is wanting in almost every requirement for a prison. When I inspected it in May, a young man, an epileptic, who had been an idiot from birth, was in custody, committed as a dangerous lunatic. The bridewell-keeper was at first afraid to admit me into the day-room in which this man was confined, and when, on the door being opened, he became very violent, and attempting to escape, attacked the bridewell-keeper, the wife and daughter of the latter, armed with a sweeping-brush, were with difficulty prevented from striking him. I understand that danger to the keeper has on other occasions arisen from confining the insane in this place, so unsuited for persons in their state. The father of the above mentioned lunatic was sent for by me, and the man became perfectly docile when under his care. I refer to this circumstance not to cast blame on the bridewell-keeper or his family, who are kept in terror from irresponsible beings, often ablebodied men, being placed under their charge, but merely to show the injury which arises from the commitment of lunatics to bridewells, a proceeding of frequent occurrence. Templemore cost for maintenance in 1864 £70 10*s.* It is but seven and three-quarters of a mile by rail from Thurles, where there is an excellent bridewell.

The bridewell at Borrisokane is unfit for a place of detention for prisoners, and the accommodation for the keeper in it is wretched. There is but one room for the family, which must answer for bed-room,

sitting-room, servant's room, and kitchen. The bridewell cost the county in 1864 £39 9*s.* 8*d.*, although the sum expended for the support of prisoners during the year was only £1 1*s.* 6½*d.* This bridewell is distant ten miles from the county gaol.

Roscrea bridewell is within eighteen miles and three-quarters by rail of the county gaol at Nenagh. It is ill-constructed, and requires an expenditure to make it secure. It cost the county in 1864 £60 for maintenance.

In 1863 the new bridewell at Newport was completed, but for reasons fully stated in my report for that year, I then declined to issue the necessary certificate for its occupation by prisoners. In the following year my colleague, constrained by a similar sense of duty, still withheld his certificate from a building wanting in so many of the requirements of a place of detention. In June, 1865, I again visited it, and although some improvements had been made, it was not yet in a fit state to be certified. I accordingly addressed a letter to the Board of Superintendence, calling their attention to the subject, in which I pointed out what further requirements should be provided. Since then I am not aware that any steps have been taken to attain their accomplishment.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding).*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| | Templemore. | | Thurles. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 172 | 35 | 271 | 68 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 85 | 9 | 156 | 16 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 74 | 6 | 65 | 19 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 40 | 1 | 32 | 6 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Burrisoleigh, fortnightly, on Mondays; weekly, on Wednesdays; Town Commissioner, same day. | | Weekly, on Thursdays; Commissioners sit on Wednesdays. | |
| Committals, | *Some illegal;* prisoners not drunkards committed for 12 and 48 hours to this bridewell. | | *Some illegal.* | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | Sufficient. | | In good repair, except some dashing required. | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient. | |
| Accommodation, | Of a bad description; males, day-room and three cells; females, day-room and two cells. | | Two very good day-rooms and twenty cells, two for drunkards; all windows very small. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Some of the blankets thin and worn. | | *Sheets required.* | |
| Water, | A new metal pump in yard for males. | | Ample; a forcing pump in good order, another out of order. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | In fair order. | | Clean and orderly, *but ventilation in cells bad; windows very small.* | |
| Cost of dietary, per head, per day. | 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* for both sexes. | | 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £30. | | £50. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | None. | |
| Remarks, | Local Board formed. Two prisoners in custody, one a lunatic. The sash of the window in the room where the lunatic was placed had been removed, as he would have broken the glass; he had only one blanket and no sheet on his bed; he was a powerful man, and the keeper and his family were afraid of him. | | Local Board formed. Found two women and a child prisoners in custody for begging; illegally committed. | |
| Official inspection, | 31st May, 1865. | | 31st May, 1865. | |

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (North Riding).*

*Bridewells.*

| Roscrea. | | Borrisokane. | | Newport. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 160 | 35 | 37 | 7 | 44 | 5 |
| 85 | 17 | 26 | 1 | 19 | – |
| 52 | 5 | 11 | – | 9 | 1 |
| 42 | 4 | 5 | – | 5 | – |
| Weekly, on Mondays. | | Fortnightly. | | Fortnightly, on Fridays. | |
| Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| In fair repair. | | In fair repair. | | *In the worst state of repair.* | |
| *Insecure.* | | *Not sufficient.* | | *None,* except in cells. | |
| Sufficient. | | *Keeper's apartment quite inadequate;* one day-room and cell for each sex of prisoners. | | Two cells under ground, unfit for human habitation; especially the cell for females is so damp that bedding would rot if left in it. | |
| Some blankets *thin.* | | *Not sufficient.* | | One sheet on each bed; blankets thin and worn; there are new blankets in store in the new bridewell. | |
| *None on premises.* | | By pump. | | *None on premises.* | |
| *None; an open cess-pool in the yard.* Clean and orderly. | | *None; cess-pools cleared through the building.* Clean and orderly. | | None; but is close to the river bank. *Very damp,* but clean. | |
| 3½*d.* for both sexes. | | 3 1/16*d.* for both sexes. | | 4*d.* for both sexes. | |
| £30. | | £30. | | £30. | |
| None. | | None. | | Court-keeper. | |
| Local Board formed. | | Local Board formed. No prisoner in custody. | | A new bridewell erected in 1863, but so faulty that it has not hitherto been certified; I trust that arrangements will now be made to make it sufficient. | |
| 31st July, 1865. | | 2nd August, 1865. | | 1st June, 1865. No prisoner in custody. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 21ST OCTOBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 4 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 6 | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| For further Examination, | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 21 | 10 | 31 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 6 | 1 | 7 | – | – | – |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 3 | 2 | 5 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 2 | 7 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 57 | 30 | 87 | 2 | – | 2 |

*Juveniles.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon, 1 male. Summarily convicted, 1 ,, Committed for Trial—Felon, 1 ,,

Of these 2 were once and 1 twice committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 70 | 27 | 1864, | 55 | 29 |
| 1863, | 84 | 39 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 57 | 30 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 4 | 1 | 1865 (up to and including | | |
| 1863, | 1 | 1 | day of Inspection), | 1 | 3 |
| 1864, | 2 | 2 | Day of Inspection, | 1 | 1 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | – | – | 2 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – |
| Manslaughter, | 3 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 3 | – | 1 |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 4 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults (common), | 80 | 45 | 97 | 27 | 79 | 46 | 9 | 2 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 12 | – | 16 | – | 14 | – | 5 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 6 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | 2 | – |
| Other assaults, | 4 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 9 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Robbery, | 6 | 5 | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 27 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 67 | 100 | 36 | 63 | 41 | 42 | 16 | 9 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 2 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 13 | – | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Arson, and attempts to commit, | 13 | 3 | 5 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 1 | – | – | – | 6 | 1 | 3 | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 5 | – | 5 | 2 | 7 | – | 6 | – |
| Military offences, | 13 | – | 10 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 25 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 3 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Soliciting in the streets, | – | 33 | – | 17 | – | 14 | – | – |
| Leaving employment, | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – |
| Inoculating, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Treason, and having unregistered arms, | – | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – |
| Breaches of Fishery Laws and Lodging House Act, | – | – | 4 | – | 7 | 3 | – | – |
| Other offences:— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Against property with violence, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| ,, without violence, | 73 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 56 | 76 | 46 | 82 | 28 | 75 | 1 | 7 |
| Total criminal class, | 428 | 304 | 278 | 225 | 252 | 199 | 54 | 25 |
| Vagrancy, | 22 | 7 | 33 | 6 | 14 | 5 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 195 | 48 | 377 | 111 | 207 | 98 | – | 3 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 7 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 19 | 9 | 88 | 32 | 44 | 22 | 2 | 2 |
| Total, | 683 | 372 | 798 | 377 | 529 | 328 | 57 | 30 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 14 | 1 | Debtors, | 9 | 2 |
| Criminals, | 366 | 257 | Criminals, | 296 | 221 |
| Vagrants, | 33 | 6 | Vagrants, | 14 | 5 |
| Drunkards, | 377 | 111 | Drunkards, | 207 | 98 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 8 | 2 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 3 | 2 |
| Total, | 798 | 377 | Total, | 529 | 328 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | | *From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection, 1865.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 538 | 157 | Committed | Once within the year, | 394 | 112 |
| | Twice ,, | 54 | 27 | | Twice ,, | 45 | 13 |
| | Thrice ,, | 17 | 13 | | Thrice ,, | 9 | 14 |
| | Four times ,, | 7 | 4 | | Four times ,, | 1 | 7 |
| | Five times ,, | 2 | 3 | | Five times ,, | 1 | 4 |
| | Six times ,, | 1 | 4 | | Six times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Seven times ,, | 2 | 1 | | Seven times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Eight times ,, | 1 | – | | Eight times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Nine times ,, | 1 | 1 | | Nine times ,, | – | 2 |
| | Ten times ,, | – | – | | Ten times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Eleven times ,, | – | 1 | | Eleven times ,, | – | – |
| | Twelve times ,, | 1 | 1 | | Twelve times ,, | – | – |
| | Thirteen times ,, | – | – | | Thirteen times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Fourteen times ,, | – | 1 | | Fourteen times ,, | – | – |
| | Fifteen times ,, | – | – | | Fifteen times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Nineteen times ,, | – | 1 | | Nineteen times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 624 | 214 | | Total, | 450 | 161 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st Jannary to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 56·3 | 26·1 | — | 49·0 | 24·0 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 118 | | 7th Feb. | 97 | | 21st Feb. |
| Lowest ditto, | 52 | | 26th Dec. | 48 | | 30th July. |
| Highest number of males at any one time | 82 | | 3rd Jan. | 68 | | 19th Feb. |
| Ditto of females, | 43 | | 5th Feb. | 34 | | 9th Feb. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time | 34 | | 26th Dec. | 32 | | 21st June. |
| Ditto, of females, | 17 | | 26th Nov. | 13 | | 30th July. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17th January, 1858, | 160 | 6th February, 1862, | 159 |
| 11th October, 1859, | 123 | 4th July, 1863, | 127 |
| 2nd June, 1860, | 138 | 7th February, 1864, | 118 |
| 30th December, 1861, | 144 | 21st February, 1865, | 97 |

Convictions and acquittals at assizes and quarter sessions during last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | 148 | 71 | 76 | 105 | 86 | 113 | 72 |
| Acquittals, | 57 | 27 | 16 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 39 |
| Total, | 205 | 98 | 92 | 137 | 118 | 151 | 111 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

Although the number of committals in 1864 exceeded that of the previous year, the average numbers in custody have for the last four years regularly diminished—showing that the committals were for shorter periods; the numbers were:—

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males, . . | 85 | 69 | 56 | 49 |
| Females, . . | 32 | 36 | 26 | 24 |

The following table shows that drunkenness has increased in the district.

Committals of drunkards—

| | 1861. | | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| To the Gaol, . . . | 240 | 54 | 199 | 54 | 195 | 48 | 377 | 111 |
| To the Bridewells of the County, . . . | 601 | 129 | 754 | 76 | 589 | 90 | 668 | 97 |
| Total, . . | 841 | 183 | 953 | 130 | 784 | 138 | 1,045 | 208 |
| Total individuals committed during the year, | 1,024 | | 1,083 | | 922 | | 1,253 | |

I regret to find some grave offences included in the preceding schedules, and having regard to the increase of drunkenness, especially in the town of Clonmel during 1864, I must consider the state of crime in the district as very unsatisfactory.

Ten prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude in 1864, and 16 to imprisonments of twelve months and upwards; 838 individuals were committed in 1864, but many were frequently recommitted during the year, some upwards of twenty times, so that the total number of committals amounted to 2,061.

*Lunatics.*

Very few lunatics are now committed under the 1st Vict., chap. 67, as dangerous, to this gaol (only five since the commencement of the year, and ten in 1864). One lunatic, however, a female, twenty-three years of age, committed on the 9th October, 1864, died in the gaol, of acute madness, on the third day after committal.

*Juveniles.*

Twenty male and 5 female juveniles were lodged in this gaol in 1864; 1, a female, was twice committed; 1 male was under 10 years of age; 2 were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 months, 8 for 1 month, and 7 for 14 days, the rest for short periods; 5 had both parents living, 7 were orphans, and 16 wholly illiterate; all, except 3, belonged to the districts from which they were committed.

Twenty-three juveniles, including 3 females, some of an age not exceeding eight or nine years, were committed previously to my inspection in October, 1865; 9 were for larceny, 5 for workhouse offences, the remainder for assaults, disorderly conduct, and trespass; 7 were orphans. Three were in custody on the day of my visit, 1 of whom, aged 12 years, was waiting for trial at quarter sessions for larceny; 1 boy, aged 8 years, was sent to a reformatory for 4 years.

No offender against the revenue laws was committed here in 1864 or 1865.

One female and 14 male debtors were lodged in the gaol during 1864, and 9 males and 2 females prior to the day of inspection. I found 1 in custody.

Three males and 3 females known to be returned convicts were inmates of the gaol in 1864, and 1 male and 3 females in 1865; 2 were in custody on the day of inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

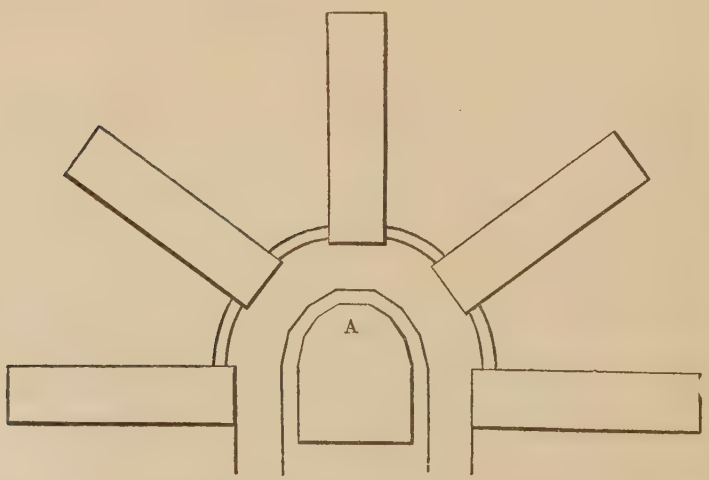
Photography has been introduced here, to facilitate the detection of offenders not known in the district, and with great success. The Governor, who himself takes the photographs, has, through its means, brought some grave criminals to justice.

Classification at present is under the Prisons Act, but when the new buildings are completed, all prisoners, except lunatics and debtors, will be placed under the separate system.

Unlock is held by the Governor and head turnkey at 6 o'clock in summer and 7 o'clock in winter; the prisoners are locked for the night at 6 o'clock, P.M. Prisoners committed after lock-up are confined in two corridors in the basement, with separate locks from the rest of the prison. Patrol is made by the officers in rotation, and three detective clocks in different parts of the prison test their vigilance. The keys of the hospital remain in charge of the hospital warder during the night, and no lock up or unlock of the hospital is held except by him. The Governor keeps the remaining keys in his own house; but as he is responsible for the safe custody of prisoners in hospital, he must not in future delegate so important a function as keeping the hospital keys during the night to an inferior officer. Locks of a superior class have lately been procured, and the Governor personally examines every lock and bolt in the prison before he goes to bed for the night.

During the last four years the Inspectors-General in their reports have urged that the blocks of buildings belonging to this gaol should be altered to suit the separate system of discipline. These alterations have now been most judiciously and skilfully carried out by Mr. M'Curdy, architect; and as the plan of the buildings resemble those of many other county gaols in Ireland, I am anxious that Boards of Superintendence in those counties where such gaols exist should understand how their present very defective prisons can be made to suit the most improved form of discipline. I subjoin a rough plan of the male prison, taken before the alterations were made.

*Plan.*

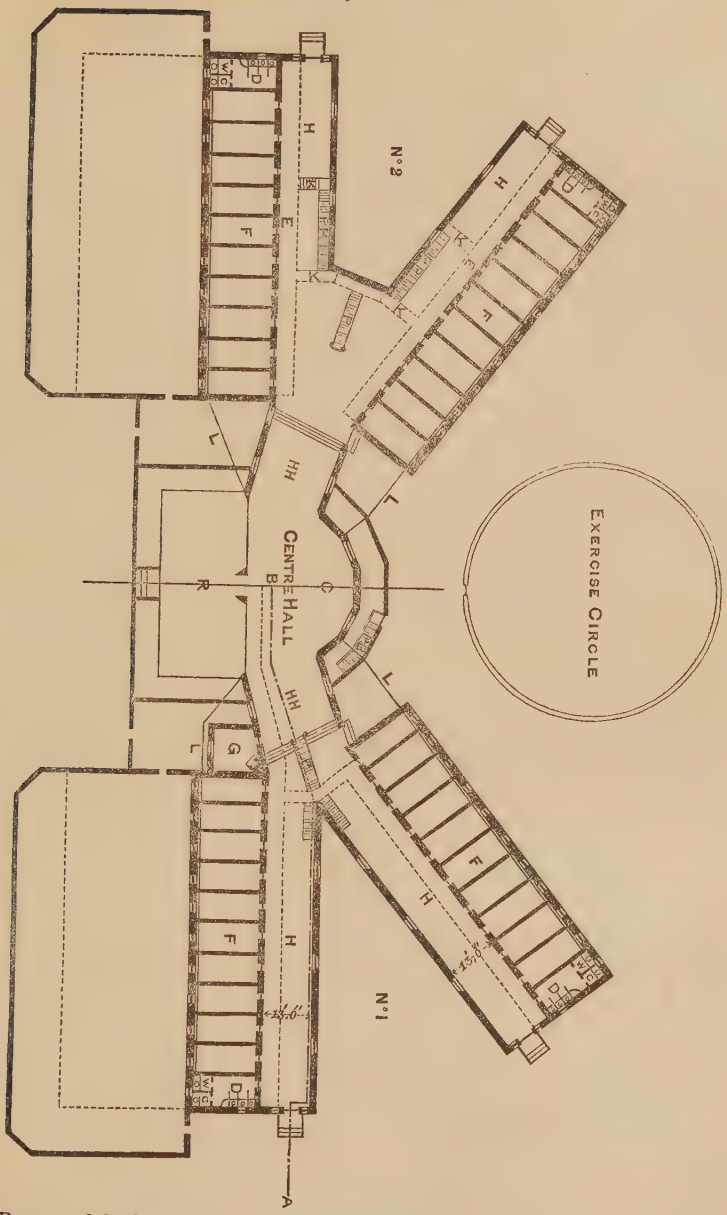



I also append the ground plan of the buildings with the alterations, now nearly completed; one wing has been removed and the other four, formed into cells, have been prolonged to meet the central block A, and a new and spacious inspection-hall has been formed which will be found, in every respect, adequate to meet the most improved prison system.

*Plan of Male Prison.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*




B, central hall; C, heating apparatus and coal stores under this point; D, lavatories; E, galleries; F, separate cells; G, office; H, corridors open to roof; K, stairs and bridge; L, heating pipes; R, Governor's house.

The contract for the remodelling of this gaol was taken for £5,797, which, with a few additional improvements, will bring up the total cost to about £6,000, which sum has been advanced, interest free, by the Treasury, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments.

I would have preferred that the waterclosets and lavatories had been placed at the angle where the two wings meet, instead of occupying three cells at the end of each of the four wings. Two cisterns only

SOUTH DISTRICT.

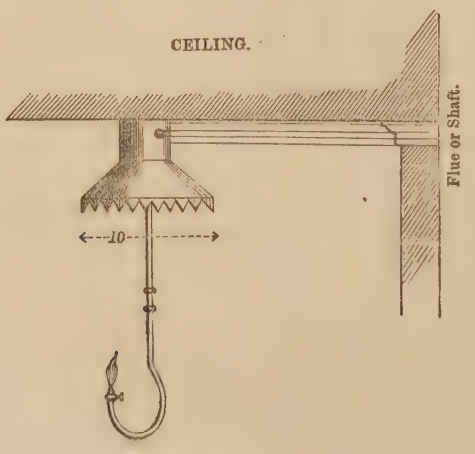
*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

would then be required, instead of four as at present, and additional cells in each wing would have been obtained. The top galleries appear rather dangerous should a prisoner prove refractory; but such danger can be prevented at any future time by placing iron bars above the railing, should it be found necessary to do so.

The cells are narrow, but contain more than the number of cubic feet of space (600), which the Royal Sanitary Commissioners, in their report to the Secretary at War in 1861, state to be, if properly ventilated, sufficient for human habitation. I regret, however, to find that the Board hesitates to have them lighted by gas, being under the apprehension that the introduction of gas pipes into the cells would be attended with danger to human life, and they have forwarded to our office a resolution on the subject. Doubtless there is danger if gas should escape at night in quantity into the cell, or if the products of the combustion were permitted to vitiate the atmosphere without proper gas ventilation being established.

As the subject of gas ventilation appears not to be properly understood, I append some observations from the report of the Royal Sanitary Commissioners. They lay down as an axiom that "as nearly as possible 1,200 cubic feet of fresh air per man per hour should be provided in a room space of at least 600 cubic feet per man, and the ventilation of all gas burners be made according to the plan given underneath." They state, "The absence of gas ventilation adds seriously to the impurity of the air, every burning candle in an inhabited room is about equivalent to the addition of a fresh inmate. Each cubic foot of good coal gas consumes about two and a quarter cubic feet of oxygen and produces one and a quarter cubic feet of carbonic acid, which with a large amount of watery vapour and other deleterious products, when diffused in the atmosphere, causes oppression of the vital powers and other injurious effects; but the remedy is simple, an ordinary ventilating shaft, if not too far from the gas burner, effectually removes the products of combustion, while the heat of the gas increases the draft in the shaft." When, however, the distance between the burner and the shaft is too great, and there is danger of foul air being diffused in the atmosphere, they propose "to have the burners ventilated separately by a ventilating funnel tube to convey the products into the flue, an arrangement which not only removes the products of combustion, but improves the ventilation of the room or cell."

The following diagram, taken from their report, shows the plan they suggest.



SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

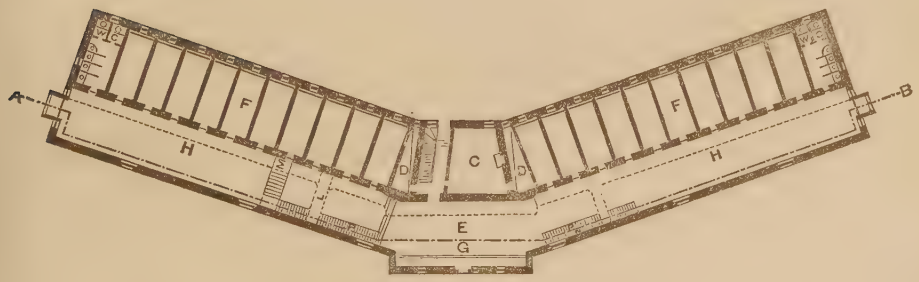
They add: "The hot air from the gaslight may be used for increasing the draft in the foul air flue, by being conveyed directly to it by means of a metal tube."

A still more perfect method of lighting the cells of a separate prison is by placing a gas jet in a chamber in the wall of the cell, separated by glass from the interior, so that neither the products of combustion, nor the gas itself, if permitted to escape (through neglect) from the burner, can by any possibility find its way into the cell or vitiate its atmosphere. This plan of lighting, however, requires that flues be formed in the wall of the cell to convey into the ventilating shaft the foul air which is generated, and it may now not be practicable to adopt it in this gaol, from the difficulty of forming the requisite flues, or the doing so may be attended with more expense than the Board might wish to incur; it is not, moreover, requisite for safety, and it will be sufficient that the supply-pipes for the purpose of lighting the cells, be distinct from the gas main for the rest of the prison; care must also be taken that the gas be turned on only during the hours when the cells are to be lighted, and turned off when the time comes for extinguishing the lights.

The alterations required to remodel the female prison to suit separation were trifling, and they have been most successfully carried out.

The following is the ground plan of the altered building.

*Plan of Female Prison.*




C, Matron's room; D, store-room; E, inspection hall; F, cells; G, heating apparatus and coal store under this point; H, corridor open to roof.

When I visited, in October, this prison was far advanced towards completion. I pointed out a few defects, easily remediable. A window should be opened into the boiler room, which is now quite dark, and a small coal store should be formed adjoining, with a shoot for coals leading into it from the outside, so that coals need not be brought through the central hall into the interior of the prison. The laundry will require to be remodelled; two walls dividing the yard for exercise should be removed, and some other improvements made which can, however, at any time be effected.

It is proposed to build a board-room, and to put up stalls for school purposes, against the wall in the central hall in the male prison. Neither are included in the present contract with the builder.

The laundry of this gaol is well placed behind the female prison. It is a building 20 feet wide and 114 feet long. The interior requires to be re-arranged, so that the women should work in separation; two walls dividing the yard should be removed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 24 | – | Worksheds, | 27 | – |
| Yards, | 13 | 1 | Kitchens, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 5 | – | Store Rooms, | 2 | – |
| Single Cells, not less in size, than 9ft. long, 6ft. wide, 8ft. high = 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Laundries, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Drying Rooms, | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 4 | – |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 39 | – | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 57 | – | Privies, | 14 | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 6 | 4 | Fumigating Room, | 1 | – |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 25 | 35 | Reception Room, | 1 | – |
| Hospital Rooms, | 10 | 4 | Pumps and Wells, | 10 | 1 |
| Chapels, | 1 | – | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 3 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 87 | 143 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 87 | 162 |
| Rugs, | 87 | 83 |
| Bed-ticks, | 87 | 97 |
| Bedsteads, | 87 | 341 |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 114 | 53 |
| Jackets, | 57 | 145 |
| Vests, | 57 | 50 |
| Trowsers, | 57 | 94 |
| Caps, | 57 | 105 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 57 | 88 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In use. | In store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 60 | 20 |
| Jackets, | 30 | 15 |
| Gowns, | 30 | 15 |
| Petticoats, | 30 | 53 |
| Aprons, | 30 | 45 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 30 | 30 |
| Caps, | 30 | 50 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 30 | 61 |

I found this gaol, on the day of my inspection, very clean and orderly, the prison clothing good and sufficient; the bed-ticks and some of the blankets were thin and worn, and a fresh supply must be procured when the new prisons are put in occupation. There is an abundant supply of water, which is pumped into a large cistern of 1,800 gallons, and the flushing of the sewerage is stated to be effectually carried out.

No attempt at classification beyond that directed by the Prisons Act can be attempted until the new prisons are completed.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 54 | 5 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 39 | 9 |

These were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. The Punishment Book is regularly signed by the Chairman of the Board at its meetings.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Tread-mill, 21 Males.

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | |
|---|---|
| Shoemaking, | 2 |
| Tailoring, | 1 |
| Carpentry, | 1 |
| Scouring for War Department, | 10 |
| Cutting firewood, | 6 |
| Total, | 20 |

| FEMALES. | |
|---|---|
| Washing, | 12 |
| Needlework, | 13 |
| Total, | 25 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive Labour, | 21 | – |
| Industrial Labour, | 20 | 25 |
| Sick, | 2 | – |
| Unemployed, | 13 | 5 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Total in custody, | 57 | 30 |

It is most creditable to the local authorities of this gaol, that notwithstanding the inconvenience attending the alterations of the buildings, and the consequent crowding of the prisoners, the profits derived from prison labour are so large—£146 19*s.* was received during 1864. The men are employed, amongst other works, in scouring blankets, &c., for the war department, and the women at other washing. Cutting firewood is likewise remunerative, but two men are always employed together, a clumsy method, which should be discontinued. Firewood should be cut, as is universally done on the Continent, by a single man, with a saw adapted for the purpose, and two men should not work in the same yard. Stonebreaking has not been found remunerative.

*Return of Works for Nine Months, ending the 30th September,* 1865.

| Trade. | Stock. Jan. 1st, 1865. | | | Expenditure, 9 Months. | | | Sales, 9 Months. | | | Stock, Sept. 30th. | | | Profit, 9 Months. | | | Loss. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| Shoemakers, | 34 | 2 | 7½ | 11 | 14 | 4 | 28 | 13 | 6 | 23 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5½ | — | |
| Tailors, | 62 | 8 | 3 | | — | | 25 | 12 | 8 | 39 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 0 | — | |
| Weavers, | 31 | 17 | 7½ | | — | | 23 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 5½ | | — | | 6 | 2 |
| Firewood, | 9 | 3 | 7½ | 13 | 0 | 6½ | 20 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 4 | — | |
| Scouring, | 5 | 1 | 7½ | 54 | 13 | 3 | 129 | 0 | 1½ | 5 | 6 | 3½ | 74 | 11 | 6½ | — | |
| Plainwork, | 13 | 17 | 2½ | 34 | 19 | 10½ | 44 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 5 | — | |
| Washing, | 5 | 4 | 11½ | 28 | 19 | 0 | 53 | 19 | 5½ | 5 | 11 | 2½ | 25 | 6 | 8½ | — | |
| Carpenters, | 13 | 0 | 9 | | — | | | — | | 13 | 0 | 9 | | — | | — | |
| Tinmen, | 7 | 1 | 10½ | | — | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1½ | — | |
| Stoneblasters, | 0 | 15 | 7 | | — | | | — | | 0 | 15 | 7 | | — | | — | |
| Total, | 182 | 14 | 1½ | 143 | 7 | 0 | 332 | 9 | 10 | 117 | 13 | 8½ | 124 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 |

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1862, . £121 13*s.* 1½*d.* | 1863, . £106 1*s.* 0½*d.* | 1864, . £146 19*s.* 0½*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 53 | – | 34 | – |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 6·7 | – | 4·4 | – |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 258 | – | 191 | – |

*School-hours.*—Males, 10 to 12, A.M.

The prison schools are in connexion with the National Board of Education, and are regularly visited by their Inspector, who reports of the male school: "Teacher's acquirements passably fair, character good, and method of conducting the school fair; he ranks third class and division. The course of training and instruction given, and the proficiency and skill attained by the pupils are, on the whole, fair; and the

South District.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

male school is progressing." The female school has not been in operation since May, 1864, owing to the obstructions caused by the alterations in the buildings of the prison. The assistant matron is the nominal teacher of this school, but the Inspector of National Education does not report favourably of her acquirements.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Females—7 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk. Third Class—5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Third Class—8 oz. of brown bread and ¾ pint of new milk.

Supper.—Third Class—4 oz. of bread.

Gruel in lieu of milk twice a week.

Extras to Lunatics.—Males—7 oz. of brown bread and 1 pint of new milk. Females—6 oz. of bread and 1 pint of milk. Meat three times a week for males and females.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; brown, per 4lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.* 6*d.*; coals, per ton, 19*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.* 8*d.*; candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 6*s.*

I examined all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The food was good when I inspected it, and the Chaplains, who report in the form prescribed for their use, almost always express a favourable opinion of the quality supplied; an extra allowance of bread, paid for out of the profits of works, is given to prisoners employed at trades.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years :—

1862, 3·13*d.* | 1863, . 2·52*d.* | 1864, . 2·75*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector's journal is kept with peculiar care and attention; his notes contain a record of all matters connected with his office, amongst others, of his visits to the Bridewells under his care. The Governor, the Chaplains, and the Medical Officer, likewise keep journals, and the latter officer has introduced an excellent form of books for the hospital, which are carefully kept by the hospital warder, and which should be generally adopted. The various records of discipline and finance prescribed by the Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,926 19*s.* 4½*d.* | 1863, . £2,910 13*s.* 5½*d.* | 1864, . £2,667 10*s.* 4½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £25 1*s.* 5*d.* | 1863, . £26 16*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £30 16*s.* 7½*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £4 8*s.* | 1863, . £5 9*s.* | 1864, . £6 6*s.*

Sums repaid by Consolidated Fund for maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners :—

1862, . £352 9*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £410 17*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £387 10*s.* 5*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector, | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Michael Burke, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| William J. Sheill, Surgeon, | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Robert Grubb, Governor, | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph M'Caffery, Head Warder, | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmond Power, Clerk and Gate Turnkey, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick M'Carthy, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| James Quinn, Turnkey, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Walsh, Turnkey, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Nathaniel Russell, *Shoemaker*, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Kingsley, *Shoemaker*, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Mathew Meehan, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Ardagh, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Colborne, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| George Eyre, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Summers, Hospital Attendant, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Susan Woods, Matron, | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Matilda Conway, Female Turnkey, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Brown, Female Turnkey, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Lonergan, *Laundress*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |

*Vacancies.*

George Eyre, appointed turnkey, vice John Whetston, appointed Bridewell Keeper at Caher, vice Luke Tully, deceased. Catherine Lonergan, appointed Laundress (probationary), vice Alice English, resigned.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan. 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 303 | 238 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 175 | 130 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 179 | 140 |
| Surgeon, | 350 | 259 |

This table shows the constant attendance to their duties of the extern officers, especially of the Local Inspector and the Medical Officer.

Male officers wear a uniform, but no other allowance is given.

*Hospital.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865 (To day of Inspection). | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 122 | 41 | 127 | 36 | 86 | 35 | 62 | 39 |
| No. of days therein, | 1,372 | 442 | 931 | 421 | 618 | 303 | 669 | 285 |
| Average daily number, | 3·76 | 1·21 | 2·55 | 1·15 | 1·69 | 0·83 | 2·28 | 0·97 |
| No. of deaths, | *8 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – |
| Cost of Medicine, | £13 7s. 9d. | | £11 19s. 7d. | | £13 17s. 5d. | | – | |

The hospital buildings are quite sufficient for the sanitary requirements of the gaol, and are furnished with baths, but not with water-closets. As the prison is now being fitted up, in other respects, with every appliance, on the most improved principle, I append an extract from the report of the Royal Sanitary Commissioners, in order to explain their opinion on this subject. They observe—"Water-closets, one for every ten beds, should be placed at the end of the wards furthest from the centre of the building, and so that the external air can play freely around them. They should be cut off from the ward by a separately ventilated lobby, and each contain one seat, with half door over entrance. The simplest form of soil-pan should be used, and

* Including one executed.

South District.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.*

an abundance of water supplied. There should be a white stoneware urinal, supplied with water; and in an adjoining compartment a white stoneware sink, shaped and trapped like an ordinary soil-pan, but larger, with a large water-tap over it for washing utensils. In this compartment the bed-pans, urinals, &c., should be kept."

The mortality in this gaol is very trifling, and not dependant on the circumstances of the gaol; 1 female died in 1864, and 1 male in 1865; but both were admitted in a dying state. The female, a lunatic, committed on the 6th October, 1864, died of acute madness on the 12th of the month; and the man, committed by the Mayor of Clonmel, on the 28th January, 1865, for drunkenness, died on the 29th January, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, "from the effects of intoxicating drink, debility, and exposure to cold."

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates:—

1864—One, 13th October. 1865, to day of Inspection—One, 30th January.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Earl of Donoughmore. | William H. Riall, esq., J.P. | R. U. Bayley, esq., J.P. |
| John Bagwell, esq., M.P. | Samuel Riall, esq., J.P. | Joseph Kenny, esq., J.P. |
| S. C. Moore, esq., J.P. | Percy Gough, esq., J.P. | Edward Phelan, esq., J.P. |
| William Quinn, esq., J.P. | S. H. G. Adams, esq., J.P. | Edw. B. Purefoy, esq., J.P. |

The Board meets monthly for business, when the subordinate officers are paid, and liabilities discharged, by cheques drawn in favour of each individual. The superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

It gives me pleasure to repeat the observations made on former occasions, that the requirements of bridewells in this riding are more attended to than in other parts of Ireland. Since last inspection, Cashel Bridewell has been enlarged and much improved.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding).*

*Bridewells.*

| | Caher. | | Clogheen. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 285 | 103 | 135 | 13 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 162 | 30 | 85 | 5 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 70 | 20 | 33 | 5 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 43 | 5 | 24 | 3 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Caher, fortnightly, on Thursdays; New Inn every fourth Tuesday; and Ardfinan every second Friday. | | Clogheen, fortnightly, on Thursdays, and Ballyporeen every second Tuesday. | |
| Committals, | The committals are regularly drawn up; but several prisoners sentenced to three days imprisonment were never transmitted to the County Gaol, but discharged from this bridewell at the end of their sentences. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct, except in the column headed "crime." The keeper frequently enters "examination," and the crime for which the prisoner is committed never appears on the registry. | | Correct, except that in cases of drunkenness the keeper enters the word "examination" in the column headed "crime;" so that the crime never appears on the face of the registry. | |
| Repairs and Order, | Has lately been put into very good repair. | | In good repair. | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient, with care. | |
| Accommodation, | Two small cells, and seven cells with two beds in each, two day rooms, with a stove between them. | | Two day-rooms and four cells. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Very good, and sufficient. | | Good and sufficient. | |
| Water, | None on premises; it is supplied by contract. | | None on premises; supplied by contract. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | No sewerage, the cesspool can only be cleared through the building. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory, except that it is damp in moist weather. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | 3¾*d.* for both sexes. | | 3½*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £40. | | £40. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | None. | | None. | |
| Date of official inspection, | 23rd October, 1865. | | 23rd October, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | One prisoner in custody. A good range in kitchen. Local Board formed. | | No prisoner in custody. | |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding).*

*Bridewells.*

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

| | Carrick-on-Suir. | | Newbirmingham. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 101 | 44 | 81 | 2 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 51 | 8 | 36 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 24 | 8 | 7 | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 13 | 2 | 3 | – |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Petty Sessions fortnightly, on Thursdays; Borough on Mondays. | | Petty Sessions at Ballynulty and Mullinahone, alternate Fridays. | |
| Committals, | Regular; but some prisoners kept here a long time on remand. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct, except that in cases of drunkenness the keeper enters the word "examination" in the column headed "crime;" so that the crime never appears on the face of the registry. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In good repair. | | Sufficient, except roof, which requires repair. | |
| Security, | Sufficient. | | Not secure. | |
| Accommodation, | Day-room and five cells for males, the two below for drunkards; day-room and three cells for females. | | Day-room and four cells for males; day-room and two cells for females. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Very good and sufficient. | | Good and sufficient, except one blanket very thin and worn. | |
| Water, | A good pump in each yard. | | None on premises. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day. | Males 4*d.*, females 3¾*d.* | | Males 6*d.*, females 5*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £40. | | £40. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | None. | | Holds half an acre of land | |
| Date of official inspection, | 20th October, 1865. | | 31st March, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | No prisoner in custody at time of my visit, but some are kepton remand for a long time in the Bridewell. A good range in kitchen. Local Board formed. | | A good range in kitchen. No person is in custody; C. D. committed to here as a dangerous lunatic, on the 12th April, 1865, remained in custody until 28th of the month when discharged at Petty Sessions. This Bridewell is one mile from the nearest Petty Sessions Court. It is seven miles from the large Bridewell at Thurles. | |

BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Tipperary (South Riding).*

*Bridewells.*

| | Tipperary. | | Cashel. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 328 | 88 | 301 | 56 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 183 | 38 | 151 | 16 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 104 | 5 | 90 | 32 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 68 | 5 | 36 | 4 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals. | Tipperary, weekly, on Thursdays, and at Cappawhite, Bansha, and Galbally every alternate week. | | Cashel every Wednesday, Golden every second Friday, Dunavin every second Friday. | |
| Committals, | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In good repair, except that slight damp appears at chimney in female day-room. | | Has lately been put into thorough repair; an additional cell and an apartment for keeper built: a tank erected; and the female cells boarded. | |
| Security, | Secure. | | Secure. | |
| Accommodation, | Day-room and four cells for females; day-room and four cells for males, besides cell for drunkards. | | Two day-rooms and six sleeping cells, with two beds in each, for males: day-room and two cells, each with two beds, for females. Exercising yard very large. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Very good and sufficient. | | Very good and sufficient. | |
| Water, | Good pump on premises. | | Pump out of order and well bad; water is supplied by contract. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Satisfactory. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of dietary per head per day. | 3½*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £40. | | £40. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Court-keeper, salary £8. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | |
| Date of official inspection, | 1st June, 1865. | | 30th May, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | Eight male and two female prisoners in custody. A good range in kitchen. Local Board formed. | | One prisoner in custody. A good range in kitchen. Local Board formed. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 20TH OCTOBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | | | No. of whom were Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County. | | City. | | Total. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| ,, Larceny, | – | 3 | 1 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 11 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 19 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | – | – | – |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 5 | – | 4 | 1 | 11 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Total, | 21 | 8 | 24 | 14 | 67 | – | 2 | 2 |

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 32 | 24 | 1864, | 53 | 36 |
| 1863, | 44 | 28 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 45 | 22 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 5 | 1 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 3 | 1 |
| 1863, | 5 | – | | | |
| 1864, | 5 | 4 | Day of Inspection, | 3 | 1 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 *(up to and including the day of inspection); also the offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Common assaults, | 12 | 20 | 46 | 24 | 50 | 35 | 4 | 2 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 17 | 3 | 44 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 6 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers, on duty, | 10 | – | 4 | – | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 10 | – | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Robbery, | 8 | – | 3 | – | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | – | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 50 | 2 | 65 | 69 | 31 | 50 | 9 | 8 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | – | – | 3 | 1 | 5 | – | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | – | – | 2 | – | 5 | 6 | 1 | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 1 | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 1 | 1 | – | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 10 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 12 | – | 5 | – | 13 | – | – | – |
| Naval offences, | – | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | – | – | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | 8 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Playing ball on the Lord's day, | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Importuning passengers, | – | 10 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Indecently exposing the person, | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | 1 | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | 16 | 6 | 3 | 4 | – | – |
| Against property with violence, | – | – | 4 | 13 | 6 | 1 | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | – | – | 6 | 2 | 12 | 1 | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 157 | 207 | 45 | 72 | 52 | 43 | 6 | 3 |
| Total criminal class, | 299 | 251 | 277 | 221 | 236 | 166 | 40 | 15 |
| Vagrancy, | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 11 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 106 | 108 | 278 | 152 | 225 | 124 | 4 | 7 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 7 | 4 | 4 | – | 6 | 10 | – | – |
| *Debt*, | 19 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 19 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 457 | 380 | 580 | 388 | 481 | 317 | 45 | 22 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 11 | 1 | Debtors, | 4 | – |
| Criminals, | 282 | 229 | Criminals, | 244 | 172 |
| Vagrants, | 5 | 6 | Vagrants, | 2 | 11 |
| Drunkards, | 278 | 152 | Drunkards, | 225 | 124 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 4 | – | Dangerous Lunatics, | 6 | 10 |
| Total, | 580 | 388 | Total, | 481 | 317 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 249 | 150 | Committed | Once within the year, | 251 | 142 |
| | Twice ,, | 38 | 26 | | Twice ,, | 39 | 25 |
| | Thrice ,, | 37 | 17 | | Thrice ,, | 13 | 14 |
| | Four times ,, | 17 | 11 | | Four times ,, | 7 | 8 |
| | Five times ,, | 8 | 3 | | Five times ,, | 8 | 5 |
| | Six times ,, | 3 | 6 | | Six times ,, | 3 | 2 |
| | Seven times ,, | 1 | 3 | | Seven times ,, | 1 | 2 |
| | Eight times ,, | – | – | | Eight times ,, | 2 | – |
| | Nine times ,, | – | 2 | | Nine times ,, | – | – |
| | Total, | 353 | 218 | | Total, | 324 | 198 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 46 | 33 | — | 42·1 | 27·7 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 98 | | 13th Sept. | 91 | | 6th Feb. |
| Lowest do., | 64 | | 13th Aug. | 56 | | 14th May. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 52 | | 13th Sept. | 50 | | 6th Feb. |
| Ditto, of females, | 46 | | 13th Sept. | 42 | | 8th Feb. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 34 | | 31st Dec. | 31 | | 8th Jan. |
| Ditto, of females, | 27 | | 17th Nov. | 17 | | 27th June. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| COUNTY ONLY. | | COUNTY AND CITY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14th February, 1858, | 60 | 20th July, 1861, | 91 |
| 4th February, 1859, | 44 | 23rd December, 1862, | 66 |
| 15th February, 1860, | 34 | 23rd September, 1863, | 72 |
| | | 13th September, 1864, | 98 |
| | | 6th February, 1865, | 91 |

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during last seven years :—

| | | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convictions, | County, | 50 | 27 | 40 | 31 | 45 | 57 | 46 |
| | City, | 26 | 32 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 24 |
| Acquittals, | County, | 18 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 20 |
| | City, | 11 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 14 |
| Total, | | 105 | 70 | 90 | 65 | 86 | 99 | 104 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

Committals of drunkards in 1864:—

| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From the city of Waterford, . . | – | – | 255 | 138 |
| From the county to the gaol, . . | 23 | 13 | | |
| „ to the bridewell, . | 97 | 6 | | |
| | 120 | 19 | | |

Population—

County, . 53,592 males, 57,524 females, } Total, 134,336 inhabitants.
City, . . 10,701 „ 12,119 „ }

When I made my inspection, besides 11 drunkards and 1 debtor, 40 male and 15 female prisoners were in custody; few, however, were under committals for crimes of a grave character (one only having been sentenced to two years' imprisonment); notwithstanding which, many were old offenders, and 4 were returned convicts.

Eleven males belonging to the jurisdiction of the county had received sentences of twelve months' imprisonment each, 6 for assaults, and 5 for offences against property.

Nine males belonging to the city of Waterford were under sentences —1 of two years' imprisonment for an assault (but the offence had been committed in 1863, and he had been convicted in January, 1864); one likewise convicted in 1864, was under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for bigamy, and another for a felonious assault; these, with 4 sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for larceny, and 2 to six months, formed the entire number under long committals in the gaol, the remaining prisoners belonging to both jurisdictions had been sentenced for short terms.

Only 3 of the female prisoners in custody on the day which I selected for my official inspection had been convicted of offences of sufficient magnitude to be tried before a jury, and but 1 had received a sentence of imprisonment amounting to six months; all were habitual prostitutes, or old offenders belonging to a class which generally infests seaport towns and military stations, and are constantly recurrent to gaol; one whom I found an inmate of this gaol when I made my inspection in 1863, was now again in charge for a similar offence—larceny; she then was under a sentence of six months' imprisonment; the term of her last sentence was only three months. This class of offenders will not live by honest industry, and the great majority could not as at present circumstanced do so if they were willing. No external privations will force them voluntarily into a workhouse, and therefore it is necessary for the protection of society that they should receive long sentences of penal servitude whenever they come within the power of the law. One woman had been fifty times in custody in this gaol; and another thirty-four times; 31 females comprised the entire number of individuals committed from the county, and 167 from the city in 1864; but the number of committals of these individuals reached altogether to 432 during the year.

The cost of prosecutions in the county of Waterford, amounted in 1864, to £1,061 19*s.* 10*d.*, and those in the city to £270 7*s.* 11*d.*, making a total of £1,332 7*s.* 9*d.* for prosecutions within the district of this gaol during 1864.

*Debtors.*

One master debtor was in custody at the time of my visit, but as the apartments for his class are insecure, the windows being without bars, he occupied the quarters assigned to pauper debtors. One female and 5 male debtors were committed from the county, 6 (males) from the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

city in 1864; 4 males were in custody previously to my visit in 1865. The law requires that debtors should be placed in their proper class, and I would urge the Board to have the windows in the marshalsea properly secured. The Governor of the gaol is under heavy bail for the custody of debtors, and he should have secure quarters in which they can be placed.

*Juveniles.*

No juvenile was in custody on the day of my visit, but 4 (boys) were committed for various larcenies since the commencement of 1865—2 were fourteen, and 2 twelve years of age; one of the latter, committed from this gaol, with his mother (an old offender), was forwarded for trial to Kilkenny, for fowl stealing, the offence having been committed within that district; she was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. The boy was discharged, his father is dead, and without home or character it is not likely that he will cease to belong to the criminal class in which he was reared. For children circumstanced as he is the Industrial Schools Act would be a boon if extended to this country. One juvenile, a male, was ordered to be sent to a reformatory from this gaol during the present year. Three boys and 1 girl were committed from the county, and 3 boys and 1 girl from the city, in 1864; all had both parents living; 2 were imprisoned for two months, the rest for fourteen days each.

*Lunatics.*

I found 1 boy, an idiot and epileptic, in custody, having been committed in default of bail for three months, for an assault. From the nature of his malady, two prisoners subtracted from punitive discipline, must remain constantly in attendance on him.

The insane are not generally detained long in this gaol, as there is sufficient accommodation in the Lunatic Asylum of the district, but still the evils resulting from the committal to the cells of a strictly separate prison, and to the care of criminals of invalids labouring under a disease which is so seriously aggravated by excitement or improper treatment as frequently to become incurable therefrom, is so apparent that the Grand Jury of this county, at the last Summer Assizes held for the county Waterford, passed the following resolution, which was by them forwarded in October to the Executive:—

"Resolved—That the attention of the Government be called to the inconvenience which is caused by the committal of lunatics as dangerous, to the County and City Gaols, instead of to the District Lunatic Asylums, fifteen lunatics having within the last six months been so committed to the Waterford Gaol, to the great injury of such lunatics, and causing much interruption to the maintenance of discipline in the gaol.

"W. VILLERS STUART, Foreman."

This resolution having been referred to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, they, in reply, in their letter dated 27th October, observe—

"That the committal of lunatics to goal rests with the magistracy of the county from whom the Grand Jury is selected. The Inspectors do not see that there existed any necessity for the committal of lunatics to the goal, when, by simple application at the asylum, if the parties had been fit objects for admission, they could have been promptly received; their detention in prison was restricted to the very short period necessarily occupied in procuring transfer warrants, after notification of their committal. The Inspectors have always held that the committal of lunatics to prison, except in extreme cases, and even then not until after the Justices satisfy themselves that no available vacancies exist in district asylums, is highly inexpedient. They further observe, that they have frequently commented in their parliamentary reports, on the loose practice adopted by magistrates of committing insane persons as dangerous to prison, no matter what the form of their malady may be, and they direct the attention of Government to their Eleventh Report, pp. 25, 26, in which the matter is fully discussed.

(Signed) "JOHN NUGENT, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums,"

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

Here follow the names of eighteen lunatics who had been committed to this gaol from the county Waterford since the commencement of 1865, most of whom were transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant within a few days after commitment. I now call attention to this subject, not alone to point out the injury so unnecessarily inflicted on the patients by their committal to a penal prison, but also because I wish to show how perfectly useless it is to expect that magistrates will desist from sending lunatics to gaol even when there is accommodation in the district asylum, so long as the law permits the adoption of the mischievous practice of which the Grand Jury of Waterford so justly complains.

J. N., convicted at Quarter Sessions, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, subsequently became insane, and was in May, 1865, transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to the lunatic asylum of the district.

No offender against the revenue laws was confined in this gaol in 1864, or up to my visit in 1865.

I regret that photography, which is found elsewhere so useful an agent in the detection of crime, has not been adopted here. In a seaport town, to which so many strangers resort, it would be found a valuable means for the identification of old offenders and relapsed convicts who come from other districts to this locality for the purposes of plunder, as evidence would thus be procured to ensure convictions under the recent Penal Servitude Act. In the neighbouring county of Wexford, although only a very short time introduced, two returned convicts were identified by means of photography within the last month, and they received long sentences of penal servitude, instead of short imprisonments in the gaol of the county.

Unlock is attended by the Governor and first turnkey at 6 o'clock, A.M., from 1st March to 1st September in each year, and at 6·30 o'clock, A.M., from 1st September to 1st March. The prisoners are locked up for the night at 6 P.M., in summer, and at 5 P.M., in winter. One watchman patrols during the night, and he is required to mark a tell-tale clock at the extreme end of the prison grounds in hospital, as an evidence of his vigilance. No escape was attempted from this gaol during the present or past year. The keys of the inside doors, and those of the hospital, are kept in a press in the Chaplains' room at night. The keys of the press, and of the room door, are kept by the Governor, with the key of the outer gate, in his own house. I do not consider this custody of the keys sufficient; an iron safe should be procured in which they could be placed, so as to prevent the possibility of tampering with them at night.

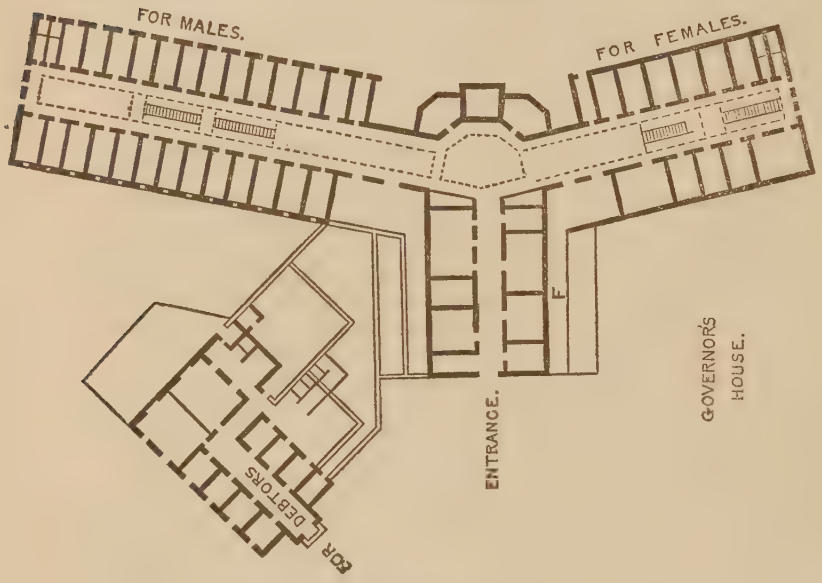
Gas has been introduced into the prison, but has not hitherto been lighted in the criminal cells after lock-up, unless in cases of illness, or when there was suspicion of intended suicide, or else for the purpose of watching a person condemned to death. As the Board have asked information on this subject, I have to add that a select committee of both Houses of Parliament expressed it as their opinion "*that no prisoner, except as a punishment, should be kept in darkness more than a maximum time required for rest, viz., eight hours.*" In this opinion my colleague and I quite agree, and we believe it is most injurious to leave prisoners between lock-up and unlock, during the short days of winter so many hours in total darkness as at present; at the same time great care must always be taken to have proper gas ventilation established. In this respect the cells of many prisons are seriously deficient. Each cubic foot of coal gas consumes $2\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of oxygen, and produces $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, besides other deleterious products; and two common gas jets require more fresh air than suffices for the respiration of three

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

men. I may add that within the last few years a female lost her life in a prison cell in Dublin, having been suffocated by gas which escaped during the night into it. The ventilation in the cells of Waterford prison has always been imperfect, and therefore it is the more necessary that a complete system of gas ventilation should be established in them, so as to prevent the foul air from becoming diffused in the atmosphere of the cell; and therefore I feel it my duty to call attention to the fact.*

*Plan of Gaol.*




*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 2 | 2 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Yards, | 6 | 3 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 1 | 1 | Laundries, | 1 | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less in size than nine feet long by six feet wide, and eight feet high= 432 cubic feet, | 73 | 30 | Drying Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 3 | 3 |
| | | | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 2 | Water-closets, | 9 | 9 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Pumps, | 3 | 1 |
| Workshops, | 2 | 2 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 6 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 81 | 249 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 69 | 211 |
| Rugs, | 57 | 57 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 103 | – |
| Bed-ticks, | 45 | 106 |
| Bedsteads, | 14 | 47 |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 41 | 40 |
| Jackets, | 41 | 51 |
| Vests, | 41 | 38 |
| Trowsers, | 41 | 41 |
| Caps, | 41 | 9 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 41 | 44 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 22 | 26 |
| Gowns, | 22 | 18 |
| Petticoats, | 22 | 28 |
| Aprons, | 22 | 28 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 22 | 8 |
| Caps, | 22 | 28 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 22 | 8 |

* While this report was passing through press, we were informed that the Board have decided that in future the prisoners' cells shall be lighted by gas for two hours after lock-up during the months of November, December, and January.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

I found this gaol in the same creditable state of order, cleanliness, and discipline, as when I made my inspection in 1863, some suggestions then thrown out have been carried into effect. The male and female prisons have been divided by a partition, and a separate entrance made to the latter. The ventilation in the cells is much improved, but is yet scarcely sufficient. During the heat of last summer the want of perfect ventilation was much felt. The building is now quite dry, except that under the tanks I perceived marks of damp. The settlement in the walls has not extended, and no further need be expected. There is one fault in the building which should be avoided in prison architecture—the square cut stone coins project beyond the face of the wall, forming steps, and a lunatic, during the last summer, climbed by these coins to the top of the hospital building. The sewerage of the gaol is good, and the supply of water sufficient; the arrangements in the laundry, however, are not satisfactory, separation is not sufficiently carried out in either of the laundries, especially in that belonging to the female prison. This great defect could be easily remedied, and in a gaol so perfect in other respects as that of Waterford, should not be allowed to continue. The sittings in the school also require to be improved; sufficient separation could be enforced by substituting for the desks now in use in the central hall, a row of very shallow stalls placed against the wall under the windows, but so as not to impede the view. There are likewise some suggestions made by my colleague in his last report which have not yet been attended to: a double ring, formed of flags, laid down in the airing-yards, would be found conducive to order, as marking the place where the prisoners should walk, and the flags would always afford a dry path in winter, and prevent mud from being brought on the prisoners' shoes into the building. A roof over the ashpit in the male exercising yard is quite unnecessary, and affords an easy method for escape into the female yard. The windows of the apartments for master debtors are not secure, being without bars, and the building being so close to the boundary wall is an additional reason to guard against an escape from it.

On 7th January, 1865, an explosion from gas took place in this gaol, some gasfitters were injured, but the prisoners employed at the work escaped unhurt.

The prison clothing is of good quality, and ample for the requirements of the establishment. The supply of bedding, sheets, and blankets, is likewise sufficient, but a few of the latter in use are worn out, and should be replaced before the severe weather sets in. The rugs are likewise very much worn, and a fresh supply should be obtained.

*Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solitary Confinement, . . | – | – | Solitary Confinement, . . | – | – |
| Whipping, . . . . | 2 | – | Whipping, . . . . | – | – |
| Total, . . | 2 | – | Total, . . | – | – |

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 18 | 4 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 20 | 3 |

All those, with one exception, were awarded by the Governor; one prisoner being found incorrigible, it became necessary to pass on him a more severe punishment than came within the power of that officer to inflict.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

Tread-mill, . . . 16 males.

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Smith-work, | 1 | – |
| Tailoring, | 1 | – |
| Weaving, | 4 | – |
| Winding, | 2 | – |
| Shoemaking, | 2 | – |
| Spinning, | – | 3 |
| Washing, | – | 6 |
| Knitting, | – | 2 |
| Sewing, | – | 3 |
| Total, | 10 | 14 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 16 | – |
| Industrial labour, | 10 | 14 |
| Sick, | – | 2 |
| Unemployed, | 2 | 2 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 3 | 1 |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Stokers, | 2 | – |
| Cleaning prison, | 4 | 2 |
| Pumping water, | 5 | – |
| Nursing, | – | 1 |
| Cooking | 2 | – |
| Total in custody, | 45 | 22 |

Much useful and remunerative employment is carried on here; both men and women wash in the laundries, which, although under one roof, are of course quite separate. A contract has been entered into with the military authorities for the barrack washing. Males sentenced to hard labour work at the tread-wheel for two hours in summer, and one and half hours in winter; during the rest of the day they are engaged at trades. All prisoners employed at hard labour receive by order of the Doctor three loaves in the week extra diet. I find also that one pint of milk extra is ordered by him to prisoners subjected to exhausting labour, washing, &c. The male prisoners were engaged on the day I made my inspection at weaving, winding, shoemaking, and other trades; the females at spinning, knitting, and washing.

No payment was made during the year to any prisoner for share of profits upon their work, as is permitted under the 107 sec. of 7 Geo. IV., or allowances on discharge, under the 111 sec. of the same Act.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £1 17*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £15 1*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £42 5*s.* 11*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 45 | 27 | 28 | 17 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 13·3 | 7·9 | 10·2 | 6·0 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 163 | 164 | 159 | 162 |

*School-hours.*—Males, 4 to 6. Females—4 to 6.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

The schools have been placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. A school teacher has lately been appointed who has been duly trained; he ranks first of third class. He has given satisfaction; and the Inspector has recommended that he receive a gratuity from the Education Board.

The female teacher is a probationer.

The Inspector of Schools reports:—"The acquirements of the teachers are fair, character good, and method of conducting the school pretty good. The course of instruction is suitable for the class of persons receiving it, the proficiency very fair. On entrance 25 per cent. of the males, and 50 per cent. of the females, were unable to read or write. Up to the date of this report 40 males and 17 females were discharged from prison. The per centage of those unable to read and write were 15 and 29 respectively, this indicates a fair amount of progress." All prisoners under 25 years of age are permitted to attend school if they desire it. I would prefer that the limitation of age did not exist, and that all who desire instruction should be permitted to have it. The Chaplains visit occasionally. Religious instruction is given under the superintendence of their respective Chaplains—to the Protestants by a lady visitor of their own creed, and to the Roman Catholics by the Sisters of Charity, and with good results in both cases.

### *Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk. Females—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of new milk. Females—12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Third Class Prisoners.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal, 1 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—8 oz. bread, and 1 pint of gruel. Supper—4 oz. of bread.

Monthly prisoners get 1 pint of gruel for dinner in lieu of milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 4*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 15*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; rice, per cwt., 15*s.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 16*s.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6*s.*; soap, per cwt., £1 12*s.*

The Chaplains report regularly on the food supplied to the prisoners, and I find it is almost always of good quality, a few objections were made at the beginning of the year. The bread in use here is particularly well suited for prisoners. Lunatics get pea-soup and meat, by order of the Medical Officer. One prisoner complained to me of the food, but he appears to have received the quantity which the law allows.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 3·35*d.* | 1863, | 3·25*d.* | 1864, | 2·05*d.* |

### *Books and Accounts.*

All the registries of statistics and finance, the books and journals ordered to be kept by the rules of the Queen's Bench, or recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use here. The superior officers all keep journals, and the Governor is most attentive to this branch of his duties, he checks the returns daily so as to prevent the possibility of error. The rules with reference to prisoners are printed and hung up in each cell, a practice which should be generally adopted.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,709 6*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £2,032 11*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £1,950 4*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £34 17*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £31 5*s.* 5*d.* | 1864, . £23 15*s.* 8*d.*

Paid for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners out of the Consolidated Fund :—

| | COUNTY. | CITY. |
|---|---|---|
| | £ *s.* *d.* | £ *s.* *d.* |
| 1862, . . . . | 128 8 9 | 51 14 4 |
| 1863, . . . . | 141 14 5 | 54 3 4 |
| 1864, . . . . | 210 12 8 | 83 15 2 |

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £0 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £1 0*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £4 18*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £0 13*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . — | 1864, . £0 16*s.* 0*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| *Non-Resident.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-Col. Emanuel Roberts, Local Inspector, . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| William Carroll, esq., M.D., | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| James G. Palmer, Apothecary, . . . | — | | |
| James Ivers, Watchman, . | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Captain Triphook, R.N., Governor, . . . | 250 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pierse Butler, Clerk and Accountant, . . | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| James Murphy, Schoolmaster and Turnkey, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Walsh, Gate Turnkey, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Walter Foley, *Weaver*, . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Michael Pyne, *Gas-fitter*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. James Kirby, *Shoemaker*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Michael Murphy, *Tailor*, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. Robert Howard, . | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| Margaret O'Neil, Matron, . | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Walsh, Assist.-Matron and Schoolmistress, . | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse, . | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret Burke, *Laundress*, | 20 | 0 | 0 |

*Vacancies.*

Thomas Sinnott, Clerk and Accountant, Turnkey, superannuated; John Parslow, Turnkey, superannuated (since dead); Sarah Carroll, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress, resigned. All filled up by the Board.

*Visits paid by Officers.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 208 | 155 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, . | 154 | 139 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 283 | 165 |
| Physician, . . . . | 329 | 265 |

It will be seen from this schedule how very attentive the extern officers have been in the discharge of their duties during the year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford Gaol.*

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 46 | 36 | 41 | 36 | 70 | 49 | 59 | 47 |
| No. of days therein, | 497 | 403 | 634 | 482 | 666 | 642 | 731 | 567 |
| Average daily number, | 1·36 | 1·10 | 1·74 | 1·32 | 1·82 | 1·75 | 2·49 | 1·94 |
| Number of deaths, | – | – | – | 1 | *2 | – | – | 2 |
| Cost of medicine, | £12 2*s.* | | £23 18*s.* 4½*d.* | | £17 7*s.* 5*d.* | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to the day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates :—

One on a male prisoner on the 21st of January, 1864; one on a female prisoner on the 14th of January, 1865; and one on a female on the 10th of March, 1865. Total deaths, 3.

There is an excellent hospital building attached to this gaol, it is provided with every requirement, water-closets and baths, but the building is unnecessarily large, and on the day of my visit was only occupied by two female drunkards. The Medical Officer is very attentive to the prisoners placed under his care. Two prisoners died in hospital since the commencement of 1865, both females—one on the 17th January, the result of a broken down constitution, the other on the 10th of March, of bronchitis, vomiting, and diarrhœa.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir Robert Paul, bart., J.P. | Edmond Power, esq., J.P. | James Keating, esq., J.P. |
| Colonel Stuart, D.L., J.P. | Edward Roberts, esq. | Captain Johnson, J.P. |
| Wm. Christmas, esq., D.L., J.P. | Richard Wall Morris, esq., J.P. | Joseph S. Richardson, esq. |
| R. J. Carew, esq., D.L., J.P. | F. G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P. | Matthew Slaney, esq. |

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Saturday of each month, when the various accounts are settled, and the salaries of inferior officers paid, the amounts being all included in one cheque, drawn in favour of Local Inspector, who discharges each liability, and produces receipts at next meeting of the Board. The superior officers receive their salaries at assizes.

* Inclusive of one executed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County and City of Waterford.*

*Bridewells.*

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

| | Lismore. | | Dungarvan. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, . | 81 | 17 | 171 | 54 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 40 | 4 | 57 | 2 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . | 21 | 7 | 33 | 20 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, . | 11 | – | 14 | 2 |
| Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . | Lismore Petty Sessions fortnightly, on Saturdays; the Town Commissioners sit succeeding Saturdays; Tallow, every second Tuesday; Cappoquin, every second Tuesday. Transmittals weekly; some prisoners sent to Dungarvan District Bridewell. | | Dungarvan Petty Sessions are held weekly, on Saturdays; Ardmore, every second Tuesday; Clashmore, every second Tuesday; Kilmacthomas, every second Thursday; Stradbally, every second Friday; Ballymore, every second Tuesday in each month. Transmittals fortnightly. | |
| Committals, . . . | One illegal. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, . . . . | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, . . | In fair repair, except that woodwork requires painting. Walls have lately been plastered. The sewer in female exercising-yard should be improved, the flags taken up, and yard made level. | | In good repair and order. | |
| Security, . . . . | Sufficient. | | Sufficient, with ordinary care. | |
| Accommodation, . . . | One large cell for males, with three beds, and one for females, with two beds; one cell for drunkards, two day-rooms. Some of the windows in the day-rooms have no glass. | | Males, seventeen cells and two day-rooms; females, day-room and seven cells. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, | Sufficient. | | Sufficient, but some of the blankets thin. | |
| Water, . . . . | Supplied by pipe from town reservoir. | | None on premises; supplied by contract with water-cart. | |
| Sewerage, . . . . | Sewer in yard for female prisoners; sewers require to be cleaned and improved. | | Effective. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation. | Clean and orderly, but damp, the bridewell being under courthouse. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | Males, 3¼*d.*; females, 3⅓*d.* | | 3½*d.* for all prisoners. | |
| Salary of Keeper, . . | £20; matron, his wife, £5; both have rations. | | £40; his wife as matron, £15; both with rations. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment. | Is Petty Sessions Clerk, Weighmaster, and Courthouse-keeper. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | |
| Date of Official Inspection, . | 23rd October, 1865. | | 24th October, 1865. | |
| Remarks, . . . . | No prisoner in custody at time of inspection. Local Board formed. It is the opinion of the Inspectors-General that this bridewell is not required, and should be discontinued. | | Four males in custody. Local Board formed. This is a certified bridewell. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION, 18TH OCTOBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, further Examination, | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 1 |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny— | | | | | | |
| To Penal Servitude, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| ,, Imprisonment, | 9 | 5 | 14 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Criminal Lunatics, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 12 | 4 | 16 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 48 | 5 | 53 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Total in custody, | 82 | 20 | 102 | 3 | – | 3 |

*Juveniles in Custody.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon, 1 male.
Summarily convicted, . . . . . 2 ,,
Including 1 workhouse offender, and 1 offender on leaving workhouse.
Of these, 1 was once, 1 twice, and 1 three times committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 48 | 22 | 1864, | 79 | 22 |
| 1863, | 63 | 21 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 82 | 20 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | – | – | 1864, | 3 | 1 |
| 1863, | 1 | – | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 2 | – |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 8 | 2 | 1865 (up to and including | | |
| 1863, | 2 | 1 | day of Inspection), | 5 | 1 |
| 1864, | 6 | 3 | Day of Inspection, | 4 | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 (*up to and including the day of Inspection*); *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Including day of Inspection.) | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Manslaughter, | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Infanticide, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 4 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 2 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 1 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, | 38 | 7 | 45 | 12 | 24 | 7 | 11 | 1 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 3 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 |
| Robbery, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 1 | – | 5 | – | 5 | 2 | 2 | – |
| Larceny, | 38 | 30 | 30 | 39 | 18 | 24 | 7 | 4 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Embezzlement, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 2 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 2 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 9 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 15 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 2 | – |
| Revenue offences, | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against property, without violence, | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 12 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 7 | – | 2 |
| Other offences, | 17 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | – | 3 |
| Total criminal class, | 159 | 71 | 145 | 95 | 91 | 78 | 29 | 15 |
| Vagrancy, | 5 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 43 | 20 | 46 | 14 | 27 | 8 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 19 | 12 | 20 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 51 | 5 |
| *Debt*, | 14 | – | 19 | 1 | 18 | – | – | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | – | – | 10 | 5 | 23 | 3 | 2 | – |
| Total, | 240 | 103 | 241 | 123 | 176 | 98 | 82 | 20 |

*Committals.*

*From* 1st *January to* 31st *December*, 1864.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 19 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 155 | 100 |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 2 |
| Drunkards, | 46 | 14 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 20 | 6 |
| Total, | 241 | 123 |

*From* 1st *January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 18 | – |
| Criminals, | 114 | 81 |
| Vagrants, | 1 | 3 |
| Drunkards, | 27 | 8 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 16 | 6 |
| Total, | 176 | 98 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 177 | 90 | Once within the year, | 138 | 80 |
| | Twice " | 14 | 11 | Twice " | 7 | 3 |
| | Thrice " | 3 | 2 | Thrice " | 2 | 1 |
| | Four times " | 2 | 1 | Four times " | – | 1 |
| | Five times " | – | – | Five times " | – | 1 |
| | Total, | 196 | 104 | Total, | 147 | 86 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 72·15 | 22·28 | — | 73·2 | 20·4 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 107 | | 3rd Aug. | 109 | | 11th June. |
| Lowest ditto, | 75 | | 1st Jan. | 80 | | 28th Aug. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 80 | | 1st Aug. | 81 | | 8th May. |
| Ditto of females, | 28 | | 13th July. | 29 | | 13th June. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 55 | | 1st Jan. | 64 | | 28th Aug. |
| Ditto of females, | 17 | | 7th March. | 16 | | 28th Aug. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| October 18th, 1858, | 100 | March 1st, 1862, | 106 |
| January 12th, 1859, | 100 | July 17th, 1863, | 101 |
| November 6th, 1860, | 106 | August 3rd, 1864, | 107 |
| June 27th, 1861, | 107 | June 11th, 1865, | 109 |

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, last seven years :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted, | 85 | 55 | 87 | 72 | 96 | 50 | 84 |
| Acquitted, | 35 | 54 | 69 | 46 | 59 | 23 | 27 |
| Total, | 120 | 110 | 156 | 118 | 155 | 73 | 111 |

Population, 68,774 males ; females, 74,820 ; total, 143,594.

On the day of my visit, 82 male and 20 female prisoners were in custody ; of these, 56 were insane, constituting more than half the entire number of inmates of an establishment intended for the punishment of offenders, and not to be an infirmary for irresponsible patients suffering under diseases of the mind ; add to which many sane prisoners committed for grave offences, are abstracted from punishment, and placed as petty officers in charge of lunatics confined therein.

Six prisoners under long sentences in the gaol, when I made my inspection in October, 1865, had been convicted in 1864. Amongst those convicted in 1865, one had, just previously to my visit, been sentenced to penal servitude, and another to an imprisonment of eighteen months. Three had been sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, one for nine, and 4 for six months' each ; of the other sane prisoners in custody, six were waiting for trial, the remainder had been summarily convicted by the Magistrates at Petty Sessions ; 4 of those

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

in custody were returned convicts, strangers to the district, whose antecedents had been traced through the means of photography lately brought into use here; one of these now committed for picking pockets, who is only 22 years of age, has already had nine convictions recorded against him. They are as follows:—

1st. In October, 1849, when only a small child, he was, at Killarney Quarter Sessions, sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour and to be whipped for picking pockets.

2nd. In January, 1851, he was again sentenced, at Killarney Quarter Sessions, to six months' hard labour and to be whipped for picking pockets.

3rd. In August, 1859, he was sentenced, at Tralee Quarter Sessions, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for picking pockets.

4th. In October, 1860, at Tralee, he was again convicted of picking pockets, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

5th. In September, 1863, at Bandon, immediately after his discharge from the Convict Depot, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for an assault on a peace officer.

6th. In January, 1864, at Killarney, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for picking pockets.

7th. In April, 1864, at Macroom Quarter Sessions, he was convicted of picking pockets, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

8th. In July, 1865, at Newbridge, county Kildare, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

9th. In October, 1865, the day following my inspection, at New Ross, he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for picking pockets.

The preceding list of convictions will show what a large sum this offender has already cost the public since, when a child of eight years of age, he was first sentenced to be whipped and imprisoned for six months in the associated gaol at Tralee.

Another returned convict, 26 years of age, whose antecedents have likewise been traced through photography, was also in custody at the time of my visit; he had, in January, 1861, been sentenced to four years' penal servitude, at Limerick, and soon after his discharge from the Convict Depot, had been convicted at Thurles, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; he has now, in October, 1865, been convicted at Enniscorthy, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Six males and 3 females, known to be returned convicts, were committed to this gaol in 1864, and 6 previously to my visit in 1865.

Amongst the prisoners in custody, 2 were dumb; one of these, a powerful youth of deficient intellect, now committed for assaulting the police, is frequently in custody here. On one occasion he escaped over the walls of the bridewell at New Ross, and afterwards he assaulted an officer in this gaol, who, but for the interference of another prisoner, would have been seriously injured by him. Although criminally committed, this man is a fitter subject for an asylum than for a gaol. The prisoner who assisted the officer is a returned convict, a professional thief, now under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for coining. The term of his sentence has been shortened for the assistance he rendered on the occasion. Habitual offenders of his class almost always make themselves useful to the prison authorities when in gaol; they attend lunatics, act as cooks, hospital assistants, and wardsmen, and so pass the period of imprisonment rather as assistant officers than as criminals under punishment. After discharge, they at once return to their former mode of life. My experience leads me to believe that police supervision,

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

after discharge, should be extended to all professional thieves, even those sentenced to imprisonment in country gaols, so that when they return to crime they should be at once recommitted.

One of the prisoners in custody, when I made my inspection, was a boy 14 years of age, deaf and dumb, very intelligent, but whose antecedents could not be traced further than that he had been for some time an inmate of the Liverpool workhouse. This boy had committed a theft at Gorey, but in consequence of his infirmity, he was discharged by the Magistrate. Soon afterwards he was detected in the act of stealing a horse, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in this gaol, and four years in a reformatory; but I regret to find that he is not considered a fit subject for such an institution. Another prisoner, now 19 years of age, and under sentence of six months' imprisonment for cattle stealing, belongs to a family of thieves. His younger brother, 14 years of age, had only been discharged from the gaol a short time previously to my visit; and this boy had been in custody here when under 16 years of age for larceny; he is a most daring offender, and effected his escape from Enniscorthy Bridewell in April last, but was retaken.

*Juveniles.*

I found 3 juveniles in custody, 1 the deaf and dumb boy already referred to, and 2 workhouse offenders, one of whom was under a sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour, for larceny; both had been previously convicted of similar offences. Twenty-one juveniles (17 boys and 4 girls) were committed since the commencement of 1865. On looking over the register of juveniles, I find that many who appeared to me fit subjects for reformatory treatment had been sentenced to imprisonment only, with hard labour, in this gaol, and discharged at the end of their sentences; some of them, it is feared, to continue their apprenticeship in crime, and finish their career in the Convict Depôt. Both parents of 5 of those committed were dead: 6 had lost their fathers only. The mothers of some were known thieves—one keeps a brothel. No juvenile was ordered to be sent to a reformatory in 1865, except the deaf and dumb boy, who was not eligible.

*Lunatics.*

Fifty-six insane prisoners were inmates of the lunatic wards on the day of my visit, and the number is constantly increasing. On the 30th June, 52 were in custody; and on the 30th September, 55, although 1 had died in the interim. Many have been in the gaol for a length of time. They are located in three classes, according to their state. As many as possible sleep in the dormitories, fitted up with guard beds for their use; but in consequence of the number daily increasing, the prison authorities have been obliged to place such as are quiet in the gloomy flagged cells of the old prison, where, after ten o'clock at night, they are left without the supervision of an officer in the building, excepting, indeed, that if the night watch on patrol chances to hear a noise when passing through the corridor it is his duty to ascertain what is the matter. Either lunatic asylums are useless, or so many insane should not be left for a number of years in this place. It is however due to the Governor and the Medical Officer to add that both are most anxious to alleviate the sufferings of these unfortunates, who receive each on three days in the week, half a pound of meat made into soup with vegetables, for dinner, and sweet instead of sour milk for breakfast. A keeper trained in the District Lunatic Asylum has been placed over them.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

Three lunatics died in the gaol in 1864; 2 of consumption; the lungs of the third were likewise diseased, but he died from general debility of constitution. Three died in 1865—one, committed in 1861, of dysentry, another of disease of the heart and lungs, and the third of a succession of epileptic attacks.

Individual separation is strictly carried out in this gaol, except where interfered with by the necessary care of lunatics, and the sick in hospital. In both the school and the laundry separation is enforced.

In summer prisoners are unlocked at 6, A.M., and in winter at 7, A.M. The Governor or his deputy attend lock-up of the prisoners for the night, in summer at 6, in winter at dark. Gas has been introduced into the criminal cells, and is kept lighted until 8, P.M. One turnkey patrols at night, and a detector clock has lately been procured; its introduction has been the means of showing want of vigilance on the part of all the turnkeys employed on night duty.

I regret to find that a very lax discipline has hitherto prevailed with regard to the custody of the keys, which, however, will, I trust, in future be amended.

No escape was effected from Wexford gaol in 1865, but one person escaped from the bridewell at Enniscorthy in April of that year.

A photographic machine was purchased for the gaol a short time before I made my inspection; it is in charge of the Deputy Governor, who has learned how to use it. He has already discovered by means of photography that several prisoners, in custody, who are strangers to this district, are old offenders, well known to the authorities of other gaols.

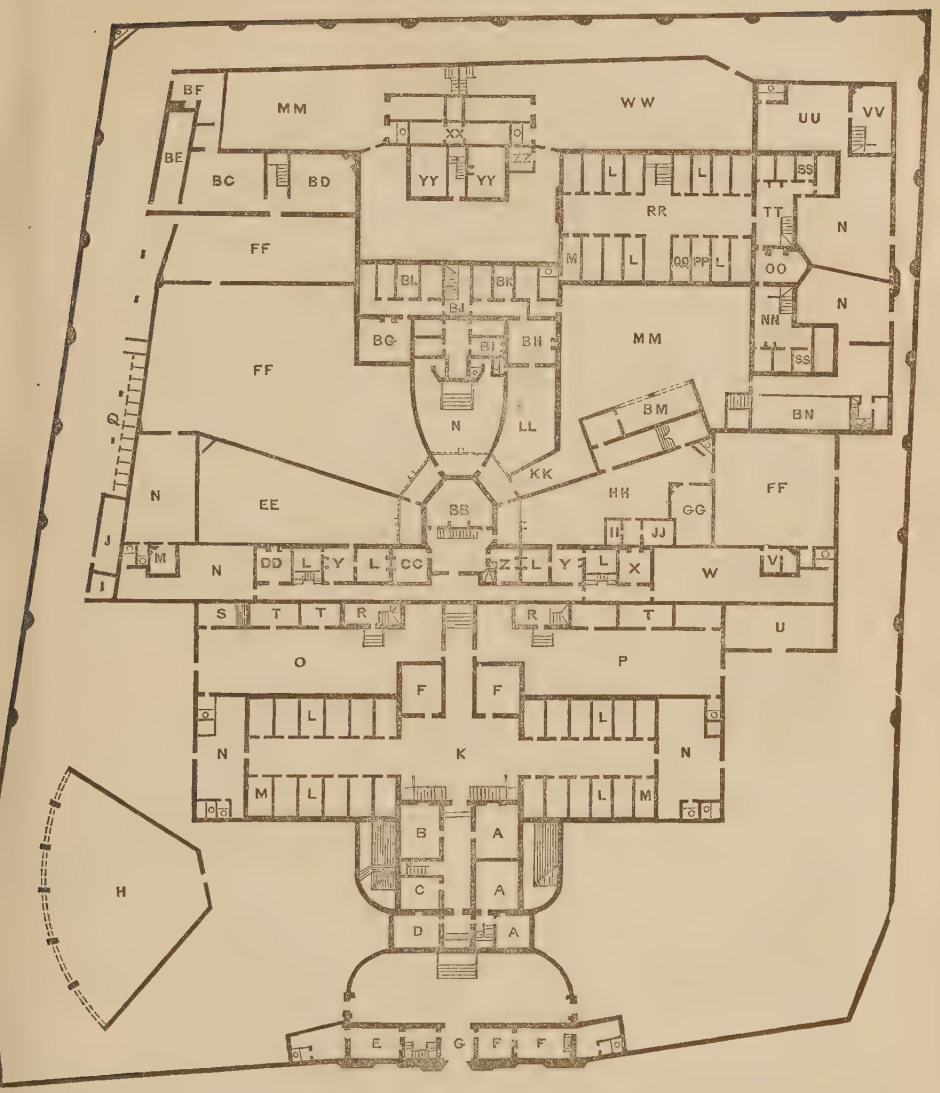
*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yards, | 11 | 7 | Kitchen, | 1 | – |
| Day Rooms, | 5 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 4 | 3 |
| Solitary Cells, | 6 | 2 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, | – | – | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| | | | Lavatories, | 8 | 4 |
| | | | Baths, | 1 | 1 |
| Single Cells of larger size, | 91 | 58 | Privies, | 20 | 5 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 2 | 3 | Water-closets, | 9 | 4 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 9 | 1 | Fumigating Room, | 1 | – |
| No. of Beds in such rooms, | 38 | 8 | Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 3 | 2 | Pumps, | 9 | 5 |
| Chapel, | 1 | – | Crank-mill, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 1 | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |
| Worksheds, | 2 | – | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 286 | 61 | Shirts, | 84 | 284 | Shifts, | 20 | 93 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 170 | 26½ | Jackets, | 80 | 101 | Gowns, | 20 | 124 |
| Rugs, | 7 | 5 | Vests, | 80 | 84 | Petticoats, | 40 | 60 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 39 | 5 | Trowsers, | 80 | 71 | Aprons, | 20 | 100 |
| Bed-ticks, | 191 | 77 | Caps, | 80 | 73 | Neckerchiefs, | 20 | 106 |
| Bedsteads, | 146 | – | Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 80 | 68 | Caps or Bonnets, | 20 | 60 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 80 | 183 | Stockings, pairs of, | 20 | 80 |
| | | | | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 20 | 29 |

*Plan of Gaol.*




A, Governor's house; B, clerk's office; C, Governor's office; D, board-room; E, for visitors; F, warders' rooms; G, entrance to gaol; H, prisoners' exercising ground; I, stable; J, coal store; K, central hall of separate prison for males; L, separate prison for males: M, lavatories and water-closets; N, yards; O, yard for pauper debtors; P, yard for master debtors; Q, sheds for stone-breaking; R, entrance to marshalsea; S, bath; T, stores; U, straw store; V, photographic house; W, mistress debtors' exercising ground; X, mistress debtors; Y and Z, old prison cells; BC, wool carding room; B D, B G, B L, lunatic wards; B E, crank; B I, B J, solitary cells; B F, tuck-mill; B K, reception cells; B M, boiler-house; B N, wash-house; B B, store; C C, apartment for Deputy-Governor; D D, apartment for turnkey; E E, F F, exercising yards for lunatics; G G, Kitchen; H H, cook-house yard; I I, milk store; J J, bread store; K K, entrance to female prison; L L, reception yard; M M, hospital yard; N N, S S, reception ward; O O, female warders' room; Q Q, matron's apartments; R R, separate prison for females; T T, female school; U U, female laundry; V V, yard for laundry; W W, hospital yard; X X, Y Y, hospital; Z Z, dead-house.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

There are some faults of arrangement which might be remedied, and some useless buildings got rid of with advantage.

I found this gaol, on my inspection, in the same satisfactory state of order and discipline as when I visited it on other occasions; the buildings very clean, in sound repair, and properly ventilated. The cells are lighted by gas, and suitable, but those in the male prison are, as I remarked in a former report, flagged with granite, and difficult to heat. In that report I pointed out the reasons why boards should be substituted. This could be done at a small cost, as the boards might be thin, dowelled together, and placed over the flags. The water-closets are well constructed, but the sewerage is imperfect, it is connected with cesspools, and in part not flushable. This very great defect should be remedied, especially in an establishment where the water for prison use is derived from wells on the premises. The Royal Sanitary Commissioners, in their report on sewerage, observe—"Cesspools in connexion with water-closets fill to overflowing with putrid water, which infiltrates through the whole subsoil in their vicinity, and endangers the purity of the wells. Indeed the cesspool system of drainage is based on the assumption that the fluid shall be disposed of by polluting the subsoil, the worst possible expedient for health." They add—"The entire method of drainage by cesspools is so objectionable that it ought never to be permitted near inhabited dwellings." As for the water obtained from wells under such circumstances, they observe—"All nuisances within the area afford soluble organic matter and salts, which are carried with the water to the lowest level, which is the well." And as organic matter once excreted from the body cannot be re-introduced into it without danger to health and life, the constitution is deteriorated, and dysentry, diarrhœa, and general debility, are the results. The Commissioners further state "that the impurities are not generally cognizable by taste or smell." I have dwelt on this subject, because the evils from imperfect drainage and impure water are, I believe, not generally understood.

The prison clothing in this gaol is of good quality, and the supply sufficient, besides a large stock in store, which is always kept up. The blankets, sheets, and bedding are likewise of good quality, and sufficient; but I found no sheets on some of the beds of lunatics. These patients are often dirty, and it is difficult to keep their bedding clean; but the Prisons Act makes no exception, and it is imperative that every prisoner in custody should have two sheets on his bed.

The punishment cells are not heated, and are too cold for prisoners during the winter season.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 28 | 2 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 13 | 13 |
| Stoppage of Diet, | – | – | Stoppage of Diet, | – | – |

These were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, but were afterwards sanctioned by the Board at its meetings.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stone-breaking, | 12 | Prison duties, | 2 |
| Prison duties, | 2 | Minding lunatics, | 1 |
| Cooking, | 3 | Nursing, | 2 |
| Minding lunatics, | 1 | | |
| Total, | 18 | Total, | 5 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tailoring, | 2 | Spinning, | 1 |
| Clog-making, | 2 | Knitting, | 5 |
| | | Sewing, | 3 |
| | | Washing, | 1 |
| Total, | 4 | Total, | 10 |

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 18 | 5 |
| Industrial labour, | 4 | 10 |
| Sick, | 1 | — |
| Unemployed, | 8 | — |
| Lunatics (including 2 males in hospital), | 51 | 5 |
| Total in custody, | 82 | 20 |

There is a good wool-carding machine on the premises, which can be worked by six men when required ; and useful and industrial employment is carried out in the gaol, as far as circumstances will permit ; but the presence of so many lunatics greatly impedes the well working of this and of other departments in the establishment. The male prisoners, on the day of inspection, were for the most part employed at stone-breaking ; the women at spinning, knitting, sewing, and washing.

Net profit, the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years :—

1862, . £33 18*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £16 11*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £16 0*s.* 11½*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | F. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 22 | 26 | 27 | 13 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 298 | 290 | 235 | 227 |

*School-hours.*—Males, 1 to 2·30 ; Females, 11 to 12·30.

The teacher is reported to be competent, but has not been trained, and is as yet unclassed. The approved form of registry is kept. The Chaplains occasionally inspect the schools, and enter their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

The male teacher gives instruction to prisoners of both sexes, but in the female school a matron is always present. All prisoners under long sentences, and others who desire it, attend the school.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of vegetable gruel. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

*Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month.*

Class 1—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

Class 2—Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

Class 3—Males under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

Class 4—Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sour milk. Dinner—8 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint of oatmeal gruel. Supper—4 oz. barley and rye bread.

On Tuesdays and Fridays gruel and barley and rye bread are given to full diet prisoners in place of brown bread and milk.

*Male and Female Lunatic Diet.*

Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Supper—5 oz. white bread, and ½ pint of sweet milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of sweet milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk. Supper—5 oz. white bread, and ½ pint of sweet milk.

On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, ½ lb. of beef with 1 pint of broth is given to each lunatic in place of sweet milk.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 4*d.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.*; straw, per cwt., 1*s.* 10*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet (by contract); candles, per lb., 6*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 5*s.*

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, and no complaint was made except of the diet; but I ascertained that the prisoners got the quantity of food which the law directs, and the quality of the provisions supplied for their use on the day of inspection was good, except that the gruel was thin; it is made of half an ounce of meal boiled in a pint of water, without any other ingredient. In some gaols onions and other vegetables are boiled with it. The Chaplains regularly report, in the prescribed form, on the quality of the provisions supplied, and their reports are almost always favourable.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3·42*d.* | 1863, . 3·63*d.* | 1864, . 3·42*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

The Local Inspector, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, keep journals in which all the details connected with their duties are fully entered. The Chaplains likewise have journals, and all the various books and registries ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are in use, and they are kept with clearness and precision in a manner which reflects much credit on the Governor, and his deputy, who acts as his clerk, and has charge under him of all the books of the gaol.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £2,076 4*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £2,390 13*s.* 10*d.* | 1864, . £2,317 2*s.* 2½*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £22 6*s.* 8·66*d.* | 1863, . £26 11*s.* 3·16*d.* | 1864, . £24 0*s.* 8·73*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years:—

1862, . £4 6*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £1 7*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £2 1*s.* 0*d.*

Sums repaid out of Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners.

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* | | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 243 | 13 | 7 | 1864, . . . . | 180 | 0 | 4 |
| 1863, . . . . | 213 | 4 | 2 | 1865 (half year), . . | 86 | 19 | 1 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

### *Officers and Salaries.*

*Non-Resident.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector, | £100 |
| Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain, | 50 |
| Rev. J. Roche, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 50 |
| H. H. Boxwell, esq., M.D., | — |
| Mr. John H. Hadden, Apothecary, | 30 |

*Resident.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Joseph Gladwin, Governor, | 200 |
| Mr. John B. North, Deputy-Governor, | 80 |
| Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster, | £30 |
| Turnkeys. Luke Walsh, *Shoemaker*,* | 40 |
| Turnkeys. Nathaniel Crampton, *Weaver*, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. James Turner, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. Edward Cox, *Tailor*, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. James Kelly, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. John Clooney, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. James Clancey, | 30 |
| Turnkeys. Edward Power, *on probation*, | 25 |
| Mrs. Gladwin, Matron, | 45 |
| Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron, | 15 |
| Anastatia Clooney, do. do. | 15 |
| Mary Murphy, Hospital Nurse, | 15 |

### *Vacancies and Appointments.*

Rev. J. Peed, appointed Protestant Chaplain, vice Rev. R. W. Elgee, deceased; A. Clooney, appointed second assistant-matron, vice Mary Doyle, resigned; James Clancy, appointed turnkey, vice Ed. Hopkins, resigned; Ed. Power, appointed turnkey, vice Henry Sheffield, dismissed.

### *Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 156 | 134 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 149 | 117 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 180 | 113 |
| Surgeon, | 164 | 100 |
| Apothecary, | 337 | 267 |

### *Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 17 | 27 | 30 | 9 | 26 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| No. of days therein, | 533 | 547 | 766 | 219 | 1,259 | 381 | 1,222 | 175 |
| Average daily number, | 1·46 | 1·5 | 2·1 | 0·6 | 3·44 | 1·04 | 4·2 | 0·6 |
| No. of deaths, | 2 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | – |
| Cost of medicine, | £14 17*s.* 9*d.* | | £37 12*s.* 9*d.* | | £19 7*s.* 4*d.* | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates :—

16th January, 3rd May, 25th July, 1864; 14th March, 27th May, 18th August, 1865.

The male and female hospitals are in one building, with a staircase common to both sexes. The exercising yards are, however, separate, and the wards are supplied with baths and water-closets. The Medical Officer and the Apothecary devote much time to their duties in the gaol, as will be seen from the number of visits which they paid during the year.

Hitherto the nursetender has had charge of the hospital; and the night watchman, at ten o'clock, P.M., having seen and counted the male prisoners in it, received a key to admit him during the night, in case the nursetender might require his assistance. The prison authorities have, however, now been informed that this must not again be permitted, as the Governor is equally responsible for the safe custody of prisoners whether in or out of hospital, male or female.

* This officer received a gratuity in March, 1866, in consequence of the clever capture of an escaped convict which he effected.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford Gaol.*

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chas. A. Walker, esq., J.P., D.L. | Major J. Harvey, J.P. | Lt.-Col. V. L. Hatton, D.L. |
| George Le Hunte, esq., J.P. | Isaac Cornock, esq., J.P. | Harry Alcock, esq., J.P. |
| Rt. Hon. Sir T. Esmonde, bart. | John G. Hatton, esq. | Patrick Breen, esq., J.P. |
| | Francis J. Connell, esq., J.P. | Joseph Meadows, esq. |
| | | Captain Beatty. |

The Board meets regularly each month for the discharge of business, when inferior officers are paid and small accounts settled, by draft drawn in the name of the Local Inspector. All amounts above ten pounds are paid quarterly, by cheques drawn in favour of each individual claimant.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

I subjoin a report on the state of the bridewells in this county drawn up in the tabular form which has been adopted for our reports.

In consequence of irregularities which had come under the knowledge of the authorities, the following circular was issued by the Local Inspector to the keepers of bridewells within his district.

"CIRCULAR.

"Some cases having occurred where prisoners committed to the charge of a bridewell-keeper either for transmission to county gaol, or custody for a specified time, have been, in contravention of the Magistrates' warrant, released from custody, or taken away from the bridewell contrary to order, and apparently without sufficient authority, you are required in any such case, to obey faithfully the written mandate of the Magistrate, and to part only with the prisoner upon some regular legal authority in that behalf."

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wexford.*

*Bridewells.*

| — | Gorey. | | Enniscorthy. | | New Ross. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 56 | 26 | 84 | 57 | 78 | 42 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 12 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, | 11 | 7 | 16 | 16 | 24 | 6 |
| Of whom were Drunkards. | 4 | 3 | 1 | – | 13 | – |
| Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often. | On alternate Fridays; transmittals regular. | | Weekly, on Mondays; transmittals sometimes irregular. Ferns, every alternate Tuesday; Newtownbarry, every second Saturday; and Clonroche, the first Monday in each month. | | New Ross, fortnightly, on Fridays. Arthurstown, the first Thursday in each month; transmittals regular. | |
| Committals, whether regular. | Regular. | | Regular. | | Regular. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and order, | In sufficient repair, except leakage from roof over one cell; another cell very damp. | | In good repair. | | Female cell still very damp and unfit for habitation, notwithstanding that wall has been boarded over. | |
| Security, | Yards very insecure. | | Construction faulty, but security sufficient, with care. | | Yards very insecure; walls too low. | |
| Accommodation, | Males, day-room and six cells; females, day-room and four cells; one yard, very small and insecure. | | Males, day-room and six cells; females, day-room, one large and one small cell. | | Males, day-room and six cells; females, day-room and two cells, but one with three beds is very damp and not used. | |
| Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils. | Sufficient, except sheets. | | Sufficient, except sheets. | | Sheets not sufficient; one bed-tick required; some of the blankets thin and worn. | |
| Water, how supplied, | Good pump, and the rain-water is preserved. | | Force-pump in order, but well dry on day of my visit; rain-water preserved for washing. | | Good pump on premises. | |
| Sewerage, | Effective. | | Effective. | | None. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Very clean and well kept. | | Very clean and well kept. | | Very clean and well kept. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for both sexes. | | 5*d.* for females; 5½*d.* for males. | |
| Salary of Keeper, | Keeper, £30; Matron, £5. | | Keeper, £30; Matron, £5. | | Keeper, £30; Matron, £5. | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | Court-keeper, salary £8. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | | Court-keeper, salary £8. | |
| Remarks, | Notwithstanding that there is no exercising-yard for males, some are kept here on remand for long periods. The Keeper makes a fresh entry on each remand when prisoners returned from Petty Sessions. | | A prisoner escaped from this bridewell on the 18th April, 1865, but was subsequently retaken. | | Some prisoners are kept in this bridewell on remand for long periods. | |
| Official Inspection, | 12th October, 1865. One prisoner in custody. | | 13th October, 1865. No prisoner in custody. | | 13th October, 1865. One female and one male in custody. | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

## COUNTY OF WICKLOW GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—VISITED THE 26TH OF DECEMBER, 1865.

*State.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **UNTRIED.** | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 8 | 2 | 10 | – | – | – |
| ,, further examination, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| **TRIED.** | | | | | | |
| *Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Criminal Lunatics, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 4 | 3 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 5 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 2 | 11 | – | – | – |
| Total, | 34 | 7 | 41 | – | – | – |

*Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

Under ten years old—Summarily convicted, . . . . 1 male.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years—Summarily convicted, 1 ,,
One of these boys has already been three times committed to this gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 22 | 7 | 1864, | 29 | 11 |
| 1863, | 26 | 8 | 1865 (day of Inspection), | 34 | 7 |

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 2 | 1 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | – | – |
| 1863, | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 1864, | – | 1 | Day of Inspection, | – | – |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | In custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 2 | – | – | – | 8 | – | 1 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 5 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 2 |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | 2 | 6 | – | 5 | 2 | 2 | – | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 3 | – | 1 | – | 8 | – | 3 | – |
| Assaults (common), | 34 | 4 | 59 | 12 | 38 | 13 | 3 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 4 | – | 18 | 1 | 8 | – | – | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 24 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 4 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 2 | – | 5 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Robbery, | 1 | – | 4 | – | 10 | 2 | 4 | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 4 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Larceny, | 20 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 8 | 2 | – |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | – | 2 | – | 6 | 1 | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Arson, and attempts to commit arson, | – | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | – | 2 | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 2 | – | 1 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 9 | – | – | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 38 | – | 31 | – | 42 | – | – | – |
| Naval offences, | 1 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 7 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 5 | – | – |
| Revenue offences, | – | – | 2 | – | 7 | 1 | 3 | – |
| Breach of contract, | 1 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Contempt of Court, | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Desecration of the Sabbath, | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Against property, with violence, | 3 | 2 | 2 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Against property, without violence, | 5 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 18 | 11 | 34 | 16 | 26 | 15 | – | 3 |
| Total criminal classes, | 196 | 48 | 255 | 76 | 263 | 54 | 23 | – |
| Vagrancy, | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 109 | 1 | 155 | 1 | 177 | 10 | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 2 |
| *Debt*, | 12 | 1 | 9 | – | 11 | 1 | 1 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – |
| Total, | 324 | 57 | 436 | 85 | 465 | 75 | 34 | 7 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 9 | – | Debtors, | 11 | 1 |
| Criminals, | 255 | 77 | Criminals, | 263 | 54 |
| Vagrants, | 7 | 1 | Vagrants, | 6 | 4 |
| Drunkards, | 155 | 1 | Drunkards, | 177 | 10 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 10 | 6 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 8 | 6 |
| Total, | 436 | 85 | Total, | 465 | 75 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | | M. | F. | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.* | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 308 | 62 | Committed | Once within the year, | 296 | 51 |
| | Twice ,, | 32 | 5 | | Twice ,, | 41 | 5 |
| | Thrice ,, | 8 | 1 | | Thrice ,, | 14 | 1 |
| | Four times ,, | 4 | 1 | | Four times ,, | 3 | 1 |
| | Five times ,, | 1 | – | | Five times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Six times ,, | – | 1 | | Six times ,, | – | 1 |
| | Seven times ,, | – | – | | Seven times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Ten times ,, | 1 | – | | Ten times ,, | 1 | – |
| | Total, | 354 | 70 | | Total, | 357 | 59 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 31·3 | 11·6 | — | 33·5 | 7·2 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 63 | | 7th April. | 55 | | 3rd Nov. |
| Lowest ditto, | 28 | | 13th August. | 32 | | 26th Jan. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 49 | | 10th April. | 47 | | 3rd Nov. |
| Ditto of females, | 22 | | 20th Sept. | 16 | | 16th Aug. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 19 | | 13th August. | 25 | | 15th Jan. |
| Ditto of females, | 5 | | 17th Jan. | 3 | | 20th March. |

Highest number in custody last eight years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28th March, 1858, | 46 | 13th October, 1862, | 52 |
| 19th May, 1859, | 37 | 20th September, 1863, | 51 |
| 27th June, 1860, | 50 | 7th April, 1864, | 63 |
| 27th October, 1861, | 53 | 3rd November, 1865, | 55 |

Convictions and acquittals at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the county of Wicklow during the last eight years:—

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted | 48 | 48 | 27 | 63 | 49 | 50 | 25 | 38 |
| Acquitted, | 40 | 38 | 21 | 10 | 27 | 26 | 33 | 18 |
| Total, | 88 | 86 | 48 | 73 | 76 | 76 | 58 | 56 |

Population in 1861, 43,774 males; 42,319 females; total, 86,093 inhabitants.

Committals of drunkards:—

| | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| To the Gaol, | 109 | 1 | 155 | 1 | 177 | 10 |
| To the Bridewells of the county, | 13 | – | 28 | – | 35 | – |
| Total, | 122 | 1 | 183 | 1 | 212 | 10 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

As my official inspection of this gaol was made within a few days previously to the close of the year, I have directed that the tables be made up to the 31st December, 1865, in order that the exact state of crime in the district during the year may be shown.

Besides lunatics, 1 debtor and 3 prisoners committed for unlawfully killing game, I found 20 male and 5 female prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection. Of the male prisoners 9 were waiting for trial, 7 had been summarily committed, and 4, convicted at assizes and quarter sessions, were under sentences, 2 for indecent assaults, sentenced in 1864, 1 to two years, the other to eighteen months' imprisonment, a third for larceny in the Baltinglass workhouse, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and the fourth for a period of six months for an assault on the police.

Amongst those summarily convicted 2 were juveniles, 1 a boy nine years old, sentenced with his father for an assault, and the other to fourteen days imprisonment and to be sent to a reformatory. Several of the untried prisoners in custody were strangers, attracted to the district by the extensive works now being carried out for the supply of water to the city of Dublin; one has been ascertained to be an old offender; another committed for trial on a charge of highway robbery, is supposed to be a returned convict, but as photography is not in use here, his antecedents have not been discovered.

The only female prisoners in the gaol besides 2 lunatics and 3 prostitutes committed from the town of Bray, were two women, an aunt and her niece, both committed for trial for concealing the birth of a child belonging to the latter.

*Lunatics.*

Ten male lunatics (1 criminally committed) and 2 females were in custody on the day of my visit; 1 has been an inmate of the gaol since January, 1857; 1 since 1860, and 2 since 1862. The insane in this gaol are placed during the day in the flagged and gloomy day-rooms of the old prison under the charge of sane criminals; one of these insane beings was in the last stage of epileptic disease, he was supported on a seat by a fellow prisoner, but his vital energies were fast fading away, and his constitution appeared to be so completely worn out, that he should very soon sink. One male committed as dangerous on the 18th November last, died on the 15th December following.

The deficient accommodation for lunatics in this gaol as well as the general gloomy character of the place are most unsuitable for the treatment of patients afflicted with mental disease. The Governor and Medical Officer are both most attentive to their wants, and as far as possible, render every assistance in their power; but in the absence of proper appliances and under the unfavourable circumstances in which they are placed, many cases, at first curable, being without nurses who understand the treatment of the insane, and in charge of criminals who, notwithstanding that they are watched by the authorities, sometimes betray the trust reposed in them, must degenerate into fatuity; and I find amongst the records of punishments that a sane prisoner put to sleep in the cell of an epileptic at night in order to care and protect him during the attacks of his disease, was, in August last, punished by the Governor for illtreating the patient whom it was his duty to assist. The following report on the state of the lunatics in this gaol has been furnished to me by the Medical Officer :—

"Wicklow Gaol, 29th December, 1865.

"SIR,—Of the males 4 are epileptic, 3 chronic, and 3 acute cases; the epileptics involve great care and watchfulness on the part of the gaol officers from their liability to fall

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

suddenly on the flags and pavements, and many severe injuries to those unfortunates have occurred.

"The long detention of acute cases in the gaol, from inability to make room for them in the district asylum, is productive of much injury to that class of patients, many of whom exhibit symptoms of amendment shortly after they are received into gaol, but from the want of means of change and employment, impossible effectually to carry out in a gaol, they relapse, and their cases become chronic and often hopelessly confirmed.

"ANDREW NOLAN."

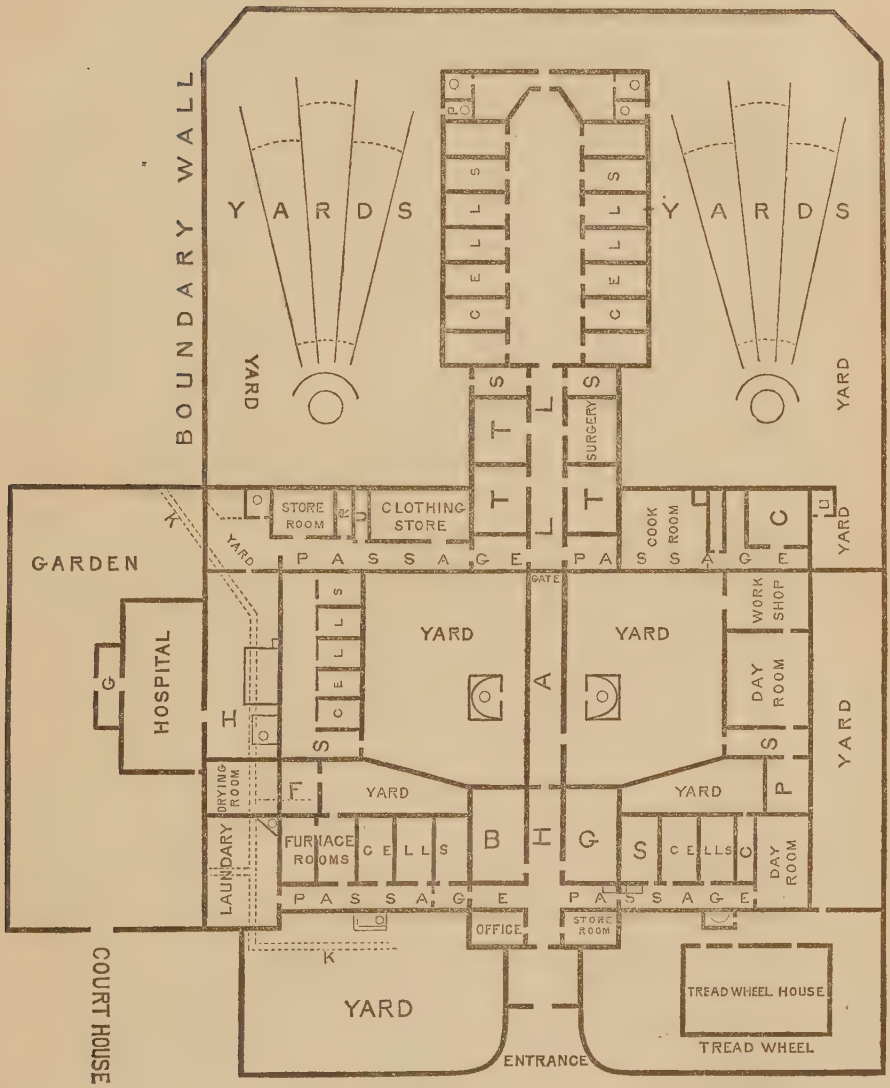
*Juveniles.*

I found two boys of nine and ten years of age in custody, 1 under a sentence of fourteen days imprisonment as a punishment, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory, the other sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assault; 18 males and 1 female were committed in 1865, 2 boys and 3 girls were sentenced to reformatories during that year; 3 were orphans, and 10 had lost one parent; with the exception of 1 boy (a workhouse offender), all belonged to the county Wicklow. One juvenile was sentenced during the year to an imprisonment of two months, and 1 of one month, 7 were sentenced for terms of fourteen, and 2 of seven days each.

Seven males, no females, were sentenced to penal servitude during the year 1864, but from the imperfect means of ascertaining the antecedents of offenders in this gaol, none were identified to have been returned convicts; notwithstanding that many strangers were committed to the gaol during the year. It is of great importance that the career of old offenders should be arrested, and that they should not be permitted to escape detection. I believe that photography might be usefully established here, for the purpose more especially, as so many strangers to the district are at present attracted to it by the abundant employment on the public works now being made.

The Governor of this gaol has been latterly in failing health, but whenever he is present in the gaol he personally sees that all the male prisoners in custody are locked in their cells for the night. In his absence the deputy attends to that duty; neither superintends the lock up of the female prisoners, which is left in charge of the Matron. When female patients are in hospital the key of the outside door of the building is taken in charge by the Matron, at other times it is given up to the Governor; a bell is placed in the hospital which the nurse can ring should she require assistance after lock-up; one turnkey patrols as watchman during the night, and his vigilance is tested by one tell-tale clock placed in the passage. This duty is taken by the turnkeys in rotation. The keys of the gaol are given up to the Governor at ten o'clock at night, and he keeps them in a basket in his bedroom until unlock on the following morning. This lax discipline as regards the custody of the keys and lock-up of females should not continue: a safe should be procured for the keys, to be placed in the bedroom of the Governor, and the Governor should remember that he is equally responsible for the safe custody of the female as of the male prisoners.

*Plan.*




B, Board-room; C, Coal store; F, Furnace for heating female prison; G, Governor's apartments; H, Hospital yard; K, Main sewer passing through it; P, Potato store; S, Stairs; T, Officers' apartments; O, Offset next hospital wards for water-closets.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 5 | 2 | Store Rooms, | 2 | 1 |
| Yards, | 5 | 3 | Laundry, | – | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 5 | 2 | Drying Room, | – | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 1 | – | Lavatories, | 2 | 3 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high = 432 cubic feet, | 56 | 23 | Baths, | 2 | 1 |
| | | | Privies, | 8 | 2 |
| | | | Water-closets, | 2 | 3 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 2 | 1 | Fumigating Room, | 1 | – |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 2 | 1 | Pumps, | 2 | 2 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 2 | 1 | Wells, | 2 | – |
| Chapels, | 1 | 1 | Tread-wheel, | 1 | – |
| School Rooms, | 1 | 2 | Mangle, | – | 1 |
| Workshop, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clock, | 1 | – |
| Kitchen, | 1 | – | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 94 | 3 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 89 | 7 |
| Rugs, | 89 | 17 |
| Bed-ticks, | 89 | 8 |
| Bedsteads, | 89 | – |

*Male Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shirts, | 66 | 64 |
| Jackets, | 33 | 80 |
| Vests, | 33 | 40 |
| Trowsers, | 33 | 70 |
| Caps, | 33 | 41 |
| Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 10 | 10 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 33 | 30 |

*Female Clothing.*

| | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|
| Shifts, | 14 | 60 |
| Jackets, | 7 | 30 |
| Petticoats, | 14 | 60 |
| Aprons, | 14 | 60 |
| Neckerchiefs, | 14 | 60 |
| Caps, | 14 | 60 |
| Stockings, pairs of, | 7 | 18 |
| Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 7 | 20 |

The debtors exercise in the tread-wheel yard (to the right of the entrance) after the criminal prisoners have returned to their cells. Two cells on the ground floor adjoining that yard are used as reception cells for males, as are two similar cells on the left for females. The Governor's apartments and the marshalsea for debtors lie over the latter; male and female debtors occupy different rooms but adjoining, and there is no other separation between them. They have not separate places for exercise. No alteration in the accommodation or arrangements of this prison has been made since last inspection, nor indeed for a number of years; untried prisoners are still kept in association during the day, but at night and during meals they are placed in separate cells; all tried prisoners are, however, in separation, except such as are in charge of lunatics or in hospital, and those who are occupied in the various duties of the gaol. The grounds on which the gaol is placed are far too confined, and there is not sufficient space for the different classes to exercise, especially convalescent patients in the hospital who must remain when in the open air in a small paved yard, marked H on the plan, between gloomy buildings, inaccessible to the direct rays of the sun, and so unfavourably situated as to retard recovery from the want of due circulation of air and also from other objectionable circumstances. The main sewer from the water-closets passes through it. The garden situated at the rere of the hospital might be set apart for patients, but the place at present is very insecure. The windows of the court-house look into it; some are near the ground and unbarred, affording every facility for escape, and likewise any person in the court-house could communicate with a prisoner in the garden, and supply him with prohibited articles. The windows should be made secure to prevent escapes, and a wall should be built dividing the garden from the space immediately adjoining the court-house. As a place of exercise for invalids and lunatics is much required, I would urge on the prison authorities the necessity of having this arrangement carried out; at the same time

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

care must be taken to make the boundary wall more secure, and to prevent communication over it with prisoners when in the garden for exercise. Two stoves have been placed in the chapel since my last visit; in the clothes store another stove is required, the flue of which should pass into the chimney, but so as not to cause danger of fire, or to interfere with the insurance. There is a plentiful supply of good water to this gaol which is distributed to all the yards, and was abundant during the entire of last summer, notwithstanding the constant dry weather. I fear that the sewerage is not effective; the water-closets belonging to the male prison are not properly trapped, and were offensive when I inspected them. There is a good laundry divided into five stalls, which are sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, but doors with lattice-work should be placed to them to prevent communication between the prisoners. The drying closet is in good order, and just before I made my inspection the heating apparatus had been certified by the county inspector as efficient.

The female prison is a straggling ill-constructed building, the heating apparatus is wasteful of fuel, and supervision is difficult. I believe that it would be attended with economy to have the building altered according to an improved plan, and as the cost of the alterations would be in the first instance advanced on the faith of a presentment by the Treasury, and repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments, the cost to the county would be very trifling.

Just before I made my inspection the entire of the waterworks of the prison had been overhauled—the well had been sunk, and the pumping machinery put into good working order. The buildings are free from damp, and as far as circumstances will permit, ventilation is attended to. I would wish to call attention to the fact that the prison is not sufficiently secure at the points adjoining the courthouse, and the yard in front; many of the locks also are of the worst description, all are old, some twenty, others sixty, or seventy years in use. The Board, however, is now alive to this defect, and a better class of locks will be procured. I found the stock of clothing sufficient, but bedding is required, scarcely any being in store, besides some of the blankets are thin and worn. There is no gaslight in any sleeping apartment in the gaol except in the hospital.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | F. | *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1865. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 9 | 4 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | 18 | 6 |

All were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, and the record signed by the Chairman of the Board at its next meeting.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shot-drill, | 5 males. |

*Industrial Labour.*

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoemaking and tailoring, | 3 | Prison duties, | 2 |
| Cooking, | 1 | Washing and Sewing, | 3 |
| Prison duties, | 5 | | |
| Whitewashing and painting, | 3 | | |
| Pumping water, | 4 | | |
| Total, | 16 | Total. | 5 |

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 5 | – |
| Industrial labour, | 16 | 5 |
| Sick, | 1 | – |
| Disharged (before labour hours), | 1 | – |
| Debtors (unemployed), | 1 | – |
| Lunatics, | 10 | 2 |
| Total in custody, | 34 | 7 |

There is no hard labour in the above schedule, unless shot-drill with nine pounds shot can be called such. Heavy shot is very properly not permitted to be used in the Irish county gaols. Some industrial works are carried on, but on a limited scale; good shoes are manufactured for prison use, and clothing for prisoners made up; but no profit accrues to the establishment from the sale of articles of prison labour sold outside.

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. M. | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. F. | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. M. | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 171 | 71 | 165 | 611 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 21·1 | 6·4 | 24·5 | 5·8 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 314 | 314 | 300 | 295 |

*School-hours.*—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; Females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

There is no regularly trained schoolmaster in this gaol; two turnkeys instruct the male prisoners in the chapel, which is not well suited for the purpose. No inspection is made by a regular inspector, but the Protestant Chaplain visits the school and enters his observations in the school register. I cannot find any entry by the Roman Catholic Chaplain.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males.—Breakfast, 8 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. of bread, or 4 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk.

Females.—Breakfast, 7 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. of bread, or 3½ lbs. of potatoes, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Class 3—Males and Females.—Breakfast, 5 oz. of meal in stirabout, ½ a pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of bread, or 3 lbs. of potatoes, and 1 pint of new milk. Supper, 4 oz. of bread, or 1 lb. of potatoes.

One pint of oatmeal gruel substituted for milk at dinner only, on two days, at intervals, in each week.

All prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month are supplied with a pint of oatmeal gruel each, daily, for dinner.

*Contracts.*—Bread, per 4 lb. loaf, ½*d.* under Dublin price; oatmeal, per cwt., 16*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 10*s.*; new milk, per gallon, summer months, 7*d.*, winter months, 8*d.*; coals, per ton, 12*s.* 9*d.*; straw, per cwt., 2*s.* 3*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., composites, 8½*d.*, moulds, 6½*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 10*s.* 8*d.*

I inquired from all the prisoners in custody, and found no cause of complaint. The provisions are almost always of good quality, and are regularly inspected by the Chaplains who report in the tabular form prescribed for their use.

The food was very good on the day of my inspection.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 4½*d.* | 1863, . 2·98*d.* | 1864, . 3·66*d.*

*Books and Accounts.*

I was much pleased with the manner in which the books and registries of this gaol are kept by the clerk and storekeeper. All those required by the rules of the Queen's Bench and recommended by the Inspectors-General are in use, except that the former Local Inspector had not a journal, but one will in future be kept by Mr. Fetherston H., who has lately been appointed to succeed him. The Governor's journal is carefully entered up.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £1,399 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £1,328 9*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £1,384 2*s.* 10*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £34 2*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £33 4*s.* 2*d.* | 1864, . £31 9*s.* 1*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £5 18*s.* | 1863, . £5 6*s.* | 1864, . £6 6*s.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of convicted prisoners, for the years—

1862, . £139 2*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £89 7*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, . £105 10*s.* 6*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector, . . | 99 | 4 | 0 |
| Rev. Henry Rooke, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . | 46 | 18 | 5½ |
| Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 46 | 18 | 5½ |
| Andrew Nolan, esq., Surgeon, . . . . . | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Robert Barry, Governor, . | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwd. Storey, Clerk, Storekeeper, and Turnkey, *Shoemaker*, . . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkeys. William Quin, *capable of teaching Tailoring*, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Graham, School Teacher, *Shoemaker*, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| John Manly, *Painter and Whitewasher*, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Roberts, Sup. of Shot-drill, *Nailer*, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Skerrett, School Teacher, . . . | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron, | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Eliz. M'Phail, Dep. do., | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Agnes Taylor, Hospital Nurse, at 10*s.* per week when employed. | | | |

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, . . . | 113 | 132 |
| Protestant Chaplain, . . | 234 | 250 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 201 | 226 |
| Surgeon, . . . . | 168 | 186 |

*Vacancies.*

After holding the appointment for many years, Doctor William Nolan, Local Inspector, has lately resigned his office in consequence of the infirm state of his health, and has received from the county superannuation for his long services in the gaol.

John W. Fetherston H. has been appointed in his place.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow Gaol.*

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| No. of days therein, . . | 16 | 86 | 50 | 39 | – | 62 | 4 | 14 |
| Average daily number, . | 0·04 | 0·24 | 0·14 | 0·10 | – | 0·17 | 0·01 | 0·04 |
| No. of deaths, . . . | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Cost of medicine, . . | £19 19*s.* 11*d.* | | £7 15*s.* | | — | | — | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates :—

One in 1864, on the 15th April; and in 1865, one on the 7th November and one on the 15th December.

The defects in the hospital enumerated in former reports of Inspectors-General still continue; the wards are flagged; there are no water-closets, although an offset is built off each ward for the purpose; the building is otherwise defective; the only exercising ground for both sexes marked H on the plan is, in part, only nine feet wide, surrounded by high buildings, and otherwise unfit for the purpose. Few prisoners, however, are placed in hospital, and the sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory, although one of the deaths during the present year was from fever of a malignant character; it is stated that the patient brought the disease with him into the gaol when committed. The other death was of a lunatic.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P. | James W. De Butts, esq. | Rev. John Drought. |
| Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P. | Thomas S. Dennis, esq., J.P. | Robert Truell, esq., J.P. |
| Major R. A. Gun Cuninghame, D.L., J.P. | Henry Carroll, esq., D.L., J.P. | William Magee, esq., J.P. |
| | Robert D. Barry, esq. | Richard Ellis, esq., J.P. |
| | | William Grogan, esq., J.P. |

The Board meets regularly on the second Monday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of inferior officers and small accounts are paid; large contracts and the salaries of superior officers are discharged by presentment at assizes after the accounts are audited.

*Bridewells.*

*Bridewells.*

There are two bridewells in this county, one a district bridewell at Baltinglass, situated in the centre of the street of the town, and in part under the courthouse. It is ill-constructed and faulty. The other bridewell is at Tinnahely, and is defective in many points. Tinnahely is within easy access by rail of the county gaol at Wicklow, it is, moreover, impossible to procure a properly qualified grand jury to find bills within the jurisdiction; hence in June last, the traversers challenged the panel containing the names of persons stated to be qualified to act as grand jurors, and it appears that as each grand juror was called, he was examined as to the tenure of his land under the proprietor of the entire district to which the bridewell belongs; and it having been proved that but nine jurors on the entire panel had leases, the names of the remainder were struck off the panel, the Court deciding that only those nine were qualified, consequently the criminal business could not be proceeded with, as nine would not be a sufficient number to find a bill of indictment, and the traversers were discharged upon bail.*

* I have been informed that the same circumstance again happened at the following quarter sessions.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

*County of Wicklow.*

*Bridewells.*

| | Baltinglass. | | Tinnahely. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of Committals in past year, | 64 | 8 | 27 | 14 |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | 23 | – | 5 | – |
| No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, | – | – | – | – |
| Of whom were Drunkards, | – | – | – | – |
| Petty Sessions, | Blessington and Baltinglass, fortnightly, on alternate Fridays; Dunlavin, fortnightly, on Wednesdays; Hacketstown, monthly. | | Fortnightly: Tinnahely, on Wednesdays; Carnew, on Thursdays; and Coolkevin, on Mondays. | |
| Transmittals, | Direct. | | Direct. | |
| Committals, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Registry, | Correct. | | Correct. | |
| Repairs and Order, | In fair order. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Security, | One yard insecure. | | Yards very insecure. | |
| Accommodation, | Males, six cells and two day-rooms; females, four cells and two day-rooms, but one not used as it looks into street; two rooms up stairs, intended for an infirmary, are not used. | | Improved, two rooms having been added to keeper's quarters. Two day-rooms and four cells for prisoners. | |
| Water, | Two pumps, one a force-pump. | | A pump in yard. | |
| Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils, | Sufficient; but some of the blankets thin, and only one sheet on some beds; but calico for sheets has been sent. | | Sufficient. | |
| Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, | Clean, but very damp and dark in some portions of the building; no glass in the cell windows, which are very small. | | Satisfactory. | |
| Sewerage, | Imperfect, bad fall. | | Fair. | |
| Cost of Dietary per head per day, | 3*d.* for both sexes. | | Males, 5*d.*; females, 4*d.* | |
| Salary of Keeper, | £50. | | £25. | |
| ,, of Matron, | £20. | | £5. | |
| ,, of Turnkey, | £20. | | — | |
| Whether Keeper follows any other employment, | None. | | Court-keeper; salary, £8. | |
| Official Inspection, | 21st June, 1865. | | 12th October, 1865. | |
| Remarks, | Three male prisoners in custody under sentence of one month's imprisonment; two of them workhouse offenders from Baltinglass Union house for insubordination. | | — | |

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

# DUBLIN DISTRICT.

## COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 28TH OCTOBER, 1865.

*State, &c., on the 28th October,* 1865.

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| Master Debtors, | 7 | 2 | 9 | – | – | – |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| „ further examination, | 3 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Penal Servitude, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| „ Imprisonment, | 17 | 4 | 21 | – | – | – |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 7 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| *Criminal Lunatics,* | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 3 | 7 | 10 | – | – | – |
| In default of Bail, | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 3 | 4 | 7 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 9 | 2 | 11 | – | – | – |
| Vagrants, | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Drunkards, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 9 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Total, | 63 | 33 | 96 | 9 | 8 | 17 |

*Juveniles in Custody.*

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, { Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions—Felon, 1 male. Summarily convicted, 1 „ Committed for trial—Felon, 1 „

Of these, 1 was once and 1 twice summarily convicted.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding day in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 80 | 13 | 1864, | 67 | 32 |
| 1863, | 75 | 42 | 1865, (day of inspection), | 63 | 33 |

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 8 | 1 | 1864, | 2 | – |
| 1863, | 2 | – | 1865, (day of inspection), | 2 | – |

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years :—

| | M. | F | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 1 | – | 1864, | – | – |
| 1863, | 2 | 5 | 1865, (day of inspection), | – | 1 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865 *(up to and including the day of Inspection) ; also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES, | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. (Up to and including day of Inspection). | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Murder (exclusive of infanticide), | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 1 | – | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Sending letters threatening life, property, &c., | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Manslaughter, | 4 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – |
| Infanticide, | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Concealing birth of infants, | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Rape and other carnal offences, | 5 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Bigamy, | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Common Assaults | 53 | 20 | 36 | 18 | 49 | 11 | 5 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 8 | – | 1 | – | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 28 | 12 | 69 | 27 | 54 | 16 | 8 | – |
| Other assaults, | 2 | – | 6 | 4 | 5 | – | 3 | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 6 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 5 | – | 2 | – |
| Robbery, | 17 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 1 | – | 7 | 1 | 3 | – | 3 | – |
| Larceny, | 81 | 50 | 82 | 36 | 56 | 31 | 4 | 4 |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 1 | – | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | – |
| Embezzlement, | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Obtaining money byfalse pretences, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 7 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 4 | – | – | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 8 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 15 | 6 | 9 | 5 | – | – | – | – |
| Forgery, | – | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 2 | – | – | – | 6 | – | 2 | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 3 | – | 6 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 13 | – | 14 | – | 7 | – | – | – |
| Naval offences, | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue Offences, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Seamen refusing to work vessel, | – | – | 4 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Detaining postbag with letters, | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Cruelty to animals, | – | – | 6 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Breach of agreement, | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Indecently exposing person, | 4 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 3 | – | – |
| Absconding from, and offences in Reformatories, | – | 11 | – | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against the person, | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 2 | – | 1 |
| Against property with violence, | 4 | – | 7 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 1 | – |
| Against property without violence, | 58 | 39 | 37 | 18 | 26 | 25 | 1 | 5 |
| Affecting the public peace, | 62 | 121 | 53 | 161 | 58 | 175 | 2 | 6 |
| Total criminal class, | 395 | 296 | 423 | 314 | 354 | 280 | 44 | 20 |
| Vagrancy, | 105 | 64 | 48 | 32 | 36 | 57 | – | 1 |
| Drunkenness, | 81 | 80 | 80 | 89 | 89 | 126 | – | 2 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | 12 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| *Debt*, | 60 | 5 | 51 | 7 | 37 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Remanded for further examination, | 74 | 21 | 86 | 22 | 79 | 25 | 3 | 1 |
| Total, | 727 | 477 | 703 | 474 | 610 | 499 | 63 | 33 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors, | 51 | 7 | Debtors, | 37 | 3 |
| Criminals, | 509 | 336 | Criminals, | 433 | 305 |
| Vagrants, | 48 | 32 | Vagrants, | 36 | 57 |
| Drunkards, | 80 | 89 | Drunkards, | 89 | 126 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 15 | 10 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 15 | 8 |
| Total, | 703 | 474 | Total, | 610 | 499 |

*Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors).*

| Committed | M. | F. | Committed | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Once within the year, | 501 | 224 | Once within the year, | 427 | 212 |
| Twice ,, | 43 | 30 | Twice ,, | 43 | 29 |
| Thrice ,, | 16 | 5 | Thrice ,, | 9 | 14 |
| Four times ,, | 3 | 6 | Four times ,, | 3 | 10 |
| Five times ,, | 1 | 2 | Five times ,, | 3 | 4 |
| Six times ,, | – | 5 | Six times ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Seven times ,, | – | 4 | Seven times ,, | – | 4 |
| Eight times ,, | – | 1 | Eight times ,, | – | 4 |
| Nine times ,, | – | 1 | Nine times ,, | – | 1 |
| Ten times ,, | – | – | Ten times ,, | – | 1 |
| Eleven times ,, | – | 1 | Eleven times ,, | – | 1 |
| Thirteen times ,, | – | 1 | Thirteen times ,, | – | 1 |
| Fifteen times ,, | – | 1 | Fifteen times ,, | – | 1 |
| Twenty times ,, | – | 1 | Twenty times ,, | – | – |
| Total, | 564 | 282 | Total, | 486 | 283 |

*Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | | From 1st January, 1865, to day of Inspection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Date. | M. | F. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 53·3 | 30·2 | — | 53·6 | 29·8 | — |
| Highest number at any one time, | 97 | | 15th June. | 118 | | 22nd Sept. |
| Lowest ditto, | 66 | | 22nd April. | 58 | | 6th March. |
| Highest number of males at any one time, | 68 | | 15th June. | 73 | | 4th Sept. |
| Ditto, of females, | 43 | | 6th August. | 51 | | 4th Oct. |
| Lowest number of males at any one time, | 42 | | 17th March. | 35 | | 22nd March. |
| Ditto, of females, | 19 | | 19th Dec. | 16 | | 31st Jan. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol during each of the last seven years, and up to the day of inspection in 1865 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th September, 1858, | 124 | 9th October, 1862, | 119 |
| 23rd September, 1859, | 99 | 27th October, 1863, | 114 |
| 28th June, 1860, | 89 | 15th June, 1864, | 97 |
| 18th June, 1861, | 110 | 22nd September, 1865, | 118 |

Return of the sentences of those prisoners in custody on the 28th October, 1865 :—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 years, | 1 | – | 1 month, | 9 | 7 |
| 18 months, | 2 | – | 14 days, | 2 | 6 |
| 15 ,, | 1 | – | 7 ,, | 3 | 2 |
| 12 ,, | 9 | 1 | 48 hours, | – | 2 |
| 9 ,, | 1 | 1 | Untried, | 4 | 1 |
| 6 ,, | 5 | 1 | Lunatics, | 10 | 7 |
| 4 ,, | 1 | – | Debtors, | 7 | 2 |
| 3 ,, | 5 | 2 | | | |
| 2 ,, | 3 | 1 | Total in custody, | 63 | 33 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . | 17 | 3 | 1865 (up to and including | | |
| 1863, . . . . | 5 | 4 | day of inspection), . | 7 | 3 |
| 1864, . . . . | 9 | 3 | Day of inspection, . | 1 | – |

On a general review of the criminal statistics of this county we find but little ground for special observation. Two abnormal cases, however, have presented themselves during the current year—one, that of a prisoner named Kilkenny, who surrendered himself to the Constabulary, as the murderer of a young woman, to whom he had been paying his addresses. Having been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death, he was executed—no execution having taken place here for many years. The other case was one of still rarer occurrence, viz., highway robbery, accompanied with intent to murder, for which a prisoner named O'Flynn was committed, and having pleaded guilty at his trial was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

With these exceptions, the nature and amount of crime within this jurisdiction do not call for further remark, than that a metropolitan county naturally attracts many strangers, and that consequently nearly a moiety of those committed here are natives of other localities. A comparative analysis of the daily averages for the expired portion of 1865, and for the three preceding years, shows that the females, a large proportion of whom is derived from the prostitutes, and disorderly classes in the populous districts of Kingstown and Rathmines, which are constantly recurrent to gaol (as is evidenced by the number of recommittals), remain almost stationary, while the males have in the last two years experienced some diminution. The numbers stand thus, fractions being omitted:—

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males, . . . . | 58 | 63 | 53 | 53 |
| Females, . . . | 28 | 32 | 30 | 29 |

There were in custody 1 male, known to be a returned convict, and another, *of the same sex*, suspected to be such, photography being very successfully used here, in tracing the antecedents of offenders. Juveniles do not reach the usual percentage, as contrasted with adults. There were 3 (all males) in charge on the above day, and under this category there were in 1864, 54 males and 6 females committed, of whom 12 and 1 respectively were transferred to Reformatories; and in 1865, 41 males and 9 females were so committed, 8 and 4 of whom were similarly disposed of.

Of lunatics there were no less than 16, 9 males and 7 females, who are humanely treated, but whose presence in the gaols of Ireland is the greatest detriment to discipline with which we have to contend, as their sane attendants cannot be selected, but are necessarily taken from among those, who volunteer for this always disgusting, and sometimes dangerous duty, who are frequently offenders of a very grave character, and are thus withdrawn from the fulfilment of their sentences.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, . . . | 5 | 5 | Sleeping Rooms, . . | 6 | 2 |
| Yards, . . . | 5 | 5 | No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 4 | – |
| Day Room, . . . | 1 | – | Hospital Rooms, . . | 5 | 2 |
| Solitary Cells, . . | 4 | 3 | Chapel, . . . | 1 | – |
| Single Cells, not less in size | | | School Rooms, . . | 1 | 1 |
| than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, | | | Workshop, . . . | 1 | – |
| 8 ft. high=432 cubic ft., . | 96 | 43 | Kitchen, . . . | 1 | – |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

*Accommodation*—continued.

| | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Store Rooms, | 7 | 3 | Pump, | 1 | – |
| Laundry, | – | 1 | Well, | 1 | – |
| Drying Rooms, | – | 2 | Crank Pump, | 1 | – |
| Lavatories, | 3 | 4 | Looms, | 3 | – |
| Baths, | 7 | 5 | Mat Tables, | 4 | – |
| Water-closets, | 16 | 9 | Mangle, | – | 1 |
| Fumigating Room, | 1 | – | Tell-tale Clocks, | 3 | – |
| Reception Rooms, | 1 | 1 | | | |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | *Male Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store. | *Female Clothing.* | In Use. | In Store |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 175 | 8 | Shirts, | 106 | 9 | Shifts, | 83 | 18 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 301 | 70 | Jackets, | 90 | 48 | Jackets, | 95 | – |
| Rugs, | 175 | 8 | Vests, | 79 | 36 | Petticoats, | 100 | 16 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 121 | – | Trowsers, | 87 | 43 | Aprons, | 89 | 24 |
| Bed-ticks, | 172 | – | Caps, | 90 | 49 | Neckerchiefs, | – | 54 |
| Bedsteads, | 50 | – | Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 20 | – | Caps, | 68 | 30 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 59 | 36 | Stockings, pairs of, | 10 | – |
| | | | | | | Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, | 23 | 30 |

I found the gaol at my visits in its normal condition of cleanliness, order, and discipline, free from damp, well ventilated, and in sound repair, except that the flagging in the quarter assigned to male debtors remains broken and uneven, as has been noticed in former reports. The heating apparatus in both sections of the building produces an equable and proper temperature, but that on the female side is more effective, although less neat in appearance, the hot-water pipes being exposed to view. The supply of water is ample, the sewerage is satisfactory, and the stock of bedding, blankets, and sheets is adequate. Several improvements have been carried out since my last inspection; and since that of my colleague, two of the solitary cells, for males, have been boarded, and two for females have been artificially heated. Little remains to be done on the part of the local authorities, which the structure, area, and the circumstances of the building would allow to be executed. I would, however, repeat the suggestion which has been already offered, that a strong railing should be erected in front of the prison so as to enclose the space lying between the wings, and thus prevent and exclude any congregation of persons at the entrance gate in times of excitement. Indeed, at the late execution, referred to above, it was found necessary to place in this locality temporary wooden barriers, at an expense which would have defrayed a considerable portion of the cost of a permanent defence.

The female marshalsea is gloomy and inconvenient; but if, as is probable, the laws affecting debtors should be repealed or modified, no additional accommodation for this class of inmates may be required. An unsightly and ill-placed screen of wood, which divides the female lunatic exercising yard from the pump yard, ought to be removed, and a wall substituted for it—the line to be drawn from the base of the staircase leading to the female hospital across to the workshop.

The system of individual separation is enforced among all the criminal prisoners of both sexes, except in the cases of lunatics and their sane attendants, of those employed in cooking, and of all classes when engaged in exercise, or in attendance at chapel; but a strict and effective supervision is maintained over both the latter.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

The lock-up and the night duties are performed as follows:— At 5, P.M., the bell rings for "lock-up," when the Governor and the Deputy Governor both attend, the exception being rare, for, when either of them is unavoidably absent, his place is supplied by the Assistant Deputy Governor, the arrangement being that two "superior officers shall always be present at lock-up." Each prisoner stands to "attention" at his door, and as soon as the Governor, or Deputy Governor, arrives opposite his cell, the prisoner calls out his consecutive number and retires, shutting his cell door, which is instantly tested, and double locked by the warder of the class in attendance. The warders then proceed to the office, where they deposit their keys, which are locked up in the iron safe provided for that purpose, one key of which is in the possession of the Governor, and one in the possession of the Deputy Governor.

From the 1st of October to the 1st of April gas is lighted in the cells from 5 to 7 o'clock, P.M., when it is extinguished from the tap outside the cell by the warder on "rotation evening duty," in charge of the hall. At 10.15, P.M., all intern prison officers report themselves; the Governor and Deputy Governor then make a final inspection of the prison and yards, ascertaining that all the cells are secure for the night, after which the night watch by the warders in rotation is set, whose duty is to keep a strict watch in the hall, and mark each hour on the tell-tale clock in the guard-room, each half hour on the tell-tale clock at the extreme end of the hall, and the hours of 12, 2, and 4, on the clock in yard at the south-western extremity of the male prison, thereby insuring an inspection of the yards.

The night watch has no cell keys, but only a key for the cell trap in the door, in order that he may look in if a prisoner rings his gong, requires a drink, or should be suddenly taken ill, in which latter case his orders are to ring the Deputy Governor's bell, who will communicate, if necessary, with the Governor.

The "unlock" of the cells is also attended by the Governor and Deputy Governor, who remainin the hall while the prisoners are let out to the lavatories, only six at one time.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 31 | 7 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . | 17 | 7 |

The punishments, the record of which is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman of the day, amounted to twenty-four since the 1st of January, and were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*

*Punitive Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Crank pumps, two hours daily, . . . . | 12 | – |

*Industrial Labour.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Mat-making, . . . . . | 4 | – |
| Shoemaking, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Tailoring, . . . . . | 1 | – |
| Picking oakum, . . . . . | 18 | – |
| Needlework, . . . . . | – | 17 |
| Total, . . . . . | 24 | 17 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

*Summary.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 12 | – |
| Industrial labour, | 24 | 17 |
| Sick, | – | 1 |
| Discharged (before labour hours), | 3 | 1 |
| Debtors (unemployed). | 7 | 2 |
| Lunatics, | 9 | 7 |
| Wardsmen and women, | 4 | 3 |
| Cooking, | 2 | – |
| Tending lunatics, | 2 | 2 |
| Total in custody, | 63 | 33 |

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol—for the last three years:—

1862, . £41 0*s.* 7*d.* | 1863, . £55 9*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £26 10*s.* 9½*d.*

Punitive labour is carried out here on a very limited scale. None is specially allocated to females, except laundry work, which can scarcely be termed punitive or hard-labour; while the males are only employed for two hours daily (the intervals of relaxation occupying half that time) at the crank-pumps, which is worked on a very safe and satisfactory principle, as the registering apparatus ascertains the performance of the task prescribed.

Mat-making, for external sale, and picking oakum are the most remunerative branches of industrial employment. One of the turnkeys is a weaver, under whom superior frieze of good quality is manufactured; another is a carpenter; and whenever a tradesman, such as a shoemaker, a tailor, or a tin-man is committed here his handicraft is turned to account.

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 71 | 91 | 45 | 53 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 10·2 | 12·1 | 10·5 | 5·2 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 262 | 262 | 185 | 213 |

*School-hours,*—Juveniles—Males, from 11, A.M., to 12, noon; Females, from 12, noon, to 2, P.M. Adults—Males, from 2 to 3, P.M.

The male school is superintended by one of the warders, who has not been regularly trained; and that for the females by an assistant matron, and both are now in connexion with the National Board of Education, whose Inspector, however, has not furnished any report.

Juveniles, who are undergoing their preliminary imprisonment previously to being transmitted to Reformatories, are not allowed to attend school, but are instructed in their cells. The approved form of registry is in use, and the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains occasionally visit, and enter their comments on the face of the registry.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Males—Breakfast—4oz. oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, with ½ pint newmilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, one pint gruel in lieu of milk for dinner.

Prisoners under fifteen years of age 2½ oz. oatmeal and 2½ oz. Indian meal made into stirabout, with ½ pint new milk for breakfast; 8 oz. brown bread and 1 pint gruel or vegetable soup for dinner; 4 oz. brown bread for supper.

All prisoners get vegetable soup for dinner on two days in the week.

*Contracts*—Bread, white, per 2lb. loaf, 2½*d.*; brown do., per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 11*s.*; rice, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 8½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 10½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 8*d.*; coal, per ton, 16*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.* 6*d.*, less 10 per cent.; soap, per cwt., £1 4*s.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners as to the diet, which is regularly inspected and reported on by the Chaplains, the tabular form of comment being observed, except with regard to the gruel. I found some objections taken, especially to the weight of the loaves of brown bread, no penalty being attached to the contractor. I tasted the bread and milk, which were both of good quality,

*Books and Accounts.*

The Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the Governor, are provided with journals, which are submitted to, and signed by the Board at each meeting. The registries, and the books prescribed and recommended by the several authorities, are kept in a very satisfactory manner, except the gate-porter's record, an important check, in which an error having occurred, was at once discovered, and corrected by the Governor. The officer in question was reprimanded, and informed that he would be fined if there were a recurrence of the neglect.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, . £2,698 7*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £3,113 2*s.* 1*d.* | 1864, . £2,791 11*s.* 9*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £28 8*s.* 1*d.* | 1863, . £30 8*s.* 3¾*d.* | 1864, . £29 18*s.* 10*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . £13 9*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £38 16*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £7 11*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners, for the last three years :—

1862, . — | 1863, . — | 1864, . £1 5*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of certain classes of convicted prisoners in the years—

1862, . £234 13*s.* 2*d.* | 1863, . £292 7*s.* 4*d.* | 1864, . £268 14*s.* 2*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Non-Resident.* | | | |
| Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp., | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain, . . | 55 | 7 | 8 |
| Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . | 55 | 7 | 8 |
| Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 55 | 7 | 8 |
| Wm. Thornhill, esq., M.D., Surgeon, . . . . | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| *Resident.* | | | |
| Henry Price, esq., Governor, | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Flewett, Head Warder and Clerk, . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| James Gordon, 1st Class Warder and Storekeeper, *Shoemaker*, . . . | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Warders— | | | |
| Michael Doyle, *Carpenter*, | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard O'Neill, . . | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| James Reynolds, 2nd Class Warder and Schoolmaster, *Tailor*, . . . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Class Warders. William Bigger, *Weaver*, . . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Samuel Wallace, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas O'Connor, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| James Kenny, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Lucas, . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| John Brien, Hospital Warder, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Jane Burland, Assist. Matron, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Esther Tormey, *Laundress*, . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Honoria Kelly, Hospital Matron, . . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

No change has taken place since the last inspection. The extern officers and the Governor receive their salaries quarterly, and the other interns monthly. The latter are also supplied with food rations, and the warders are furnished with uniforms and firearms. The conduct of the staff was reported to me by the superior officers to have been generally satisfactory.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 105 | 86 |
| Protestant Chaplain, | 174 | 134 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 156 | 128 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 157 | 141 |
| Surgeon, | 140 | 116 |

*Hospitals.*

The hospitals for both sexes are adequate in accommodation and are fitted with baths and water-closets, but the exercising yards are confined in point of space and ventilation. That for the males was almost exclusively allocated to lunatics. The general sanitary condition of the prisoners was and had been satisfactory.

| | 1862. | | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| No. of prisoners in hospital,* | 57 | 36 | 34 | 29 | 46 | 32 | 40 | 34 |
| No. of days therein, | 3,472 | 1,932 | 2,998 | 1,739 | 2,789 | 3,025 | 2,279 | 2,098 |
| Average daily number,* | 9·51 | 5·29 | 8·21 | 4·76 | 7·62 | 8·27 | 7·57 | 6·97 |
| Number of deaths, | 3 | – | 4 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Cost of medicine, | £24 3*s.* | | £35 16*s.* 2*d.* | | £32 13*s.* 1*d.* | | £22 12*s.* 2*d.* | |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the Gaol during 1864, and up to the day of inspection in 1865, and at what dates:—Michael Byrne, 2nd March, 1864; Mary Bulger, 2nd March, 1864; Jessie Duffy, 2nd August, 1865.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ion T. Hamilton, esq., M.P. | Thomas Drury, esq. | Charles C. Vesey, esq. |
| Hon. Jenico W. J. Preston. | Phineas Riall, esq. | Robert Chambers, esq. |
| Alex. Kirkpatrick, esq. | Charles Cobbe, esq. | Richard Manders, esq. |
| Henry Jas. M'Farlane, esq. | Hon. St. John Butler. | O'Neal Segrave, esq. |

The Board assembles monthly, and at each meeting the salaries of the subordinates of the staff, and incidental claims for small amounts, are included in an aggregate cheque, drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who accounts for the several payments made by him thereunder, all other liabilities being discharged quarterly by cheques payable to the several creditors individually.

*General Observations.*

Although I have repeatedly visited this prison, I have taken as the date of my official inspection a period antecedent to the transfer here from Richmond Bridewell, under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, of a large number of prisoners charged with complicity in a treasonable conspiracy, after the escape of Stephens thence, by means of false keys, as since that event some of the ordinary prisoners originally committed here have been, by a similar process, removed to Richmond Bridewell. When the transfer of the Fenian prisoners took place the Inspectors-General placed themselves in communication with the Board of Superintendence, who, with great promptitude and energy,

* Includes all lunatics.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*County of Dublin Gaol.*

forthwith adopted all the precautionary measures which appeared to be demanded. The security of the prison has consequently been strengthened by the addition of checks to the locks of the traps in the cell-doors, and by the erection of no less than twelve iron check gates; one also has been ordered to be attached to the large gate leading from the yard to the insulating space between the male side and the court-house, which hitherto has been rather a weak point; and another at the western gate; and thus the building, the structure of which, in the male quarter, is peculiarly favourable for supervision, and for the rendering of immediate aid, may be considered, in *material* means of precaution, to be one of the best prepared in the kingdom against attack from without, or escape from within. It would be desirable, however, to affix to the doors of some of the cells (intended to be occupied by prisoners of political importance) bolts with hasps and padlocks, so as to cover the key-holes of the stock-locks; the keys of such padlocks to be kept exclusively in the hands of the Governor.

The Board also, upon the resignation of some of the older and less effective members of the staff, have supplied their places by the appointment of successors carefully selected with reference to their physical vigor, experience of discipline, and approved trustworthiness.

A large military guard, and a considerable body of police constables, have also, by direction of the Executive, been stationed here to afford support to the Governor, a very zealous and efficient officer.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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*Richmond Bridewell.*

RICHMOND BRIDEWELL (CITY PRISON FOR MALES), AT DUBLIN.—VISITED ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1866.

*State, &c.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Felony, | 9 | – | 9 | 3 | – | 3 |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Deserters, | 2 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| For further Examination, | 18 | – | 18 | 1 | – | 1 |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | 35 | – | 35 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | 23 | – | 23 | 2 | – | 2 |
| *By Courts-Martial.* | | | | | | |
| Military Offenders, | 5 | – | 5 | 1 | – | 1 |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | 15 | – | 15 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | 11 | – | 11 | 1 | – | 1 |
| In default of Bail, | 10 | – | 10 | 3 | – | 3 |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | 9 | – | 9 | – | – | – |
| Other Misdemeanors, | 28 | – | 28 | 1 | – | 1 |
| Under Poor Law Act, | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 53 | – | 53 | 53 | – | 53 |
| Total, | 221 | – | 221 | 69 | – | 69 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

*Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Above ten and not exceeding sixteen years. | Convicted Summarily, | 10 |
| | Committed for Trial—Felon, | 1 |
| | „ —Misdemeanants, | 3 |
| | Total, | 14 |

Of these, 8 were once, 5 twice, and 1 three times committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 258 | 1863, . 245 | 1864, . 225 | 1865, . 221

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 9 | 1863, . 2 | 1864, . – | 1865, . –

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3 | 1863, . – | 1864 . 3 | 1865, . –

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, | 34 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), | 29 |
| 1863, | 33 | Day of Inspection, | 5 |
| 1864, | 33 | | |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | M. | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.* | M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Further examination and trial, discharged, military prisoners and deserters, | 433 | Further examination and trial, discharged, military prisoners and deserters, | 477 |
| Criminals, | 1,860 | Criminals, | 1,730 |
| Vagrants, | 112 | Vagrants, | 117 |
| Drunkards, | 1,170 | Drunkards, | 1,212 |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 54 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 70 |
| Total, | 3,629 | Total, | 3,606 |

*Number of Prisoners.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | | M. | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1865.* | | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 2,557 | Committed | Once within the year, | 2,561 |
| | Twice „ | 317 | | Twice „ | 265 |
| | Thrice „ | 73 | | Thrice „ | 82 |
| | Four times „ | 29 | | Four times „ | 25 |
| | Five times „ | 4 | | Five times „ | 9 |
| | Six times „ | 6 | | Six times „ | 11 |
| | Seven times „ | 2 | | Seven times „ | 4 |
| | Eight times „ | 1 | | Eight times „ | 1 |
| | Nine times „ | 1 | | Nine times „ | 1 |
| | Thirteen times „ | – | | Thirteen times „ | 1 |
| | Sixteen times „ | 1 | | Sixteen times „ | – |
| | Total, | 2,991 | | Total, | 2,960 |

*Averages, &c.*

| — | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | Date. | M. | Date. |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 240 | — | 243·5 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 286 | 27th June. | 312 | 9th October. |
| Lowest number of prisoners at any one time, | 205 | 30th October. | 209 | 25th December. |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection.*

| Offences. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life, | 20 | – | 14 | – | 21 | – | 3 | – |
| Manslaughter, | 2 | – | 3 | – | 6 | – | 4 | – |
| Rape, and other carnal offences, | 2 | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – |
| Bigamy, | 3 | – | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Common assaults, | 335 | – | 327 | – | 342 | – | 26 | – |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | 10 | – | 6 | – | 17 | – | 8 | – |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, | 249 | – | 277 | – | 260 | – | 4 | – |
| Other assaults, | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., | 23 | – | 9 | – | 11 | – | 4 | – |
| Robbery, | 4 | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | 2 | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, | 1 | – | 6 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, | 8 | – | 6 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Larceny, | 349 | – | 362 | – | 277 | – | 42 | – |
| Receiving stolen goods, | 5 | – | 5 | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| Embezzlement, | 10 | – | 5 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, | 7 | – | 7 | – | 5 | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, | 8 | – | 7 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – |
| Arson, & attempts to commit arson, | 8 | – | 4 | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| Other malicious offences against property, | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| Forgery, | 3 | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, | 11 | – | 5 | – | 15 | – | 1 | – |
| Perjury, & subornation of perjury, | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Riot, rescue, &c., | 19 | – | – | – | 6 | – | – | – |
| Military offences, | 76 | – | 71 | – | 48 | – | 7 | – |
| Naval offences, | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – |
| Under Poor Law Act. | 12 | – | 11 | – | 7 | – | 1 | – |
| Revenue offences, | 3 | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Treason-felony, | – | – | – | – | 12 | – | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Against property, without violence, | 233 | – | 225 | – | 192 | – | 19 | – |
| Affecting the public peace, | 937 | – | 635 | – | 627 | – | 15 | – |
| Attempt to commit larceny, illegal possession of goods, &c., | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Indecent assaults, | 4 | – | 2 | – | 4 | – | 1 | – |
| Prison breach and harbouring, | – | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Keeping brothels, | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Indecent exposure of person, | 8 | – | 3 | – | 9 | – | – | – |
| Other misdemeanors, | 3 | – | 9 | – | 2 | – | – | – |
| Total criminal class, | 2,355 | – | 2,017 | – | 1,892 | – | 150 | – |
| Vagrancy, | 182 | – | 112 | – | 117 | – | – | – |
| Drunkenness, | 830 | – | 1170 | – | 1212 | – | – | – |
| Lunacy (under 1st & 2nd Vic., c. 27), | 43 | – | 54 | – | 70 | – | 53 | – |
| Remanded for further examination, | 300 | – | 276 | – | 315 | – | 18 | – |
| Total, | 3,710 | – | 3,629 | – | 3,606 | – | 221 | – |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th January, 1858, | 284 | 29th September, 1862, | 288 |
| 8th January, 1859, | 239 | 11th March, 1863, | 391 |
| 5th March, 1860, | 246 | 27th June, 1864, | 286 |
| 25th June, 1861, | 286 | 9th October, 1865, | 312 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

It is almost impossible to present the usual analysis of the above schedules, inasmuch as the abnormal condition of the inmates of the prison during the latter portion of the past year raises a considerable difficulty in this respect. A large number of state-prisoners derived from various localities were committed here during the months of September, October, and November, and were subsequently transmitted to Kilmainham gaol, a certain number of prisoners belonging to the latter jurisdiction being substituted for them. On examining, however, and comparing the several tables, as far as we are able to measure them, we do not find any point either with regard to the nature or to the amount of crime, which appears to demand special notice.

There were in custody on the day above recorded, 5 returned convicts known to be such; 29 belonging to this category having passed through the prison in 1865, upon the antecedents of some of whom photography, a most useful ancillary to justice, has been brought to bear successfully. There were at the same time 14 juveniles in charge, a class, which has been reduced by the action of reformatories in withdrawing habitual offenders of immature age from recurrence to gaol; the numbers thus disposed of being as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1865. | Transmitted to Glencree (Roman Catholic Reformatory), | 36 |
| ,, | ,, Upton ,, ,, | 6 |
| ,, | ,, Rehoboth (Protestant Reformatory), | 3 |
| ,, | Rejected (Roman Catholics), | 2 |
| Dec. 31. | Remaining for transmission to Upton, | 1 |
| ,, | ,, ,, Glencree, | 1 |
| | Total, | 49 |

On the same day there were confined no less than 53 "dangerous" lunatics, amounting to nearly a fourth of the whole aggregate of inmates, and being in excess of the daily average throughout the year, viz., 47. The pressure of prisoners of this class upon the accommodation, and the staff, as well as other disadvantages arising from their presence, having been submitted by the Medical Officers to the special attention of the Board, the latter addressed an urgent remonstrance to the Executive praying for relief, and the subject is accordingly under consideration; but I fear that, whatever relief may be accorded, whether permanent or temporary, a considerable interval must elapse before the evil is mitigated, I will not say redressed, inasmuch as, while undue facilities for committing individuals of merely excitable temperament, under the pretence that they are dangerous lunatics, are afforded by the state of the law as it *now* stands, our prison will continue to be thronged to the subversion of discipline among the criminal classes properly so designated, and to the irretrievable injury, both mentally and socially, of the persons so committed; for, in the first instance, where morbid excitement exists, the absence of all curative means and appliances and of skilled attendants may convert occasional into permanent derangement; and, in the second instance, nothing, except perhaps convictions for the gravest offences, would militate against the employment of a discharged prisoner, more than the imputation of insanity.

*Accommodation.*

| | M. | | M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 15 | Single Cells of smaller size, | 4 |
| Yards, | 19 | Cells to contain three persons, | 115 |
| Day Rooms, | 34½ | Hospital Rooms and Wards, | 8 |
| Solitary Cells, | 13 | Chapels, | 2 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, | 143 | School Room, | 1 |
| | | Workshops, | 8 |
| | | Workshed, | 1 |

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

*Accommodation*—continued.

| | M. | | M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kitchens, | 2 | Water-closets, | 51 |
| Bakery (not now in use), | 1 | Fumigating Room, | 1 |
| Store Rooms, | 24 | Reception Room, | 1 |
| Laundry, | 1 | Pumps, | 3 |
| Drying Room, | 1 | Wells, | 3 |
| Lavatories, | 15 | Tread-wheels, | 2 |
| Baths, | 7 | Tell-tale Clocks, | 5 |

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 423½ | 49 | Shirts, | 735 | 116 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 669½ | 31½ | Jackets, | 602 | 95 |
| Rugs, | 445 | 21 | Vests, | 406 | 20 |
| Hammocks or Cots, | 243 | 34 | Trowsers, | 525 | 179 |
| Bed-ticks, | 160 | 4 | Caps, | 399 | 43 |
| Bedsteads, | 94 | – | Stockings or Socks, pairs of, | 105 | 50 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, | 377 | 75 |

No alterations or additions since the last inspection have taken place in this prison, my observations upon the construction of which I reserve for the concluding portion of this report.

I found the building at my visits in sound repair, clean, and well ventilated. The supply of water is abundant, and the sewerage is generally effective. The stock of prison clothing, including some frieze in store was adequate for existing requirements, but there was a deficiency of shoes of the larger sizes, to correct which fifty pair had been ordered. The bedding also was sufficient, but some of the hammocks were quite worn out, which it is proposed to replace with cots; many of the latter are already made-up, and it would be desirable to turn to account the labour of seafaring men (when committed here from the port of Kingstown) in completing the remainder.

An inquiry by the Inspectors-General, which is referred to below, into the circumstances of the escape of a prisoner named James Stephens, charged with treason-felony, in November last, having brought to light the existence of a lamentable laxity of discipline, with regard to the issuing of definite instructions by the Governor to the subordinate officers as to the prohibition of visitors to prisoners, to the attendance of the superior officers at the locking into his cell of each individual prisoner; to the ascertainment by inspection, or challenge of the presence of such prisoners subsequently; to the careful examination of the locks, padlocks, bolts and bars; to the facility of access to the keys on the part of the subordinate officers; to the disposition of such keys at night, and to the inadequacy of the night watch. Many important arrangements, conducive to security in these vital elements, have since been adopted, and further regulations for the performance of all the duties, which intervene between lock-up at night, and unlock in the morning, and for the observance of precautionary measures will, doubtless, be carried into effect. Some of the latter will necessarily depend upon the closing of doors, the removal of obstructions to supervision, and the strengthening of weak points, which afford facilities of escape; but in the meantime it is indispensable that the tell-tale clocks, of which there are five, should be protected against the possibility of tampering without detection.

The system of individual separation is enforced in all cases, with the following exceptions:—Deserters, attendants on the sick in hospital, and on the lunatics; and those engaged in certain prison duties, such as washing (the laundry not being stalled) and cooking.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

*Prisoners Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.*

From 1st January to 31st December, 1865, . . 7 males.

*Punishments for Prison Offences.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | M. | *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1865. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, . . | 383 | Dark or Refractory Cells, . . | 247 |
| Other Punishments, . . . | 29 | Other Punishments, . . . | 15 |
| Total, . . . | 412 | Total, . . . | 262 |

The report-book of the punishments, all of which were inflicted by the authority of the Governor, or of the acting Governor, is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman. I would repeat here the comment, which appeared in a former report, "the imperfect and straggling form of the building gives great facilities for holding intercourse, and thus leads to a large aggregate of minor breaches of discipline," and consequent punishment.

*Employment on 29th December*, 1865.*

| PUNITIVE LABOUR. | | INDUSTRIAL LABOUR. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Working Treadwheel, . . | 27 | Carpentering, . . . | 2 |
| Washing in Laundry, . . | 5 | Painting, . . . . | 2 |
| Wardsmen, cleaning, &c., . | 16 | Shoemaking, . . . | 1 |
| Labouring, . . . . | 4 | Smithwork, . . . | 1 |
| Whitewashing, . . . | 11 | Tailoring, . . . . | 3 |
| | | Weaving Mats and Matting, . | 14 |
| | | Sorting and splicing Coir Yarn, . | 10 |
| | | Weaving Linsey-Woolsey, . | 1 |
| | | Matmaking, . . . | 4 |
| | | Picking Cocoa Fibre, . . | 40 |
| | | Warping and winding Coir Yarn, | 3 |
| Total, . . | 63 | Total, . . | 81 |

*Summary.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Punitive labour, . . . . . | 63 |
| Industrial labour, . . . . . | 81 |
| Sick, . . . . . | 15 |
| Unemployed, . . . . . | 5 |
| Lunatics, . . . . . | 53 |
| Total in custody, . . . | 217 |

The above schedule, which records the labour of both kinds enforced on the 29th December, being a day of *full* employment, may be taken to represent fairly these two branches of prison discipline. The most remunerative operations are the weaving of mats and matting, and of linsey-woolsey, the former two being carried on for external use, and the latter being applied to the clothing of the females in Grangegorman, and charged therefore against that prison. As some misconception appears to exist with regard to the payment of a certain proportion of profits to hard-labour prisoners, I subjoin the 107th section of the 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, which enacts:—

"That in every prison in Ireland an account shall be kept by the keeper of such prison, of any profits which may arise from the work of each poor prisoner therein, and one-third of such profits, if any shall arise, shall be for the use of such poor prisoner, and that the other two-thirds of such profits shall be applied in and towards the payment of and for the several necessaries supplied to the poor prisoners in such prison as therein provided; and the balance only shall be paid, from time to time, out of the funds herein directed in that behalf respectively: Provided always, that no claim shall be made to any portion of the earnings in the event of no profit arising from the work, or in the case of persons sentenced to hard labour under any law for that purpose, which may at any time be in force in Ireland."

* Day of full labour.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Bridewell. Richmond*

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years:—

1862, . £378 10*s.* 9*d.* | 1863, . £306 8*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, . £332 2*s.* 2*d.*

*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . . . . | 91 | 124 |
| Average daily number of pupils, . . | 13 | 18 |
| Number of days on which school was held, . | 279 | 244 |
| Aggregate number of attendances, . . | 3,235 | 4,914 |

*School-hours*—10½ o'clock, A.M., to 12½ o'clock, P.M.

The school is under the supervision of the National Board, whose Inspector reports favourably of the master, "as doing his duty very carefully, and his mode of teaching being very good." The latter, who ranks of the first-class, has also received a gratuity of £5, being recommended "as regular, and correct in the discharge of his duty, and the answering of the pupils, considering their peculiar position, being creditable."

The school was interrupted some time in consequence of the state of confusion caused by the escape of the prisoner Stephens, but at no time is there a large attendance; the instruction being limited to juveniles, and to younger adults, except in a few instances, where there exists an aptitude, and an earnest desire on the part of those of maturer age to improve their knowledge. The registries prescribed by the National Board, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, are both observed here; and the Chaplains visit the schools from time to time, and record their observations.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Adult Prisoners—8 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; 14 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint new milk daily five days each week for dinner; the remaining two days, 1 pint gruel in lieu of milk. Adult prisoners, whose periods of imprisonment do not exceed one calendar month, receive the same for breakfast as above, and for dinner 14 oz. wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of gruel daily.

Juveniles, 15 years of age and under, receive 5 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint new milk daily for breakfast; and 8 oz. wholemeal bread, with 1 pint vegetable soup for dinner, and 4 oz. bread for supper.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 5⅞*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 6*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; candles, per lb., 5*d.*; soap, per cwt., £1 8*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3·36*d.* | 1863, . 3*d.* | 1864, . 2·654*d.*

No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners in reference to the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the Chaplains; the approved tabular form of comment being adopted, and exceptions to any item of food being very rarely taken. I tasted the bread, and the stirabout, and found both to be of excellent quality.

*Books and Accounts.*

The registries, and the several books directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, as well as others prescribed by the local authorities, appear to be carefully kept here.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

The superior officers, both extern and intern, viz., the Local Inspector, the Chaplains, the Physician and Surgeon, the Governor, the Chief Warder, and the Assistant Chief Warder, are provided with journals (which are duly submitted), and the Warders with report-books in their several classes.

Net cost of gaol, including dietary and salaries, for the three preceding years :—

1862, £7,270 0*s.* 3*d.* | 1863, £7,631 5*s.* 6*d.* | 1864, £6,660 3*s.* 6*d.*

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years :—

1862, . £27 12*s.* 7·5*d.* | 1863, . £27 11*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £27 15*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £94 4*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £151 14*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £57 2*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £30 19*s.* 0*d.* | 1863, . £78 3*s.* 0*d.* | 1864, . £18 17*s.* 0*d.*

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise prisoners for the last three years :—

1862, . £20 14*s.* 4*d.* | 1863, . £14 8*s.* 9*d.* | 1864, . £7 2*s.* 6*d.*

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners :—

1863, £912 2*s.* 3*d.* | 1864, £876 5*s.* 10*d.* | 1865 (six months), £407 14*s.* 10*d.*

*Officers and Salaries.*

*Extern Officers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, | £150 |
| Awly Banon, Physician, . | 125 |
| Humphry Minchin, Surgeon, . | 75 |
| Rev. James Quinton, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . | 50 |
| Rev. J. Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . £33 6*s.* 8*d.* | |
| Rev. T. Bentley, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . . | 100 |

*Resident Intern Officers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| H. J. Philpotts, Chief Warder, . | 120 |
| John Whitaker, Chief Clerk, &c., . | 135 |
| Michael Meagher, Assistant Chief Warder . . . . | 65 |
| John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper, . | 60 |
| Nicholas Mangan, Hall-porter, . | 52 |
| William Sleith, 1st Class Warder, . | 52 |
| John Breslin, do. . | 52 |
| John Conway, do. . | 52 |
| John Gardiner, 2nd Class Warder, | £40 |
| Bernard M'Darby, do. . | 40 |
| Ambrose O'Connor, do. . | 40 |
| Joseph Dowling, do. . | 40 |
| Richard Lowe, do. . | 40 |
| John O'Keeffe, do. . | 40 |
| Denis Kelly, 1st Class Warder,* . | 52 |
| Michl. Connolly, 2nd Class Warder,* | 40 |
| William Gregory, do. . | 40 |
| James Carey, Carter, &c., | £31 4*s.* |

*Non-Resident Intern Officers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Rothe, Storekeeper, &c., . | 106 |
| Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster, . | 100 |
| William Hogan, Master of Works, | 60 |
| James Corcoran, 1st Class Warder, | 60 |
| John Lennon, do. . | 52 |
| Thomas Foster, do. . | 52 |
| George Graham, 2nd Class Warder, | 40 |
| Peter Coleman, do. . | 40 |
| Robert Foster, do. . | 40 |
| Joseph Carey, do. . | 40 |
| Daniel Byrne, Night Watchman,† . | 40 |
| Michael Murphy, do. . | 40 |

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and coal.

* Under suspension.

† For trial in the County Gaol.

*Vacancies.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

The Governor, Mr. Marques, dismissed by Lord Lieutenant. John M'Mahon, Weaving-master, removed by Board for incompetency; Denis Corcoran elected by Board, and removed for same cause; James Pullen elected by Board, and removed for same cause. James Gain, Warder, dismissed; Ambrose O'Connor, elected by Board, vice Gain. William Bell, Warder, resigned. John Frawley, Carter, dismissed; James Carey elected by Board to fill the vacancy. Watchman J. M'Carthy transferred to Grangegorman Prison; and Michael Murphy transferred from Grangegorman Prison as Watchman. Patrick Duffy, Warder, transferred to Grangegorman Prison as Assistant Clerk. John Connor, Warder, transferred to Grangegorman Prison as Hall Porter. Joseph Dowling, Joseph Carey, Richard Lowe, and John O'Keeffe, elected as Warders.

Subsequently to the date of this inspection, Mr. Richard Boyd, the Governor of the County Gaol of Londonderry, was appointed to succeed Mr. Marques; and warders Denis Kelly and Michael Connolly, and night-watchman Daniel Byrne, were dismissed by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and their successors were appointed directly by same authority, His Excellency having shortly after the receipt of the report of the escape of Stephens, resumed the nomination of subordinate intern officers, which had for some years been delegated under certain prescriptions, by successive Viceroys, to the Board of Superintendence.

Some differences exist in the conditions and regulations hereafter to be observed in the appointment of officers of both sexes, the principal of which are that the examination of candidates, and the inquiry into their respective characters, are conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, that the period of eligibility as to age, and of probation is extended, and that during the latter term, the reports of the Local Inspector and the Governor are to be furnished *monthly*.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 361 | 409 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 160 | 152 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 163 | 155 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 371 | 355 |
| Physician, | 177 | 157 |
| Surgeon, | 161 | 177 |

*Hospitals.*

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 451 | 576 | 586 | 525 |
| Average daily number,* | 59 | 68 | 66 | 62 |
| No. of deaths, | 7 | 15 | 9 | 8 |
| Cost of medicine, | £80. | £80. | £80. | £80. |

The hospital accommodation is extensive, consisting of no less than six wards, five of which are allocated to lunatics, and one to sane prisoners. There are besides eight single cells in connexion with this department, which is very carefully tended, for the occupation of patients. No inquests were held here in the years 1864 and 1865.

Annexed is the report of the Medical Officers, whose observations in reference to the lunatics, have already been commented on. With regard to the dietary, the whole question is too grave, and too large to be

* All lunatics are included in this category.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

dealt with in a report upon the prisons of one locality, demanding as it does the fullest consideration, and consultation with the most competent authorities.

Richmond Bridewell, Dublin,
February 23rd, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

We have much pleasure in stating that the sanitary state of this prison for the past year has been highly satisfactory. The mortality, which was principally amongst the lunatics, is this year less than the previous year. We have not been visited with any epidemic, and the hospital department and arrangements have been carried on to our entire satisfaction. The number of lunatics (56) at present in confinement is a source of considerable embarrassment, owing to a want of sufficient accommodation and staff, for their proper treatment and classification. We again, therefore, earnestly request the attention of the authorities to the necessity of the removal of a large portion of them, or if that be impracticable, of affording us the necessary accommodation. It will be seen that the number of prisoners receiving extra diet is very large in this prison. On a full trial and consideration of the present prison dietary, we are of opinion that a few ounces of bread as a third meal should be added to it. We consider the period from dinner to that of breakfast next morning too long, without a small allowance of supper bread, which we are accordingly obliged now to order, in many cases, as extra diet. We recommend this subject to the consideration of the Inspectors-General.

We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

A. BANON, Physician.
H. MINCHIN, Surgeon.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons, &c.

*Board of Superintendence.*

| For 1865. | For 1866. |
|---|---|
| The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Councillor John Barrington. | Alderman Peter Paul M'Swiney, J.P. |
| Alderman John Campbell, J.P. | Alderman Denis Moylan, D.L., J.P. |
| Alderman Richard Atkinson, J.P. | Alderman John Campbell, J.P. |
| Councillor Robert O'Brien, J.P. | Alderman John Reynolds, J.P. |
| Councillor Sir John Gray, J.P. | Alderman Richard Atkinson, J.P. |
| Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P. | Councillor Joseph Casson, J.P. |
| Alderman Hugh Tarpey. | Alderman Hugh Tarpey. |
| Alderman Peter P. M'Swiney. | Councillor John Ryan, M.D. |
| Councillor John Ryan, M.D. | Councillor Alexander M. Sullivan. |
| Councillor Mathew M'Grath. | Councillor Joseph Sweetman. |
| Councillor Richard J. Devitt. | Councillor John French. |
| | Councillor Michael Egan. |

The Board for the present year has been selected and appointed under the following conditions, which secure the retention of four members of the outgoing Board, and which, it is to be hoped, will lead to a more *continuous* knowledge of the requirements of the prison, and of the antecedents and conduct of the officers, than the form of election hitherto adopted has produced.

Copy Resolution passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Dublin, on the 29th March, 1865.

*Resolved*—That all resolutions or orders of Council regulating or having reference to the selection and appointment of the Board of Superintendence of City Prisons, be hereby rescinded in so far as they may be inconsistent with or opposed to the following:—

That the mode of selecting and appointing the Board of Superintendence of City Prisons, be henceforth as follows:

That the Council at its sitting on the 10th January in each year, shall by ballot select from the outgoing Board of Superintendence four members, two of whom shall be Justices of the Peace, duly qualified by Act of Parliament, and the four members of the outgoing Board thus selected shall be members of the incoming Board.

That from the remaining Members of Council (save as hereinafter excepted) eight members shall be drawn by lottery, four of whom shall be Justices of the Peace duly qualified by Act of Parliament, and the eight members thus drawn shall be members of the incoming Board.

Provided always, that the Town Clerk having on or before the 1st January previous, interrogated each Member of Council as to his willingness to act if elected on the Board of Superintendence, to be elected on the 10th January, the name of no member shall be placed for drawing by lottery as above mentioned, who shall not either by verbal or written notice to the Town Clerk, previous to the drawing, have signified his willingness to act if drawn upon the incoming Board,

*General Observations.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

The report furnished by my colleague and myself upon the escape of the prisoner James Stephens, which has already been touched upon, having been supplied to the members of the late and present Boards of Superintendence, and having been laid before Parliament, it is not necessary that I should recapitulate at length the details of the inquiry. It is sufficient to state generally that the escape was rendered practicable and easy by the incompetence and want of judgment exhibited by the Governor, Mr. Marques, in his disposition of the police retained by him, and by his having taken upon himself the responsibility of dispensing, not only with a portion of that force, but with the sentries who had been assigned to him for the protection of the prison at his own urgent instance, and under the express arrangements entered into between the Executive and the civil and military authorities. In our report we took occasion to observe that his dereliction of duty appeared, "regard being had to his antecedents to be absolutely incredible, and to be explained only by the presumption that his intellect had broken down under the difficulties of his position." To this inadequacy on his part to deal with the custody of important political prisoners, are to be added among the facilities, which led to the calamitous event, a lax and uncertain discipline (instances of which have already been enumerated), structural defects of such a character, as to render concentrated supervision impossible, and above all, the existence of treachery among the officers, which hitherto had been wholly unsuspected. In the course of the autumn a protracted investigation adjourned from time to time had taken place on the part of the Board of Superintendence into charges preferred against some of the subordinate officers (two being specially inculpated), which eventuated in one of the warders, named Bell, being allowed to resign, and in the transfer of night-watchman M'Carthy to Grangegorman prison, a decision which did not appear to us to meet the exigencies of the case, for, although it is conceded that there was a conflict in the evidence, we would urge that in dealing with charges against the officers of prisons, they are to be considered as holding a position of confidence, and that, consequently, if sufficient grounds are established for a reasonable doubt of their trustworthiness, such proof, as would ensure a verdict in a court of justice, is not to be required.

The evidence, which was taken by a shorthand reporter and was very voluminous (together with an abstract of it prepared by the then governor, Mr. Marques), were not brought under the cognizance of the Inspectors-General till the beginning of November, and consequently, as the perusal and consideration of these documents demanded careful deliberation, we did not become fully aware of the grave derelictions of duty, as revealed by this inquiry, until very shortly before the escape of Stephens. Again, subsequently to the completion of our report upon this event, in one of the cells of Kilmainham gaol, occupied by a political prisoner (a barber named Heybyrne, who had been transferred there from Richmond Bridewell), a journal kept by him, was discovered, in which were found recorded some remarkable statements with regard to the relative position of officers and prisoners in Richmond Bridewell. The Board accordingly took measures for a thorough scrutiny into this case as well as into another, set forth hereafter, and into the observance or neglect of general discipline, and having examined a considerable number of witnesses they submitted a report prepared by a special Committee, in which, *inter alia*, are detailed some instances of irregularities and violations of the rules, which were

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

substantiated and indeed admitted. Thus it appears that Heybyrne was permitted not only to cut the hair of the prisoners, but the hair of the officers and even of the officers' children; that prisoners were constantly employed in the service of, and in attendance upon the officers; and that a freedom and familiarity of intercourse prevailed between the officers and those in their charge, which would in any case be subversive of confidence in the former, but which at the particular period, when the gaol was crowded with inmates awaiting their trial for treasonable conspiracy, were fraught with danger to the security of custody. The extent of the deliberate infringement of discipline involved in those practices and of neglect in checking them, or reporting upon them to the proper quarter, may be measured by the annexed stringent rules prescribing the duties of officers of various grades, and by the general by-law for all prisons contained in the circular No. 161 :—

### *Rules for the Local Inspector.*

2. It is the duty of the Local Inspector to *see that all the Rules and Regulations made under the Acts relating to the Prisons in Ireland, or by any competent authority, are carried into full force and effect.*

4. *He shall visit the Prisons at least twice a week, and at each visit he shall go into every cell and room in the Prison where Prisoners are confined,* and shall record his visit in his Journal, and any remarks he may in the discharge of his duties think fit.

5. He shall report to the Board of Superintendence, and the Inspectors-General of Prisons, any misconduct or *neglect of duty on the part of any officer.*

6. He shall from time to time duly examine all the Books, and report any omissions or neglect in the keeping of them to the Board of Superintendence.

15. He shall keep a Journal in which he shall record the duty performed by him, and any observations he may have to make *as to the state of the Prison or conduct of the officers;* and which Journal he shall lay before the Board at each meeting.

### *Rules for the Governor.*

11. He shall acquaint himself with the Acts of Parliament relating to Prisons in Ireland, and with the Prison Rules, and shall *strictly adhere to them and be responsible for every infringement or relaxation of them.*

12. He shall observe the conduct of his Subordinate Officers, and *enforce on each of them the due execution of their duties, as laid down by the rules of the Prison.*

26. He shall not employ any Prisoner as domestic servant, or in any trade, occupation, or employment whatever, *save such as may be ordered by the Board of Superintendence for the general advantage of the Prison; nor shall he permit any Prisoner to be so employed for any Officer of the Prison.*

### *Rules for the Chief Warder.*

1. The Chief Warder shall constantly reside in the Prison, and thoroughly make himself acquainted with the Rules thereof.

5. He shall diligently observe the behaviour of all subordinate officers, as well as of the Prisoners; he shall see that they strictly adhere *to the Rules and Regulations of the Prison, and shall report immediately to the Governor any neglect or misconduct that may come to his knowledge.*

### *Assistant Chief Warder.*

1. The Assistant Chief Warder shall be a person competent in every respect to take charge of the Prison, and to act in the absence of the Governor and Chief Warder; *he shall abstain from familiarity with the Subordinate Officers or Prisoners; and his demeanor should command their respect.*

3. He shall make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Rules and Regulations of the Prison, and the routine of duties to be performed daily.

4. He shall constantly exercise a general supervision of the entire Prison; *he shall see that the rules laid down for the discipline of the Prison, and the conduct of the Prisoners, as well as for the duties of the Subordinate Officers are strictly obeyed and carried into effect.*

8. He shall not omit to report to the Governor any breach or *laxity of discipline, violation of rules, or any misconduct on the part of any Officer or Prisoner which may come to his knowledge.*

*Rules for the Subordinate Officers.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Richmond Bridewell.*

3. All the officers of the Prison shall strictly conform to the Rules laid down for their conduct, and obey the orders of the Governor in every respect. They shall assist him in maintaining order and discipline amongst the prisoners.

15. No officer of the Prison shall sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell, or have any benefit or advantage from the sale or hire of any article to any prisoner; nor shall he or any person in trust for, or employed by him, let, or have the benefit or advantage from the loan or letting of any article, or have any pecuniary dealing whatever with any prisoner, *or employ any prisoner on his private account.*

21. The Prisoners, when in association, shall be placed under the control and superintendence of the officers, whose duty it shall be to enforce silence in all cases wherein the regulations require it. They shall carefully watch the prisoners in their various movements and employments and use the utmost vigilance not only to prevent escape but to *enforce strict discipline and subordination, and complete observance of the regulations of the Prison.*

22. No Subordinate Officer shall unnecessarily *converse with a prisoner, nor allow any familiarity on the part of prisoners towards himself or any other officer of the Prison.*

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CIRCULAR 161.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,

SIR, Dublin Castle, 21st December, 1857.

It having come to the knowledge of the Inspectors-General of Prisons that in several gaols and bridewells prisoners have been unduly employed by Governors and by Keepers in a menial capacity, and for purposes of personal advantage, to the great detriment of discipline, they submitted to the Lords Justices, and obtained their Excellencies' approval of the following by-law, for general adoption throughout the kingdom :—

"*The Governor shall not employ, or permit to be employed, any prisoner, male or female, under any pretence whatsoever, as a domestic servant, or in any trade or occupation not sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence for the general benefit of the prison.*"

You are therefore requested to communicate such approval to the Board of Superintendence, to the Governor of the prison, and to the keepers of the bridewells in your county, and to take measures for the strict enforcement of the rule.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GREGG.

The Local Inspector, County Gaol.

Further, the Board investigated the case of a prisoner named Begley, in which it transpired that, although he was locked up in his cell, he was made aware, through the medium of an officer, within a few minutes after the occurrence, of what had passed in a confidential interview between the late and present Governors, while considering the character and state of mind of the prisoner in reference to letters written by him, some of which were found on his person when searched previously to his discharge; and moreover it appeared that the warder in charge of him had supplied him with paper for writing, by tearing blank leaves out of his "class pass-book," a breach of duty and discipline, which the Board propose to provide against by some useful restrictions, and by the adoption solely of paper specially water-marked.

Upon all these matters, and upon many other important subjects, the Committee of the Board appointed for the purpose, have drawn up a very voluminous and exhaustive report, copies of which have been submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and furnished to the Inspectors-General. I therefore feel bound to put forward the most salient points in reference to the material and moral condition of the building and staff; there being many topics, upon which it is beyond the province of the Inspectors-General, as Executive officers, to pronounce, and some misapprehensions, upon which we do not consider it proper to enter into controversy.

Firstly, the City Engineer, Mr. Neville, having furnished a very careful report upon the alterations indispensable to the security of Richmond Bridewell, which, including the supply of new locks, would involve an

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outlay of probably £1,000, the Committee, taking into consideration the *great* interior structural defects of the prison, and the consequent necessity of maintaining a large and expensive staff of officers, without attaining commensurate results, resolved to direct the Prison Architect, the Local Inspector, and the Governor of Richmond Bridewell to ascertain and report to the Board at their first meeting in June, the feasibility and the cost of converting the Female Penitentiary at Grangegorman, by modifications and additions, into a prison for both sexes.

This proposition appears to my colleague and myself to be eminently deserving of consideration, and, if it shall be found on examination of the details when furnished, to meet the requirements of effective accommodation and discipline, we shall be ready to give the fullest co-operation within our power. Secondly, the Committee dealt with the crying evil caused by the residence of married officers with their families and servants inside the walls of the prison—a practice which has been since discontinued, as subversive of good order, discipline, and security; a considerable number of individuals wholly exempt from authority, and not amenable to the statutes or by-laws having hitherto had constant facilities of ingress and egress; and as a natural supplement to this removal, provision is intended to be made for residences outside the building, or lodging allowances in the case of the married officers, and for proper quarters, and a mess-room to be allotted to the unmarried warders.

Thirdly, upon a complete review of the evidence taken at the inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the case of the prisoners Begley and Heybyrne, disclosing a systematic violation of prison rules, the Committee came to an unanimous conclusion to recommend the reduction of assistant chief warder Meagher, who has exhibited "culpable thoughtlessness and want of judgment" in his conduct towards prisoners, to the grade and the salary of first class warder for twelve months, and his transfer to Grangegorman Female Penitentiary, and that warders Coleman and Lennon should be "depressed one class, or its equivalent" for six months and three months respectively. The Board having subsequently passed a resolution recommending that Mr. Duffy, the assistant clerk in Grangegorman, should be removed to Richmond Bridewell, and placed in the office of assistant chief warder, vacated by Mr. Meagher, my colleague and I submitted the above propositions to the Lord Lieutenant, and received His Excellency's directions to give them effect. Fourthly, the Committee recommended that chief warder Phillpotts should be invested with the title of Deputy-Governor, as more properly establishing his relative station, and that his salary should be increased, to which recommendation, also, His Excellency was pleased to assent.

Fifthly, the Committee, after sketching out their conception of the proper functions of the first officer of the prison (the Local Inspector), proceeded to state with regard to Mr. Gavin, who at present fills that post, "*A conviction strongly entertained by every member of the Board of Inquiry, that the time is past when we might expect from him the mental and physical energies, the quickness and clearness of perception, and the activity of execution which are imperatively required in the occupant of his office. We are unanimous in reporting that his superannuation is imperatively required.*"

It will be recollected that, concurrently with the dismissal of Mr. Marques, the late Governor of Richmond Bridewell, a very severe reprimand was administered to Mr. Gavin, and a caution to be more vigilant in future in reporting immediately to the Inspectors-General

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all matters connected with the discipline of the prison and the conduct of the officers. We lament therefore to observe that his entire omission to report a constant and normal violation of the rules is brought to light in the inquiry which has just terminated, and that the evidence given by him before the Committee evinces a want of proper appreciation of his duties and position, and a condition of torpor, and supineness which disqualify him from fulfilling so important an office. We would add with regret that he has fallen into personal habits, which totally impair the estimation, in which the first officer of the gaol ought to be held in relation to the subordinates. Under these circumstances, admitting as we fully do the possession on his part of the high qualities of integrity and trustworthiness, we feel constrained to express our concurrence in the opinion of the Committee, and upon the production of the certificate of the Board, prescribed by the 5th section of the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44, on the one hand, and that of the Medical Officers on the other, as "required and directed" by the Lord Lieutenant, we shall be prepared to recommend that he shall receive such yearly allowance or superannuation as shall seem fitting and proper to the Town Council subject to the proportions, and periods of service laid down in the Acts regulating the compensation of civil officers in the service of the Crown.

The Committee have submitted some valuable suggestions for the guidance of the Board, with regard to the more active administration and supervision of the gaol, to the effect that there should be a half-yearly, or at least an annual inspection made, and a written report furnished by the Local Inspector, the Governor, and one member of the Board, as to the state of the prison buildings, the boundary walls, the locks, &c.; that further, that the Board should appoint three visiting members for the month, (one at least to be a Justice of the Peace,) whose duty it should be to visit each of the prisons under their control once in every week, and to report to the Board at their next meeting.

That with regard to the action of the Board in recommending the promotion of officers, and the increase of their salaries, it should be regulated by a fixity of system, such as "good service marks," and "fault marks," which should lead respectively to advancement or depression, and would effectually prevent the "constant solicitation and pressure," in behalf of individual officers on the watch, "for what they term favourable Boards," and "friends on the Board."

In reference to "fault marks," I would observe that there has been kept for a considerable period a defaulters' book for officers, but which, I fear, has not always been referred to, in dealing with the charges made against the latter, or with the claims for promotion preferred by them, as hitherto "the government of the metropolitan prisons has been committed to a Board, whose component parts are changing every year."

Finally, in relation to the statement of the Committee, that the officers have "settled into the idea that nothing but absolute misconduct formally investigated and proved with legal precision can affect their tenure of office;" and that "confidence in an officer may be rendered impossible, by circumstances by no means adequate to insure his formal legal conviction of any specific charge of magnitude." The Inspectors-General have always advocated this construction of the confidential position of the members of the staff, and the necessity of applying such construction to cases involving any reasonable doubt of fidelity; and again, upon the concluding sentence of the report—"The superintendence of prisons *is a trust for society*, in the discharge of which the least laxity, no matter on what pretext, is sure to be followed by consequences

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injurious to the morality, security, and peace of the community," as well as upon some of the antecedent points, which we have touched upon, we would remark that similar opinions are to be found in our Annual Reports presented to Parliament, as appears by the following extracts, the subject matter of which, however, has recently been modified by a partial improvement in the mode of constituting the Board :—

"In closing my report I feel it to be my duty to offer some observations upon the administration of this prison, which I trust will be accepted in the same spirit in which they are conceived, as having for their sole object the placing of the establishment upon a better footing. It is not for me to discuss the policy of the mode of electing the Board of Superintendence, viz., by ballot; but I cannot withhold my conviction that it necessarily tends to impair the weight and authority of that body, wanting as it is in the stability and continuity which all other Boards throughout the kingdom possess. In our county and borough gaols the Grand Juries and Councils elect, and uninterruptedly re-elect, persons who are capable of giving their constant attendance, and who take a special interest in prison discipline and management, and thus a government is formed which always contains a certain number of members familiar with the whole subject, and, above all, with the character and conduct of the officers, and which consequently exercises a paramount and unbroken control. But here it frequently happens that a large proportion of the members is derived from those whose avocations render it impossible to expect that they shall devote their time and attention to a duty which is new to them and which thus fortuitously cast upon them, may not recur again."

In another report it is observed :—

"Liable, moreover, as it is to such an entire change as to produce a sudden conflict of opinions and reversal of decisions, the present constitution of the governing body prevents the existence of a *continuous* knowledge of the character and the efficiency of the officers, and consequently every successive Board, upon its formation, *begins* to deal with these matters, as if *de novo*, being ignorant of, or not taking the trouble of becoming acquainted with the several antecedents, so that each case, as it arises, is considered apart on its own merits, without regard to *perhaps* a long list of former shortcomings, irregularities, and even grave derelictions of duty."

I would conclude, therefore, with the expression of an earnest and confident hope that, if the by-laws shall be carefully revised, with a view to establishing a more stringent system of discipline, and a more distinct definition of the duties of the several officers; and if the Board shall be selected so as to include a due proportion of experienced members, willing to give their services, and shall carry out the principles enunciated in the report of their own Committee, the good government of such important institutions as the Metropolitan prisons will be effectually secured.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.*

COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL, FOR FEMALES, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—DAY SELECTED FOR THE STATISTICAL RETURN, JANUARY 1ST, 1866 (The 31st of December having fallen on Sunday).

*State, &c.*

| Denomination of Class. | No. in each Class. | | | No. Sick in Hospital. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Total. |
| UNTRIED. | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | – | 2 | 2 | – | – | – |
| ,, Misdemeanors, | – | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 1 |
| ,, further Examination, | – | 11 | 11 | – | 1 | 1 |
| TRIED. | | | | | | |
| *Cases disposed of at Commission and Quarter Sessions.* | | | | | | |
| Of Felony or Larceny:— | | | | | | |
| To Imprisonment, | – | 17 | 17 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Of Misdemeanors, &c., | – | 8 | 8 | – | 1 | 1 |
| *Disposed of Summarily.* | | | | | | |
| For Larceny, | – | 14 | 14 | – | 2 | 2 |
| Offences under Larceny Act, | – | 12 | 12 | – | 4 | 4 |
| In default of Bail, | – | 15 | 15 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, | – | 10 | 10 | – | 1 | 1 |
| Other Misdemeanors, | – | 7 | 7 | – | 4 | 4 |
| Drunkards, | – | 3 | 3 | – | – | – |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | – | 43 | 43 | – | 9 | 9 |
| Total in Custody, | – | 145 | 145 | – | 26 | 26 |

*Juveniles in Custody on day of Inspection.*

Convicted summarily—10 years old and under, . . . 3 females.
,, ,, —Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years, 3 ,,
Of these, 1 was once, 1 twice, and 1 sixteen times committed.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 205 | 1863, . 208 | 1864, . 195 | 1865 (day of Inspection), . 145

Number of workhouse offenders in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 1 | 1863, . 4 | 1864, . – | 1865 (day of Inspection), . 4

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Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 6 | 1863, . 1 | 1864, . – | 1865 (day of Inspection), . –

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1862, . . . . . | 19 | 1865 (up to and including day of Inspection), . . . | 34 |
| 1863, . . . . . | 21 | Day of Inspection, . . . | 2 |
| 1864, . . . . . | 25 | | |

*Number of Committals, specifying the Offences, during the years* 1863, 1864, *and* 1865; *also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection.*

| OFFENCES. | 1863. | | 1864. | | 1865. | | In Custody on day of Inspection. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Manslaughter, . . . . . | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Concealing birth of infants, . . | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Exposing or abandoning children, | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Common assaults, . . . . | – | 390 | – | 324 | – | 257 | – | 14 |
| Assaults occasioning bodily harm, | – | 5 | – | 9 | – | 24 | – | 4 |
| Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, . . . . . | – | 6 | – | 36 | – | 157 | – | 3 |
| Other assaults, . . . . . | – | 3 | – | 8 | – | – | – | – |
| Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Robbery, . . . . . | – | 1 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Taking and holding forcible possession, . . . . . | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock, . . . . . | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Larceny, . . . . . | – | 485 | – | 320 | – | 400 | – | 33 |
| Receiving stolen goods, . . | – | 3 | – | 4 | – | 3 | – | 1 |
| Embezzlement, . . . . . | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Obtaining money by false pretences, . . . . . | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – |
| Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . | – | 2 | – | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Arson, and attempts to commit arson, . . . . . | – | 6 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – |
| Forgery, . . . . . | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – |
| Offences against the currency, . | – | 11 | – | 11 | – | 14 | – | 2 |
| Perjury, & subornation of perjury, | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 |
| Under Poor Law Act, . . . | – | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Revenue offences, . . . . | – | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – |
| Breaking glass, . . . . . | – | 17 | – | 37 | – | 23 | – | 2 |
| Illegal pawning, . . . . . | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Tippling, . . . . . | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | – | – |
| Other offences— | | | | | | | | |
| Affecting the public peace, . | – | 14 | – | 16 | – | 8 | – | 8 |
| Disorderly conduct, night-walking, &c., . . . . . | – | 1,534 | – | 1,543 | – | 1,747 | – | 18 |
| Obstructing footway, . . . | – | 82 | – | 50 | – | 14 | – | – |
| Attempt and threatened suicide, . | – | 21 | – | 24 | – | 16 | – | 1 |
| Total criminal class, . | – | 2,599 | – | 2,390 | – | 2,690 | – | 88 |
| Vagrancy, . . . . . | – | 283 | – | 123 | – | 157 | – | – |
| Drunkenness, . . . . . | – | 2,230 | – | 2,427 | – | 2,347 | – | 3 |
| Lunacy (under 1st Vic., cap. 27), | – | 45 | – | 40 | – | 49 | – | 43 |
| Remanded for further examination, | – | 168 | – | 199 | – | 187 | – | 11 |
| Total, . . . | – | 5,325 | – | 5,179 | – | 5,430 | – | 145 |

*Committals.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | F. | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | F. | DUBLIN DISTRICT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Criminals, | 2,589 | Criminals, | 2,877 | *City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.* |
| Vagrants, | 123 | Vagrants, | 157 | |
| Drunkards, | 2,427 | Drunkards, | 2,347 | |
| Dangerous Lunatics, | 40 | Dangerous Lunatics, | 49 | |
| Total, | 5,179 | Total, | 5,430 | |

*Number of Prisoners.*

| | *From 1st January to 31st December, 1864.* | F. | | *From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection.* | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Committed | Once within the year, | 1,687 | Committed | Once within the year, | 1,552 |
| | Twice ,, | 445 | | Twice ,, | 385 |
| | Thrice ,, | 205 | | Thrice ,, | 161 |
| | Four times ,, | 111 | | Four times ,, | 101 |
| | Five times ,, | 64 | | Five times ,, | 65 |
| | Six times ,, | 43 | | Six times ,, | 44 |
| | Seven times ,, | 30 | | Seven times ,, | 28 |
| | Eight times ,, | 23 | | Eight times ,, | 28 |
| | Nine times ,, | – | | Nine times ,, | 18 |
| | Ten times ,, | 11 | | Ten times ,, | 12 |
| | Eleven times ,, | – | | Eleven times ,, | 9 |
| | Twelve times ,, | – | | Twelve times ,, | 8 |
| | Thirteen times ,, | 10 | | Thirteen times ,, | 9 |
| | Fourteen times ,, | – | | Fourteen times ,, | 11 |
| | Fifteen times ,, | 9 | | Fifteen times ,, | 8 |
| | Sixteen times ,, | 4 | | Sixteen times ,, | 2 |
| | Seventeen times ,, | – | | Seventeen times ,, | 1 |
| | Eighteen times ,, | – | | Eighteen times ,, | 1 |
| | Nineteen times ,, | 2 | | Nineteen times ,, | 1 |
| | Twenty times ,, | – | | Twenty times ,, | 4 |
| | Twenty-three times ,, | 3 | | Twenty-three times ,, | 1 |
| | Twenty-five times ,, | 1 | | Twenty-five times ,, | – |
| | Twenty-six times ,, | – | | Twenty-six times ,, | 1 |
| | Twenty-seven times ,, | – | | Twenty-seven times ,, | 1 |
| | Twenty-nine times ,, | – | | Twenty-nine times ,, | 1 |
| | Thirty-one times ,, | – | | Thirty-one times ,, | 1 |
| | Forty-two times ,, | – | | Forty-two times ,, | 1 |
| | Total, | 2,648 | | Total, | 2,454 |

*Averages, &c.*

| | From 1st January to 31st December, 1864. | | From 1st January to 31st December, 1865. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. | Date. | F. | Date. |
| Aggregate number of prisoners in custody, | 78,442 | — | 76,421 | — |
| Average daily number of prisoners in custody, | 213 | — | 208 | — |
| Highest number of prisoners at any one time, | 284 | 25th July. | 266 | 4th Sept. |
| Lowest ditto, | 175 | 6th March. | 146 | 25th Dec. |

Highest number of prisoners in gaol at any time during each of the last seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1865:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd January, 1858, | 276 | 23rd September, 1862, | 261 |
| 20th August, 1859, | 280 | 16th February, 1863, | 285 |
| 16th May, 1860, | 314 | 25th July, 1864, | 284 |
| 18th June, 1861, | 272 | 4th September, 1865, | 266 |

An examination of all the above tables collectively leads us to the same conclusion, which has been arrived at in the later reports of the

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*City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.*

Inspectors-General, namely, the absence of crimes of great gravity among the female population, from which prisoners are derived; the preponderant offences being assaults of various degrees, larceny, and disorderly conduct. Under the latter heading a considerable increase is observable, and I fear that, if the police had not been withdrawn in consequence of the multifarious other duties exacted from them in relation to the present condition of political disturbance, a yet larger return would have been recorded. For this reason, also, the diminution of the cases of drunkenness, and of the aggregate of recommittals in 1865, as compared with 1864, is probably not to be accepted as an indication of improved morality; on the other hand, although the total of all cases made amenable in 1865 is largely in excess of that in 1864, the daily average of inmates is somewhat lower, thus evidencing shorter terms of sentences, and offences of less gravity. The daily averages stand as follow for the subjoined years:—

| 1862, | 203 | 1863, | 225 | 1864, | 213 | 1865, | 208 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

There were but three juveniles in custody on the 1st of January. In 1864 56 were committed, of whom 13, all Roman Catholics, were transferred to reformatories, 8 to High Park, and 5 to Spark's Lake. In 1865 83 were so committed, of whom 16 were similarly disposed of—viz., of 14 Roman Catholics 10 were sent to High Park and 4 to Spark's Lake, and 2 Protestants to Rehoboth. There were 4 females under sentence of penal servitude, awaiting removal to Government prisons; while during the present year 6, and during the past year 34 returned convicts found their way back here.

There were in charge also 43 lunatics, a number below the daily average of those unhappy inmates in 1865, 105 of whom were confined here during that period. The observations upon the male lunatics in Richmond Bridewell apply with equal force to this prison, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to recapitulate them.

*Accommodation.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wards, | 13 | Store Rooms, | 3 |
| Yards, | 13 | Laundry, | 1 |
| Day Rooms, | 12 | Drying Room, | 1 |
| Solitary Cells, | 2 | Lavatory, | 1 |
| Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet, | 111 | Baths, | 3 |
| | | Privies, | 13 |
| | | Water-closets, | 3 |
| Cells to contain three persons, | 2 | Fumigating Room, | 1 |
| Sleeping Rooms, | 3 | Reception Room, | 1 |
| No. of Beds in such Rooms, | 36 | Pumps, | 5 |
| Hospital Rooms, | 5 | Well, | 1 |
| Chapels, | 2 | Machines for Labour, | 3 |
| School Room, | 1 | Tell-tale Clocks, | 2 |
| Kitchen, | 1 | | |

The buildings, the plan, and full details of which were inserted in the report of my colleague for the year 1864, are now in a very advanced state; and I subjoin a letter, which has been addressed to the Prisons Department by the Chairman of the Commissioners on their behalf:—

Office, City Hall, Dublin,
January 18th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter of 16th instant, I have to state that the works are progressing satisfactorily at Grangegorman Prison. The contractor, Mr. Henry Quin, has stated that he will complete his original contract, and the portions of the additional works confided to him in about two months from 6th instant; the alterations in the chapel, the

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.*

removal of a block of 27 cells, and the works in hospital will then remain to be executed, and may occupy four or five months, say to next August.

From twelve tenders for the original contract, the Commissioners accepted the lowest, £6,700, with Messrs. William Ross and Simon Meehan as sureties; the other tenders ran up to £9,200, and one was £13,900. On two occasions Mr. Owen, architect, approved the works, stating—"I have never seen sounder or better work," and "the masonry is admirable, sound, and solid."

In compliance with the Act I made affidavits in the Queen's Bench Court, before the fiating judge, in Michaelmas Terms 1864 and 1865, showing the expenditures made out of the £7,000 first advanced by Government, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands on November 18th, 1865, of £4 15*s.* 2*d.* Since then we received the second loan of £4,000, and have made payments thereout, leaving at this date, to our credit in the Bank of Ireland, per the city treasurer, £3,483 15*s.* 2*d.* We paid Mr. Quin £7,000 in fourteen instalments, on account of the original contract and additional works, the remainder being paid in fees to the architect, salaries to the clerk and the clerk of works, law expenses, advertising, stationery, and scrivenery.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. BONSALL,
Chairman of the Commissioners.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

I also add the report of the architect of the Board of Works subsequently furnished :—

Office of Public Works,
Dublin, February 12th, 1866.

The works under Mr. Quin's contract, including the new wing and new laundry, &c., were inspected by me yesterday. They are not absolutely completed, but so nearly so that a very few days ought to clear the workmen out of the place. The plan seems to be very well carried out; of course the work does not look so well as if all new material had been used, but that only affects the appearance. In every other respect it appeared to be perfectly sound and substantial.

(Signed), JAMES H. OWEN, Architect.

Pending the completion of the building, the whole institution must be considered to be in a transition state. Some ordinary cells are used for purposes of punishment, the windows being partially blocked up, and it will be advisable, until the new solitaries shall be ready for reception, to add wire gratings and shutters, in order to exclude the light. The furnace under the drying apparatus of the laundry was lately out of order, some sparks having escaped, which might have led to serious consequences, had they not been timely noticed; but the defect has now been remedied. I would also remark that there are only two baths in preparation for the new section, which, I apprehend, will be inadequate, but more could be easily placed with convenience, and at a moderate expense, in an adjoining compartment. It will further be necessary to take precautionary measures for the security of the prison, which is impaired by the existence of some facilities for entrance or escape.

*Stock at the time of Inspection.*

| | In Use. | In Store. | | In Use. | In Store. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blankets, pairs of, | 373 | 60 | Shifts, | 582 | 354 |
| Sheets, pairs of, | 437½ | 218 | Jackets, | 443 | 288 |
| Rugs, | 335 | 161 | Petticoats, | 529 | 95 |
| Bed-ticks, | 336 | 49 | Aprons, | 602 | 841 |
| Bedsteads, | 93 | – | Neckerchiefs, | 557 | 326 |
| | | | Caps, | 576 | 479 |
| | | | Stockings, pairs of, | 71 | 74 |
| | | | Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of, | 464 | 219 |

I found the prison at my inspection generally in a satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness, regard being had to the difficulties

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caused by the operations in progress; in the Board-book I found, however, observations from time to time, in reference to a want of proper supervision being continually maintained over some classes of the prisoners, to carelessness in searching, which led to the introduction of tobacco, to occasional untidiness in the cells, and at one of my visits I perceived that only a single sheet was placed on the beds of the lunatics in one of the sections, although this deficiency had been commented on by my colleague in his Report for the year 1864. I regret to state that a serious interruption in the supply of water from the Royal Canal has taken place; the allegation being that it was intercepted for the use of the neighbouring lunatic asylum; and a case has accordingly been prepared for legal advice, while in the mean time considerable inconvenience is experienced, the prisoners being compelled to carry water in buckets to the quarters of the prison, in which the pipes have failed to serve.

The repair of the undisturbed portion of the prison is sound, the ventilation and sewerage are effective, and the stock of bedding, sheets, and prison clothing is fully adequate for existing requirements.

At present the very imperfect forms of classification prescribed by the older Prison Acts are still maintained here; the felons being allocated according to "*first*" and "*second*" committals, and the misdemeanants being placed all together, while untried prisoners are also divided into two classes, viz., "*first*" and "*second*" committals, and the lunatics into *three*, the "*violent*," the "*convalescent*," and the "*sick*," requiring medical attendance or supervision in the hospital. Seventy-two cells are artificially heated by stoves, and fitted with gongs, so as to establish a modification of the "separate system;" and 5 cells have been specially prepared for juveniles during their short period of preliminary detention here, previously to their being transferred to reformatories. These makeshifts, however, will shortly be superseded, whenever the new cells shall be certified for the enforcement of the system of "individual separation" in its integrity.

The lock-up takes place in summer at 5.45, and in winter at 5.15, and is attended by the assistant matron of each class, after which the first assistant matron, and the matron on duty go round separately, and the former takes the list of the number in each class, challenges the inmates of the cells, examines the locks to ascertain if all is fast, and reports accordingly. Gaslight is supplied only to the cells occupied by prisoners engaged in needlework from lock-up to 7 o'clock, p.m., when it is extinguished. A watchman enters on his duty at 8, p.m. nightly, and patrols round the exterior of the prison, the interior being placed in the charge of two night matrons, who divide the watches—viz., from 7 o'clock, p.m., to midnight, and from the latter to unlock in the morning. There are two tell-tale clocks, one for the exterior and the other for the interior of the prison; but, as they are not protected against tampering, and, as there is no supervision by a superior officer at late and unexpected hours, a sufficient check upon the vigilance and regularity of the subordinates on night duty is wanting. The absence also of a superior officer at the actual locking-in of each individual prisoner is a grave omission in discipline, which must be forthwith rectified.

The keys in the possession of the assistant matron are brought to the head matron at lock-up, and are locked up by the latter. At 10.30 p.m., the assistant matron on night duty delivers up her keys to the head matron, who keeps them, as well as the keys of the gates and hall-doors, in her own bed-room during the night.

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Hitherto the hospital matron has retained the keys of that department, but hereafter the head matron will take charge of them, a bell being about to be provided, so as to enable the hospital matron to summon the night matron, and, if necessary, to communicate with the head matron.

The Board having received a report from the Local Inspector and the head matron, that in the portion of the building given up to the contractor to be demolished, in order to make room for the new hall, there were a number of locks similar to those now in use throughout the remainder of the prison, and that it was advisable to provide locks of a different construction, directions were issued to Mr. Barnwell, the locksmith, to make new locks for the whole prison. It is indispensable that greater precaution shall be observed in future with regard to the locks, which hitherto have been taken away, when requiring repairs, by a person in the employment of the contractor, and brought back in a similar manner, no intervening supervision on the part of a prison official being exercised.

*Punishments.*

| *From 1st January to 31st December*, 1864. | | *From 1st January*, 1865, *to day of Inspection.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dark or Refractory Cells, | 30 | Dark or Refractory Cells, | – |
| Stoppage of Diet, | – | Stoppage of Diet, | 9 |
| Other Punishments, | 22 | Other Punishments, | 1 |
| Total, | 52 | Total, | 10 |

The record of the punishments is duly submitted to the Board.

*Employment on 29th December*, 1865.*

| PUNITIVE LABOUR. | | INDUSTRIAL LABOUR. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washing, | 11 | Sewing, | 11 |
| Cleaning, | 12 | Knitting, | 2 |
| | | Cooking, | 2 |
| | | Nurses, | 15 |
| Total, | 23 | Total, | 30 |

*Summary.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Punitive labour, | 23 | Untried, | 15 |
| Industrial labour, | 30 | Drunkards, | 3 |
| Sick, | 11 | Infirm, | 4 |
| Unemployed, | 2 | | |
| Lunatics, | 43 | Total in custody, | 150 |
| Attending school, | 19 | | |

The absence of a clear distinction between punitive, and industrial labour is to be noticed here, a similar difficulty being experienced in the female departments of county and borough gaols. There being no longer a contract for military washing, remunerative employment is limited to washing and knitting for the use of this prison, and to needlework for that of Richmond Bridewell.

Net profit—the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years :—

1862, . £178 11*s.* 8*d.* | 1863, . £218 3*s.* 11*d.* | 1864, . £49 12*s.* 4*d.*

* 29th of December being a day of full employment.

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*Schools.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of individual prisoners who attended school, | 308 | 234 |
| Average daily number of pupils, | 12 | 15 |
| Number of days on which school was held, | 247 | 276 |
| Aggregate number of attendances, | 4,161 | 4,350 |

*School-hours.*—From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., average.

This department cannot be considered to be in a satisfactory condition, although there undoubtedly are great difficulties to contend with in the antecedents of those, who are within the age prescribed (none, with very rare exceptions above the age of twenty-six years being admitted), and in the very short terms, to which the great majority are sentenced. The school is under the control of the National Board of Education, whose Inspector reports of the teacher that her acquirements, character, and method of conducting are respectively, "fair," "good," and "middling." There appears also to be a want of due authority and subordination, for I found great reluctance in inducing one pupil to read out her lesson; and another, whose copy-book exhibited very tolerable handwriting, absolutely refused to read, declaring her inability to do so. I subjoin the report of the Inspector:—

The course is confined to reading, writing and spelling, but the proficiency is very little; the average age of the women is twenty-five, while they seldom remain four months in the school. The teacher has been above three years here, and during that period she had but one prisoner who remained 170 days attending school. I find only two promotions during the last half year. Of Arithmetic they have scarcely any knowledge: none of them could set down 4028 correctly. Geography used to be taught here. But the teacher says she had to give it up, as she could not get the women to learn it.

The present schoolroom is very small and unsuitable; but it is only temporary. The school on the whole I consider stationary.

*Dietary and Contracts.*

Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, with ½ pint of new milk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, with ¾ pint of new milk. One pint of gruel in lieu of milk to each prisoner for one month and under.

*Contracts.*—Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, 5½*d.*; ditto, brown, per 4lb. loaf, 4½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 3*d.*; meat, beef, per lb., 5⅞*d.*; mutton, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 7½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per cwt., 2*s.*; coals, per ton, 14*s.* 8*d.*; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4*s.*; soap, per cwt., 28*s.*

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years:—

1862, . 3½*d.* | 1863, . 2·885*d.* | 1864, . 2·7*d.*

No complaints were preferred at any of my visits by the prisoners with regard to the provisions, which are regularly inspected, and reported upon by the Chaplains in the approved tabular form of comment. I found some exceptions taken to the bread as being imperfectly baked, and to the milk, but more rarely. The general estimate, however, of the several items of food is very favourable.

*Books and Accounts.*

The superior officers are all provided with journals, which are duly submitted to the Board. The Registries and the Books prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and recommended by the Inspectors-General, appear to be carefully kept.

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Amount repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for certain classes of prisoners.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1863, . . . . . | 516 | 16 | 4 | 1865 (for the half-year ending the 30th of June), . | 237 | 10 | 3 |
| 1864, . . . . . | 452 | 8 | 11 | | | | |

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years:—

1862, . £5,609 3s. 1d. | 1863, . £6,041 4s. 2d. | 1864, . £5,841 5s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years:—

1862, . £27 12s. 7d. | 1863, . £26 17s. 0d. | 1864, . £27 8s. 5½d.

*Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Extern Officers.* | | | |
| Charles P. Gavin, Local Inspector, . . . . . | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Wm. Maturin, Protestant Chaplain, . . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. John J. Black, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . | 33 | 6 | 8 |
| Rev. James Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Awley Banon, Physician, . | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Humphrey Minchin, Surgeon, | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| *Female Intern Officers.* | | | |
| Mary C. O'Carroll, Matron, | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Crotty, Deputy Matron, | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Jane Miles, Store do., . . | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Dillon, Hospital do., . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary E. Carey, Assistant Clerk, do., . . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Coleman, Kitchen do., | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Frances Moran, Laundry do., | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Murphy "Untried Class" Matron, . . . . | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary J. Larkin, School do., | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Matrons. Margaret Sinnott,* . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Matrons. Mary Colgan, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Matrons. Anne O'Brien, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Matrons. Maria Hitchcock, . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Matrons. Eliza Conry, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Matrons. Alicia Keshan . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Class Matrons. Emily Yeates, . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Murphy, Reception Matron, . . . . | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Class Matrons. Mary Bidelia Lardner, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Class Matrons. Teresa Mitchell,* . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Class Matrons. Susanna Lambe,* . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Class Matrons. Jane T. Wiseman, . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret M'Donnell, Night Matron, . . . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza Sullivan, do., . . | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Reynolds, Servant, . | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Jane Murtha, do., . | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Catherine Reynolds, do., . | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| *Male Intern Officers.* | | | |
| Lorenzo Lyons, Court Attendant and Chief Clerk, . | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick Duffy, Assistant Clerk, . . . . . | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| John Connor, Hall Porter, . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Ternan,* Gatekeeper, . . . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Coogan,* Guardsman, . . . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Bernard Kearns,* do., . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman, . . . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Coffey, Messenger, . | 26 | 0 | 0 |

[Officers marked thus * are non-resident intern officers.]

Thirty-five intern officers and 3 servants receive the gaol allowance.

*Vacancies.*

Thomas L. Synnott, Governor, dismissed; Edward J. Gildea, Court Attendant, resigned, succeeded by Lorenzo Lyons, Chief Clerk; Patrick Duffy, 1st Class Warder in Richmond Bridewell, appointed Assistant Clerk; James Coffey, Hall Porter, superannuated, succeeded by John Connor, 1st Class Warder, Richmond Bridewell; Michael Murphy, Watchman, transferred to Richmond Bridewell, vice Patrick M'Carthy, Watchman in Richmond Bridewell; John Donnellan, Guardsman, died, no appointment made; Bridget A. Brady, 2nd Class Messenger Matron, resigned, succeeded by Jane T. Wiseman, Night Matron; Eliza Sullivan appointed Night Matron, in succession to Jane T. Wiseman, Night Matron, promoted; Elizabeth Kennedy, 1st Class Matron, superannuated, succeeded by Eliza Conry, 2nd Class Matron; Catherine Reynolds appointed servant.

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With regard to the dismissal of Mr. Synnott, in the Report from the Board of Superintendence to the Council, for the year 1865, recently presented, it is stated that at a meeting of the Board, held on June 14th, 1865, the following Letter was read :—

13th June, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully beg to report that the Governor of Grangegorman Prison, Mr. Synnott, has reported to me that a prisoner, named Bridget Connolly, committed to Grangegorman on the 1st of June inst., sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment without fine, got out by the following means—Her friends called to the prison on the 4th instant, and stated to the Governor that they wanted to pay a fine of Ten Shillings in her case; Mr. Synnott sent for the prisoner, and after some conversation as to her identity, and without examining as to the amount of the fine, received the ten shillings and discharged the prisoner.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES P. GAVIN,
Local Inspector.

The Board of Superintendence
of the City of Dublin Prisons.

Upon this letter the Board made the following order :

That a copy of the Local Inspector's Report be given to Mr. Synnott, and that he be called upon for an explanation at the next board day.

At a meeting of the Board, held on June 28th, 1865, the following statement from Mr. Synnott was read :—

Grangegorman Prison, 28th June, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeably with your instructions of the Order of the 14th instant, relative to the report of the Local Inspector, referring to the discharge of a prisoner named Bridget Connolly, on the 4th instant, I have to state that on the 1st June instant Bridget Connolly was committed for 14 days for an assault, without fine. On the 4th June Thomas Coogan, one of the Guardsmen, reported to me that the friends of Bridget Connolly were in the hall, waiting to pay a fine of 10*s.* for her. This occurred after Lockings. The invariable custom is, that when a prisoner is to be discharged after Lockings, the officer on reserve duty examines the Registry to see if there is such a prisoner in the house, and if a fine had been inflicted; satisfying himself that all is correct, he then reports the circumstance to me; the Night Matrons are then also informed by him of the fact. When the prisoner is dressed and brought to the office, I examine her as to identity, &c., and then discharge her. In the case of Bridget Connolly, the officer on reserve had not been on such duty for 12 months past, being engaged with the Contractor for the new Building, and did not examine the books; he looked for them but could not find them. It did not occur to me at the moment that he had not examined the Registry as to the fine, and being satisfied upon all other points, I unfortunately discharged her. Permit me here to remark, that I am now going on 18 years Governor of this Prison, and during that period over 100,000 prisoners have passed through my hands, without, to my recollection, a single mistake having occurred. I respectfully hope that this solitary one will be kindly overlooked by the Board; such a mistake never occurred before, and I promise never will again whilst I continue in office.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS L. SYNNOTT,
Governor.

The Board of Superintendence.

Upon this statement the Board made the following Orders :—

[ORDER.]

That we have heard Mr. Synnott's explanation with reference to the prisoner, Bridget Connolly, and we consider that it is not satisfactory and we are of opinion that he should be severely reprimanded for this serious dereliction of duty, and we expect that greater caution may be exercised by him in future.

[ORDER.]

The ten shillings to be placed in Bank to the credit of the Board.

Mr. Synnott was called before the Board, and these Orders read to him by the Chairman. He assured the Board that no similar error should occur again.

The money was duly lodged in Bank

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The foregoing letters and orders having been submitted for the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant, His Excellency issued his directions thereon, and accordingly, at a Special Meeting of the Board of Superintendence, held on August 24th, 1865, the following letter was read by the Chairman:—

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle, August 23rd, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

We are directed by the Lord Lieutenant to apprize you that his Excellency having had under consideration the report of the Local Inspector of Grangegorman Prison respecting the discharge of a prisoner named Bridget Connolly, the written explanation of the Governor, Mr. Thomas L. Synnott, in reference thereto, and the proceedings and Order of your Board thereon, and having also regard to the repeated irregularities of that officer, and the communications heretofore made to him by the Lord Lieutenant and the Lords Justices with reference thereto, his Excellency is of opinion that Mr. Synnott's conduct calls for his removal from his present office, and his Excellency directs that he be accordingly removed therefrom.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
J. CORRY CONNELLAN, } Inspectors-General
JOHN LENTAIGNE, } of Prisons.

The Board of Superintendence,
Grangegorman Penitentiary.

On September 14th, 1865, the Board passed the following resolution, which was transmitted to the Inspectors-General for the approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:—

RESOLVED—

That the Board do not deem it expedient that the office of Governor of Grangegorman Penitentiary at present vacant shall be filled, but that Mr. Lorenzo Lyons be appointed steward in addition to the clerkship which he at present holds, and that he shall discharge the duties heretofore performed by Mr. Synnott, and which shall be pointed out by Mr. Marques; and that the Board accept Mr. Marques's offer of giving a general superintendence at Grangegorman Prison without salary, but that all necessary car-hire that he shall incur in the discharge of such duties be refunded to him. Mr. Lyons for the new duties imposed on him shall get a salary of £30 per annum in addition to his present salary, along with apartments and the rations usually allowed to first-class officers.

In reference to the above, the subjoined letter was addressed to the Board on behalf of the Inspectors-General:—

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle, 23rd October, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Inspectors-General of Prisons to apprize you that having submitted to the Law Adviser and to the Executive the Resolution passed by your Board on the 14th ultimo, in reference to the office of Governor, and to the appointment of Mr. Lyons to the office of Steward (now sought to be created for the first time) to which it is further proposed to add the duties heretofore discharged by the Governor, the Inspectors-General have been instructed to convey to your Board the decision of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, firstly that, as the "Prisons Act for England and Wales (28 & 29 Vic., cap. 126, sec. 10,)" which passed in the last Session of Parliament has provided that "in a prison where females only are imprisoned, the Matron shall be deemed to be the Gaoler, and shall, so far as is practicable, perform all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations of a Gaoler in relation to such prison;" and as it is probable that similar legislation for Ireland will follow in the approaching Session of Parliament, it would be highly inexpedient to fasten on the City rates the expense of the salary of a substantive Governor, that therefore the sole function of a male governor, namely, that of giving legal effect to the punishments now as before, awarded by the head matron, shall be intrusted, without any additional salary, to Mr. Gavin, the Local Inspector, who will thus be invested, pending legislation, with the title of Governor, and receive all rations and other allowances heretofore accorded to that officer, he, on the one hand, undertaking to reside within the walls of the prison and to waive any claim to superannuation or retiring allowance, which might appear to attach to this temporary tenure, and Mr. Marques, the Governor of Richmond Bridewell, on the other hand, undertaking to exercise constant supervision over the discipline of Grangegorman Prison, also without salary, on the condition that he shall be

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*City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.*

reimbursed for the necessary car-hire which he would incur; and secondly, that it is not advisable that any change with regard to the office of Mr. Lyons shall be carried into effect pending legislation, and the recasting of the staff consequent thereon.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GREGG.

The Board of Superintendence,
Grangegorman Penitentiary.

Whereupon the Board passed the following resolution:

That the Resolution of September 14th, 1865, appointing Mr. Lyons steward, be rescinded, and the orders conveyed in Letter of Inspectors-General of October 23rd, 1865, appointing Mr. Gavin, Governor *pro tem.*, be carried out, and that Mr. Lyons shall be paid at the rate of £30 per annum for the additional duties imposed on him whilst he continues to discharge such additional duties pending proposed legislation.

These arrangements continued until November 8th, when the Court Attendant and Registrar, Mr. Edward J. Gildea, sent in a letter of resignation, having been appointed Governor of Naas Gaol. The Board thereupon made the following order:—

Mr. Lyons appointed to be Court Attendant, Registrar and Chief Clerk, at a salary of £110, apartments, and first-class rations. An Assistant Clerk to be advertised for at a salary of £70 per annum, apartment and rations.

Patrick Duffy, first-class warder in Richmond Bridewell, having 14 years' service in that prison, and being strongly recommended, was transferred to Grangegorman Prison to fill the office of assistant clerk.*

This allocation of duties remains in force at present, as a temporary expedient, until the proposed Prison Bill shall become law, when a fresh disposition of the staff, and a revision of the code of by-laws, in order to give effect to such disposition, will become indispensable.

*Officers' Visits.*

| | From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1864. | From 1st Jan., 1865, to day of Inspection. |
|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 173 | 210 |
| Chaplain, Established Church, | 167 | 165 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 117 | 98 |
| Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 390 | 404 |
| Physician, | 159 | 159 |
| Surgeon, | 230 | 227 |

*Hospitals.*

The hospital department of this prison is commodious and airy, and contains separate wards for medical and surgical cases, and for lunatic patients.

| | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. (To day of Inspection.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of prisoners admitted into hospital, | 325 | 340 | 266 | 258 |
| No. of prisoners in hospital, | 27 | 28 | 30 | 26 |
| No. of days therein, | 4,439 | 4,290 | 8,869 | 3,135 |
| Average daily number, | 12 | 12 | 24 | 26 |
| No. of deaths, | 8 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| Cost of medicine, | £80 | £80 | £80 | £80 |

Number of coroner's inquests held in the gaol during 1864, and up to day of inspection:—

One, on 24th October, 1864; none in 1865.

* He has been re-transferred, since the above was in type, to Richmond Bridewell, as assistant chief warder, in the room of Mr. Meagher, reduced in rank and pay and transferred to Grangegorman.

Appended is a letter addressed to the Inspectors-General by the Medical Officers. DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Grangegorman Prison,
February 23rd, 1866.

*City of Dublin Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.*

GENTLEMEN,

The sanitary state of this prison may be considered to have been satisfactory during the year 1865. The mortality during the year amounted to but seven, five of whom were amongst the lunatics. The lunatics are carefully attended to by the matrons placed over them, and any of them showing symptoms of illness or delicacy at once removed to hospital, to be placed more immediately under our care. The want of accommodation for their proper treatment and classification is however severely felt. We have, happily, not been visited with any epidemic during the year. Vaccination has been carefully attended to throughout the year. The arrangements of the hospital department are good, and the care of the sick carried out to our entire satisfaction. We are not aware of any subject further requiring notice from us.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
AWLY BANON, Physician,
H. MINCHIN, Surgeon.

The Inspectors-General of Prisons.

*Board of Superintendence.*

The prison is under the administration of the same Board as Richmond Bridewell, in the report upon which the names of the members are stated.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, AT DUBLIN.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION 26TH OCTOBER, 1865. *Four Courts Marshalsea*

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1864, | 29 | 2 | 31 |
| Committals from 1st January, 1865, to 26th October, 1865, | 208 | 7 | 215 |
| | 237 | 9 | 246 |
| Discharged from 1st January, 1865, to 26th October, 1865, | 215 | 6 | 221 |
| Prisoners in custody on 26th October, 1865, | 22 | 3 | 25 |
| Highest number in custody from 1st Jan., 1865, to 26th Oct., 1865, | 48 | 2 | 50 |
| Lowest number in custody for like period, | 19 | 2 | 21 |
| Highest number of females in custody for like period, | – | 4 | – |
| Lowest number of females in custody for like period, | – | 2 | – |
| Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1864, to 27th Dec., 1864, | 36 | 3 | 39 |
| Average number in custody from 1st Jan., 1865, to 26th Oct., 1865, | 32 | 2 | 34 |
| Average of pauper prisoners for like period, | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Pauper prisoners in custody on 27th December, 1864, | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Pauper prisoners in custody on 26th October, 1865, | 10 | 3 | 13 |

*Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, 26th October, 1865.*

| Class. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent, | 5 | – | 5 | | | |
| In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent, | 1 | – | 1 | | | |
| In furnished free rooms, under remand, | 1 | – | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 7 | – | 7 |
| 2.—In furnished common halls, | 4 | – | 4 | | | |
| In unfurnished common halls, | 1 | – | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 5 | – | 5 |
| 3.—In pauper-building, | 5 | 3 | 8 | | | |
| In hospital (paupers), | 5 | – | 5 | | | |
| | | | | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Total in custody, | | | | 22 | 3 | 25 |

NOTE.—There were six prisoners discharged on the day after the inspection, leaving only 19 in custody on the night of the 27th October, 1865, viz., 17 males and 2 females.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Four Courts Marshalsea*

*Prisoners committed to Punishment Cells from 1st January, 1865, to 26th October, 1865.*

| Date. | Names. | Class. | Offence. | Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865. | | | | Hours. |
| April 17, | A. S. | Pauper, | Assaulting another prisoner, | 8 |
| ,, ,, | J. B. | R. R. | *Drunk*, abusing the messenger, and using obscene language, | 24 |
| ,, 28, | R. C. | Pauper, | Making use of insulting and abusive language to another prisoner, | 2 |
| June 9, | L. M. | C. H. | *Drunk* and disorderly after lock-up hour at night, | 12 |
| Aug. 10, | H. O. | R. R. | Being under the influence of drink and disorderly after lock-up hour, | 12 |
| ,, ,, | A. M. | C. H. | Disorderly conduct after lock-up hour, and smashing the windows and furniture of his room, | 24 |
| ,, ,, | D. A. | ,, | Assisting Mitchell in the above, and resisting the prison authorities, | 24 |
| ,, 21, | A. M., 2nd time, | ,, | *Drunk* and disorderly conduct after lock-up, and threatening language to Deputy-Marshal, | 24 |
| ,, ,, | L. M., 2nd time, | ,, | *Drunk* and disorderly after lock-up hour, | 11 |
| Sept. 6, | J. F. | R. R. | *Drunk* and breaking glass. Was sentenced to 24 hours, but obtained his discharge after 3¼ hours in cell, | 3¼ |
| ,, 15, | M. H. | Pauper, | *Drunk*, and assaulting another prisoner, | 24 |

*Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in drink concealed on their persons.*

Males, 11 | Females, 2

*Resident Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edward Houston Caulfeild, Marshal, | 742 | 8 | 8 |
| Richard J. Pilkington, Deputy Marshal, | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| James Houston, Storekeeper, and in charge of pauper building, | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| William Semple, Hatchman, | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Luke Reilly, do., | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Henderson, do., | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Lilburne, Messenger, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| *Vacant*, Night Watchman, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Eliza M'Ginty, Matron, | 31 | 10 | 0 |

*Allowances to Resident Officers.*

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coal yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his own use. The storekeeper, in charge of pauper department, the matron, the watchman, for the guard-room, and the hatchmen, for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly. There is a further allowance of 1½lbs. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and ½lb. in the summer half-year, to the resident hatchman.

*Non-resident Officers and Salaries.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Francis Teeling, Local Inspector, | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, Protestant Chaplain, | 55 | 7 | 8 |
| Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, Presbyterian Chaplain, | 36 | 18 | 5 |
| Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain, | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Benson, Physician, | 114 | 18 | 0 |
| David Lyon, Apothecary, | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Delany, Female Searcher, | £2 5s. per month, or £27 per annum. | | |

*Female Prison Servants.*

| | Monthly Salary. | Yearly Salary. | Dublin District. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mary Murphy, | £1 15 0 | £21 0 0 | *Four Courts Marshalsea* |
| Anne Hackett, | 1 15 0 | 21 0 0 | |
| Bridget Whelan, | 1 15 0 | 21 0 0 | |
| Eliza Connolly, | 1 15 0 | 21 0 0 | |
| Eleanor Moran, | 1 15 0 | 21 0 0 | |

The female servants do not sleep in the prison; but they come on the opening of the marshalsea in the morning, and remain all day.

The following changes in the staff have taken place since the last annual report:—Peter Breen having resigned the office of night watchman, no appointment has as yet been made in succession, but Hugh White has been selected to perform the duties temporarily since the above date. John Kirwan resigned the office of hatchman; H. Lilburne (messenger) was placed in the hatch, and continued to act as hatchman until the 7th of September last, on which day Thomas Henderson, having been duly appointed, entered on his duty as hatchman. John O'Shea was employed to perform the duty of messenger (in consequence of messenger Lilburne having been placed in the hatch), and still continues to act as messenger, as it was deemed advisable to place Lilburne as a temporary day watchman in the yards, in order to prevent the introduction of spirits by throwing it over the walls.

*Non-resident Officers' Visits from 1st January, 1865, to 26th October, 1865.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Local Inspector, | 90 | R. C. Chaplain, | 96 |
| Protestant Chaplain, | 83 | Surgeon and Physician, | 123 |
| Presbyterian Chaplain, | 78 | | |

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

October 31st, 1865.

The health of the prison is at present very good, and may be said to have been so since my last report. I have had, indeed, under my care in the hospital a succession of invalids, but their complaints were not occasioned by their confinement, nor did they commence in the prison. In almost every case of illness, except mere colds, or slight derangements of the digestive organs, the patients brought their diseases with them into prison, and were in better health when discharged than when admitted. Some were labouring on admission under chronic affections, others suffering from the effects of intemperance, anxiety, or privations, but while in the marshalsea their state of health generally improved. No case of death occurred, nor did any epidemic attack the inmates during the year.

CHARLES BENSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 3 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, who resides in the prison, and 1 by the messenger; the latter room being furnished by Government. One is appropriated as a temporary common hall. One of the lower rooms has been fitted up as a kitchen, and is used by the prison servants. One room is occupied by a prisoner under remand, who pays no rent, and 6 by prisoners paying the Government rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week each—24 rooms being thus left vacant and available for first-class debtors, 6 of which are small inner rooms, accessible only through the outer rooms. Six of the prisoners in this yard are supplied with furniture and attendance, provided by Government, for which they pay 5*s.* 6*d.* per week each. Sixteen rooms in this yard are furnished. The guard-room occupied by the night-watchman is not included in the above number.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Four Courts Marshalsea*

In the lower yard there are 4 common hall-rooms, 2 of which are furnished by the Government, and contain 4 beds each. In these rooms there are 4 male prisoners paying 4s. per week each for furniture and attendance. One room is unfurnished, and available for common hall prisoners, who may supply their own furniture, and one room is set apart as a visiting-room for females to pauper prisoners.

The pauper building consists of 6 rooms, 1 of which is allocated as a store-room for this department, 1 has been fitted up as a kitchen, and the remainder are furnished to accommodate 6 males each. Two of these rooms are unoccupied, and there are 5 male prisoners placed in the other 2 rooms.

The hospital department, or letter E, consists of 5 rooms, of which 2 are occupied by hospital patients, and 2 by the matron and her family, the other being a store-room for spare bedding, furniture, &c., belonging to the upper yard.

Letter F, the female ward, consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is the dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital; 1 is furnished as a common hall for females, but is at present unoccupied; 1 is appropriated as an unfurnished common hall, and is also vacant; 1 is occupied by 3 female pauper prisoners, and the remainder are vacant.

*Government Allowances to Pauper Prisoners.*

Each pauper prisoner receives for breakfast ½lb. meal made into stirabout, and 1lb. of bread of the best quality for dinner, together with 1½ pint of new milk daily; 1lb. of best white bread is given in lieu of stirabout if the Medical Officer should think fit.

Table showing the number in custody on days of inspection, and the average number during the year, for the last eight years, viz.—from 1858 to 1865, inclusive :—

| | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection, | 41 | 46 | 36 | 40 | 48 | 38 | 31 | 25 |
| Number of Pauper Debtors in custody on ditto, | 25 | 22 | — | 22 | 22 | 25 | 15 | 13 |
| Average number in custody during the year, | 46 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 39 | 34 |
| Average number of Pauper Debtors ditto, | 24 | 25 | 30 | 22 | 21 | 29 | 20 | 19 |

The fluctuations in the annual aggregate of inmates are inconsiderable, and no cases demanding special notice occurred during the expired period of this year. No complaints were preferred by any of the prisoners, whom I questioned individually.

I found the marshalsea in a fair condition as to order, repair, and supply, except in the following particulars. The floors, and other portions of the woodwork are in rather a decayed state, and a chimney in the hospital smokes, so as to render one of the rooms almost untenantable. The application, however, of a swivel-cap above and of a blower below will probably obviate this inconvenience. Portable water-closets also are imperatively required in this department. In the racket-court some of the plaster on the side walls has scaled off; as, however, during the winter season it will not be advisable to renew it, this repair can be included in the projected works, which have not yet been completed, comprising the fitting-up of a ball-court for master debtors in the upper yard, and the erection of baths, water-closets, and urinals in the lower section for the use of the common

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

*Four Courts Marshalsea*

hall and pauper prisoners, together with other minor improvements, all designed to establish a separation between the two *classes* of the occupants, but, unfortunately, not between the *sexes*, as the defective plan of the building prevents the enforcement of this statutable prescription. There is a distinct yard for the exercise of females, but it is dirty, damp (being excluded from the sun), and covered with grass, which ought to be removed, and replaced by gravel. The supply of water is now satisfactory, the defects in the sewerage have been corrected, and the stock of furniture, utensils, bedding, &c., is adequate for existing requirements.

Although precautions have been taken, by raising the boundary wall, and by other material means, and also by the establishment of a patrol, against the surreptitious introduction of spirits and other prohibited articles, it is evident that intoxicating drinks are conveyed from time to time into the prison; all the disorders, which lead to punishment, being traceable to this source. Some months ago a very turbulent disposition manifested itself, and upon one occasion the furniture of the common hall was violently broken up; it being necessary to summon the assistance of the police, two of whom from that period until the 30th of October slept in the prison; but, by timely punishment, the riotous spirit was checked, and subordination was restored. The difficulties, however, of dealing with debtors, who are associated and unemployed, and who, of course, cannot be subjected to the same rigid discipline, which is brought to bear upon criminal prisoners, are such, that it is scarcely possible to maintain strict order, and these evils may be expected to continue, as long as the law of this country remains unchanged; but it is to be hoped that the assimilation of it to that of the rest of the United Kingdom will shortly be effected, and will thus remove, or at least abate, the abuses and the hardships on the one hand, and the evasions and frauds on the other, which at present subsist in the relations between creditor and debtor.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

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